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THE TIMES

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THURSDAY NOVEMBER 29 1984

20p

THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Times past
Philip Howard recounts what Queen Victoria, and others, thought of *The Times*

The chalet girls
Will Fyona Ffrench-Leave meet Peter Perfect on the piste at Verbier?

Open all hours
Sunday shopping and the move towards a seven-day society

Bombay duck
Report on the second day's play in the First Test with India

Portfolio

The Times Portfolio competition prize of £2,000 was shared between seven winners yesterday. Mr Jolyon Hankinson of London; Mr Edward Ambler of Hemel Hempstead, Herts; Mr Brian Hall of Droitwich, Worcs; Mr Alfred Danfield of Bristol; Jennifer Jeffs of London; Mr Will Molony of London and Mr John Hopson of Aberdeen. Each receives £285.70p. Portfolio list page 20. How to play, back page Information Service.

Cut-price aid scheme for regions

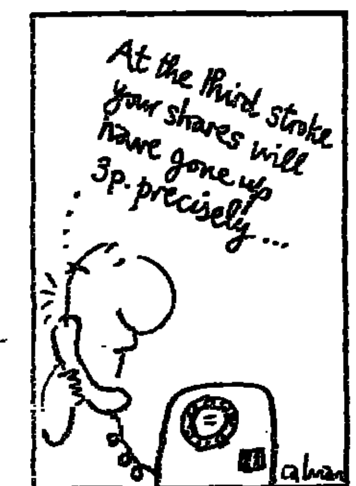
The Government announced cuts in regional aid as part of a *new package of measures* to concentrate aid on the worst industrial blackspots and limit the money spent on each new job. The Opposition said the scheme was a euphemism for cuts in jobs, factories and regional responsibility **Page 2**

Urgent appeal by FitzGerald

Before presiding over next week's Dublin summit, Dr Garret FitzGerald is flying to Paris, Bonn and Rome to urge a solution to the EEC wine problems blocking Spanish and Portuguese entry **Page 8**

Defence threat

Proposals put to President Reagan call for a cut in defence spending to reduce the US federal deficit **Page 21**



Arafat visit off

Mr Yassir Arafat's visit to Britain is now definitely off. Guarantees over the issue of a visa for the PLO leader were not forthcoming

Arafat drama, page 6

England toil

England were 190 for eight after the first day of the first Test against India in Bombay. Edmonds was top scorer on 48 **Page 26**

TUC to put out peace feelers to coal board

● **The TUC is working towards bringing the National Coal Board and the miners' union together for a new round of talks in the near future.**
● **A High Court judge told the miners' union that its £8m assets have been traced and that it could not escape "the day of reckoning"**
● **The NUM is asking a Luxembourg court to lift the order freezing £4.63m of its assets but the sequestrators will claim rights to the money**
● **The Bishop of Doncaster said the miners' union was not "the enemy within" and that strikers were mostly decent, and fighting for something that mattered Page 2**

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The TUC was last night setting a path toward bringing together the National Coal Board and the miners' union for fresh negotiations to end the 38-week strike over pit closures.

Senior TUC leaders believe that there could be a basis for the first direct talks between the two sides for a month, although the timing of an approach to the board is sensitive and is unlikely to happen in the *immediate future*.

Miners' leaders and their left wing supporters left yesterday's meeting of the TUC General council at Congress House heartened by a display of at least superficial unity behind the National Union of Mineworkers after fears that divisions might be opened at the meeting over calls for a *distancing from the* strike by some right-wing leaders.

It was suggested that the slowing down in the numbers of strikers returning to work had relieved some pressure on the NUM. However, the next four weeks are seen as critical, with militants arguing that after Christmas they can look forward to power cuts in the spring.

Moderates on the general council will maintain their pressure for the NUM to agree to fresh talks, at which they would be asked to show some flexibility in their policy of outright opposition to pit closures.

Mr Norman Willis, TUC general secretary, said afterwards: "We are not proposing at the moment to approach the National Coal Board, but we are sounding out in all directions".

Some senior TUC figures are thought to favour an approach to the Government, probably through the Department of Energy but miners' leaders are reluctant to agree and recent statements by the Prime Minister have convinced the TUC that it would be fruitless now.

An early meeting between the TUC and the NUM will be held, possibly tomorrow, when there could also be a meeting between Congress House leaders and officials of European trade unions in an attempt to block foreign coal that is arriving in Britain in large quantities.

Department of Employment figures released yesterday show that 15.4 million working days were lost in the coal industry between January and October, out of a total 18.8 million days lost nationally through strikes.

Reservations of some right-wing union leaders, including Mr John Lyons of the power engineers and Mr Leif Mills of the bank staff union, about the NUM's tactics were voiced at yesterday's meeting, although *their criticism received virtually* no support.

The TUC did, however, make clear that it would play no direct role in negotiations. A forum for such a meeting could be a re-examination of the ten-year-old *Plan For Coal*, although there is some scepticism over whether that could work without the Government's involvement.

It appeared that while the seven-man TUC team monitoring the dispute was maintaining a diplomatic silence on the absence of Mr Arthur Scargill from a meeting at Congress House on Tuesday night, members felt that the miners' president had snubbed the TUC leadership.

Officials pointed out yesterday that if Mr Scargill had not attended because of concerns that the TUC was trying to organize a "sell-out" he need have no worries. The TUC would continue to seek a negotiated settlement, even in the unlikely event that more than half the membership of the NUM broke the strike, they said.

The NUM executive meets in *Sheffield today to consider the* meeting between union officials and the TUC team on Tuesday and the general council meeting.

● Four demonstrators were *arrested outside* Congress House yesterday as police tried to remove a large cardboard effigy of Mr Norman Willis with a noose around his neck.

● *The slowdown in the num*ber of miners returning to work continued yesterday. The NCB said the number of "new faces" was more than 250, taking the week's total to more than 1,600.

Union's day of reckoning will come, says judge

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

A High Court judge said yesterday that the "day of reckoning" would come for the National Union of Mineworkers, whose £8 million assets has nearly all now been traced and *frozen in foreign bank accounts.*

Mr Justice Nicholls, who ordered sequestrators to seize the union's funds after they refused to pay a £200,000 fine for contempt, was told that £4.63m had been frozen in a Luxembourg bank account £2.78m in Dublin and £503,000 which had been traced to Switzerland was being frozen.

The union is fighting to lift the orders freezing funds in Dublin and Luxembourg, where it will today appeal in court. But Mr Justice Nicholls said yesterday *that he* wanted to make it plain that all legal costs around the world would come from the union's own funds. The greater the expense the sequestrators were put to, the *greater the sum* payable from the funds.

"The opposition being mounted by the NUM in the courts of other countries is only adding to *the bill which will be payable by* the union", he said.

Mr Justice Nicholls made his comment after Mr Howard Page, counsel for the four sequestrators from the accountants Price Waterhouse, had given a progress report to the court. Three weeks ago he reported that they had seized only *£8,174*, but had traced and frozen the £2.78 million in Dublin.

He said that some £4 million transferred from Dublin to New York before the account was frozen had been traced by various routes to Luxembourg where it was in an account under the names of Mr Trevor *Cave and Mr Stephen Hudson*, respectively the union's head of administration and chief finance officer. Neither were NUM trustees.

He said that the two men had travelled to Luxembourg this week to try and remove the money, but were unable to, because of the freeze order.

In *Switzerland, proceedings* were pending to achieve the same result and freeze the money there, which was in the names of Mr Arthur Scargill, the union's president, Mr Michael McGahey, the vice-president, Mr Peter Heathfield, the general secretary.

The union will today attempt to have lifted the attachment order which has frozen some £4.63m of its assets in a Luxembourg bank account.

Expulsion vote defies Kinnock

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mr Neil Kinnock received a *setback yesterday on his return* from Moscow when Labour's ruling National Executive Committee voted, against his wishes, not to confirm the expulsion from the party of a Militant Tendency supporter whose local party had wanted him ejected.

The far left was jubilant last night after the NEC had decided, by *14 votes to 13*, against expelling Mr Brychan Davies, aged 22, an unemployed former miner, despite the recommendation of his Rhondda constituency party, which had been unhappy about his activities including selling the *Militant* newspaper.

Mr Dennis Skinner, left-wing MP for Bolsover, described the decision as "a watershed" in the *fight against expulsions.*

The recommendation was upheld by the party's appeals and mediation committee this month. But the left moved yesterday to overturn it, and Mr Kinnock was deserted in the vote by several members upon whose support he could normally count, including Mr John Evans and Mr Alex Kitson.

The issue now *returns to the* appeals committee, which is dominated by the centre-right. Some of its members, angry about the decision, vowed last night not to let the issue drop and instead to launch a new, and wider, investigation into Militant's activities.

The NEC also decided yesterday, in a move to bind the party closer to the National Union of Mineworkers, to convene another meeting between the party leaders, including Mr Kinnock and his deputy, Mr Roy Hattersley, and Mr Arthur Scargill, the NUM president and his colleagues.

The meeting will take place after Friday's crucial rally at Stoke-on-Trent when Mr Kinnock and Mr Scargill will share a platform

Mr Kinnock returned to face conflicting opinions within his shadow cabinet over whether he should discipline the 30 left-wing MPs who staged an outright demonstration of defiance in the Commons last week, resulting in a sitting's being abandoned.

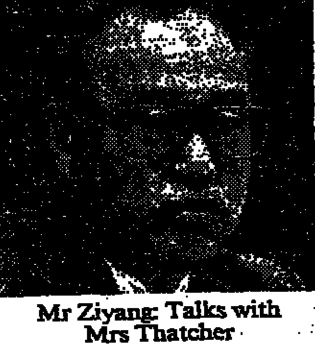
Peking date for Thatcher on Hong Kong

By Henry Stanhope
Diplomatic Correspondent

Mrs Margaret Thatcher will fly to Peking to sign the Anglo-Chinese agreement on Hong Kong next month, then stop off for talks with President Reagan on her way home.

The historic signing ceremony in Peking's Great Hall of the People is, strictly speaking, still subject to parliamentary approval of the draft agreement during the next two weeks. But no one seriously expects the "Nos" to have it in the debates in the Commons and Lords despite serious concern over parts of the draft.

The Prime Minister, accompanied by the Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, will visit Peking between December 18 and 20 and will also have talks with her host Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Prime Minister, and other leaders of the Chinese People's Republic.



Mr Ziyang: Talks with Mrs Thatcher

Mrs Thatcher and her party will then travel to Hong Kong on December 20 to see the Governor, Sir Edward Youde and the Prime Minister will address a joint meeting of the colony's executive and legislative councils.

Yesterday, Downing Street also confirmed that the Prime Minister would break her return journey for talks with President Reagan in country retreat at Camp David.

The American stop-over on December 22, which is at the invitation of the President, is being seen as an opportunity for Mrs Thatcher to brief her host on her Peking talks. But East-West relations and the international economic situation are also expected to be on the agenda.

It has long been expected that Mrs Thatcher would bow to China's wishes by going personally to Peking, and only reluctance to preempt Parliament and give people of Hong Kong the impression of a *fait accompli*, has prevented an earlier announcement.

It will be her first return to China and Hong Kong since her fateful visit two years ago which initiated the talks over the colony's future.

The draft agreement which was initiated two months ago transfers *Hong Kong to Chi*nese rule in 1997, but also provides for the territory's lifestyle to remain unchaimged for 50 years.

An assessment report on Hong Kong people's reaction to the draft agreement will be published in the form of a White Paper today. It is expected to reflect their broad approval, but *also serious* concern over some aspects of the agreement.

Unofficial members of the executive and legislative councils will raise these concerns with Mrs Thatcher in London next week.

Hong Kong deal, page 8

First time investors join last minute shares rush



Flying start: An applicant races through the city to beat the deadline, with 30 seconds to go

Quick profits in prospect for Telecom 'army'

By Jonathan Davis, Business Correspondent

The Government's new army of private shareholders looks certain to be *offered the chance* of a substantial quick profit next week when the first dealings in British Telecom shares begin on the stock market.

***The record-breaking £3.9000* million Telecom share offer closed yesterday morning, having been comfortably oversubscribed. It clearly achieved the Government's target of attracting a wide popular response from first time investors.**

As the task of counting, sorting and processing the flood of applications got *under* way in earnest last night, the Government and its merchant bank advisers, Kleinwort Benson, were studiously refraining from public statement about the level of response.

Mr David Clementi, a director of Kleinwort Benson, would only say: "It is clear that we have got a large number of *shareholders.* We also undoubtedly have a large number of applications from people who have never owned shares before".

The final tally may not be announced until the weekend, when the Government will also announce the basis on which shares are to be allocated. Reliable sources said last night however that the number of applications was expected to be in excess of 2 million, with investors putting in for at least twice the number of shares on offer.

Dealings in the shares start officially next Monday, and *stockbrokers* were predicting last night that they could start changing hands at 20p above the 130p issue price.

As investors have so far only had to pay 50p as a first instalment on their shares, the potential profit for those who decide to sell immediately could be as high as 40 per cent.

Though a large number are expected to take a quick profit in this way, the Government and its advisers are confident that a substantial proportion of the first time investors who have put in for shares will hang *on for a longer period.*

Those who sell early will lose the right to the free telephone rebates and bonus shares which the Government has offered as an inducement to those buying the shares.

The Telecom share offer – the latest annd by far the largest in the Government's privatization programme – *formally closed at 10am yester*day.

Banks in the City and around the country opened their doors early to receive applications, and there was the expected last minute rush of investors submitting share forms.

For two hours yesterday there was a steady stream of people *hurrying through the six* main receiving banks in the City. At Lloyds Bank in Moorgate, for example, would-be investors were passing

Continued on back page, col 6

Third of skillcentres may close

By Barrie Clements
Labour Reporter

The Manpower Services Commission yesterday announced proposals to close 29 *out of 87 skillcentres,* with the loss of 950 jobes, by 1986. Most of the posts will go through a programme of voluntary redundancy, but a considerable proportion of 300 "industrial grade" non-staff employees could be made compulsorily redundant.

The MSC argues that the reduction in the number of centres would be *mitigated by* the creation of a new 300-strong team of mobile instructors, compared with a current complement of fewer than 20.

***The plan* will have to go before the nine-strong commission of December 13, when it will also be discussing fresh proposals for a reduction in the Jobcentre network.**

It is open to question whether either suggestion will win the approval of the commission, three of whose members are nominated by the *TUC, three by the CBI and* three of whom are independent.

The Society of Civil and Public Servants yesterday described the plans as a "national scandal" and pledged that their members would be lobbying commission members before the meeting.

Mr Julian Dodds national officer of the union, added that if the MSC went ahead with the cutback, there would be industrial action in an attempt to make the proposals "unworkable."

He pointed out that the total fugure of redundancies was likely to exceed 1,000 and that the axe would fall on centres in areas of most need.

The commission added: "These changes, together with intensive programmes of product development, marketing and staff training, will enable the agency to provide more up-to-date, *relevant and flexible* training in every part of the country at more competitive prices."

Continued on back page, col 6

Tory MPs expect grants climbdown

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Conservative MPs are increasingly confident of a government retreat on student grants after more than 90 backbenchers signed two Commons motions criticizing the £39 million increase in contributions from wealthier parents.

One of the motions was sponsored by four members of *the backbench 1922 Committee* executive, and the strongest cross-section of Tory backbench opinion and experience that it is possible to imagine.

Sir Keith Joseph is to meet Conservative backbenchers to discuss the change next Wednesday and he is expected to take a Commons battering on the subject in education questions on Tuesday.

But the Secretary of State gave no hint of a climbdown last night, when he delivered a defiant defence of his cut in *Bristol.*

He told a meeting of parents with children at independent schools that most of the savings would be switched to support scientific research and improve university laboratories.

Sir Keih said: "I believe we had our priorities right. Students will still be a privileged minority in our society, but they cannot be insulated from the economic facts of life.

● Thousands of students brought parts of London to a standstill last night with a torchlight demonstration against the grant cuts.

Waterloo Bridge and Westminster Bridge were cordoned off. The National Union of Students estimated that 30,000 demonstrators gathered in Jubilee Gardens. Later they tried to lobby Parliament but were stopped by the police. Police said that between 500 and 700 hundred students gathered outside Downing Street and 50 arrests were made.

London protest, page 2
Geoffrey Smith, page 5
Leading article and letters, page 15

Midland to offer free banking

By Richard Thomson and Peter Wilson-Smith

Midland Bank is poised to become the first of the four big clearing banks to offer free banking services on its £3.5 million current accounts. The Midland is expected to announce the move today, as well as plans to open some of its branches on Saturdays.

Many of the smaller high street banks have successfully attracted new customers over the last few years by offering free banking on all accounts which remain in credit. *The* Midland is expected to adopt the same approach levying charges.

This will be seen as a *challenge to the other three* main clearing banks which have recently tended to move in the opposite direction.

Free banking will be the latest *in a series of recent moves* by the Midland to attract more customers and deposits on its retail banking side.

Dole wins top job in Senate

From Nicholas Ashford
Washington

Senator Robert Dole of Kansas, a potential 1988 Republican presidential candidate, was yesterday elected Senate majority leader to succeed Senator Howard Baker.

He beat four rivals in a fierce fight for the coverted post, one of the most influential in Washington. His election will start a scramble between Senate conservatives and *liberals* for the chairmanship of the finance committee which Mr Dole has held for four years.

The committee will set the economic priorities for the Senate during President Reagan's second term. The senior member is Senator Robert Packwood, a liberal who has opposed the President's policies in the past.

Senator Dole, aged 61, and a former vice-presidential candidate, won on the fourth ballot. Senator James McClure, a conservative from Idaho, was eliminated on the first; Senator Pete Domenici of New Mexico, chairman of the budget fell at the second hurdle.

The third round accounted for Senator Richard Lugar of Indiana whom some observers had expected to emerge as the compromise candidate. He is expected take over the foreign relations committee although the right-wing *Senator Jesse* Helms is the senior man there.

The final ballot was between Senator Dole and Senator Ted Stevens of Alaska, the Senate whip.

Mr Dole, considered intelligent, moderate and independent, often led the group of Republican senators which opposed the White House on its budget packages.

Man in the news and Kirkpatrick's future; page 8

Labour anger and CBI doubts greet £300m cut in aid for regions

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The Government yesterday unveiled its new cut-price job creating regional policy for industrial blackspots. For the first time it includes the previously prosperous West Midlands, Sheffield, and parts of Manchester.

The scheme, announced in the Commons by Mr Norman Lamont, Minister of State for Industry, amid opposition protests, is designed to reduce regional spending from last year's £643m to about £300m a year by 1987-88.

Some service sectors previously excluded from grants will qualify. They include advertising agencies, credit card companies, cable television and football pools.

Capital grants will be limited to a cost per job of £10,000, or companies can opt for a jobs grant of £3,000 per job. In the 1970s, regional spending produced a cost of £35,000 for each of the 500,000 jobs created.

The far-reaching changes are aimed at simplifying the existing structure of special development areas, development areas and intermediate areas, with a new assisted-area map and aid concentrated on selective rather than automatic grants. There *will be two tiers: development* areas, where companies will qualify for automatic 15 per cent grants; and intermediate areas, which will be eligible for selective assistance.

Travel to work areas are still to be the geographical boundaries for assistance; 87 have been downgraded, mostly to intermediate status, and only 16 upgraded.

Development areas, the most depressed, will cover 15 per cent of the working population and are the Central Lowlands of Scotland, parts of the north-east of England, Merseyside, Anglesey, industrial South Wales, Corby and the tip of Cornwall. The West Midlands and Sheffield become intermediate areas.

Mr Lamont said the new policy would create more jobs *pound for pound* than the old one, which had been criticized as wasteful. The new 15 per cent grant was to attract investment.

Mr Geoffrey Robinson, opposition spokesman for regional policy, said later: "For this Government regional policy is a for cuts in jobs." Unemployment in the special development areas was nearly 19 per cent.

A TUC spokesman said: "virtually all the unemploy*ment blackspots will have aid* cut." The wales TUC called the changes "a body-blow".

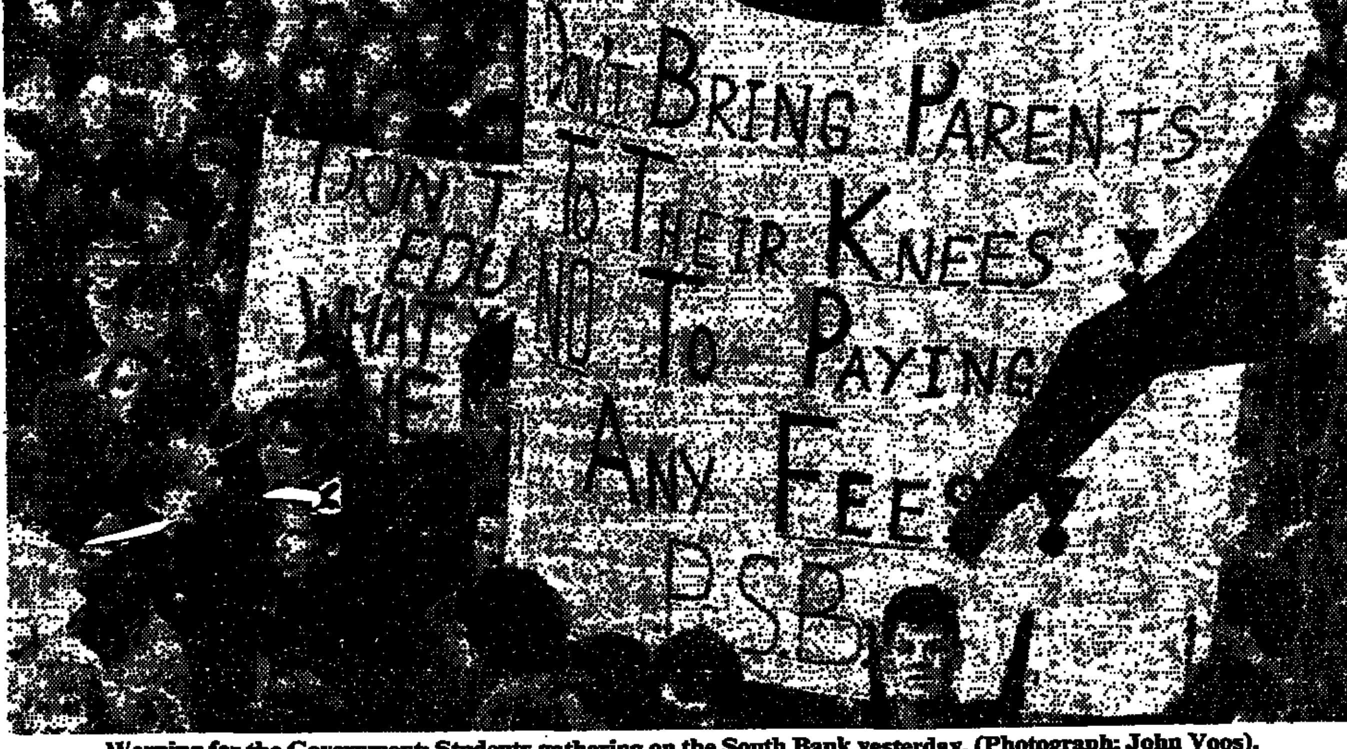
Sir Terence Beckett, director general of the Confederation of British Industry, welcomed the redrawing of the aid map to recognize the special situation of the West Midlands.

But he added: "We are concerned that by making automatic aid dependent on immediate job creation, the new programme does not sufficiently recognize the importance of investment in modernization. We are also disappointed at the low cost-per-job limit. This fails to recognize the contribution more capital intensive projects can make."

● Britain's depressed steel, shipbuilding and textile areas are to receive more than £100 million of European Community funds, including £12.5 million from the British Government, to encourage the growth of small firms. The money included £19 million for areas affected by steel closures, £10 million for shipbuilding areas and, for the first time £60 million for textile areas.

Parliament, page 4

● Permission to sink a borehole more than 2,000 yards deep, in search for oil at Harting Combe in West Sussex, was given *yesterday to Carless Exploration* by the West Sussex county planning committee.



Warning for the Government: Students gathering on the South Bank yesterday. (Photograph: John Voos).

30,000 in student grants protest

By Lucy Hodges
Education Correspondent

Thousands of students descended by coach on the South Bank of London yesterday to protest at government proposals on student grants.

The National Union of Students, which organized the rally, estimated that more than 30,000 students came from all over the country. They were joined by Sir Edward Parkes, Vice-Chancellor of Leeds University and former chairman of *the University Grants Com*mittee, who appeared in Belvedere Road to welcomd 1,700 Leeds students.

Earlier, Mr Phil Woolas, president of the NUS, and a group of students released 183 balloons, one for every thousand students affected by the new grant proposals, outside the Department of Education and Science.

At the rally he called for a student and parent *alliance.* "Why should parents be expected to pay more towards our educatin when they have been paying through taxation for years?

"Together our message to Conservative MPs must be clear; if you vote for these proposals, we, students and parents, will vote you out of office."

Sir Keith has agreed to meet the NUS on Monday, the first time he will have met the union since he took office.

● The National Union of Teachers, the largest teachers' organization, yesterday rejected the proposed new pay structure for teachers which has been produced after three years of talks.

Geoffrey Smith page 5
Leading article, letters, page 15

Increases in parental contributions

Residual income	1984-85 Contribution	1985-86 Contribution
7,600	20	-
7,800	48	-
8,000	77	-
8,100	91	20
8,200	106	34
8,400	134	62
8,600	162	91
8,800	191	120
9,000	220	148
9,500	291	220
9,700	320	248
10,000	370	291
10,100	385	305
10,200	403	320
10,300	420	334
10,400	436	354
10,500	453	374
11,000	535	474
12,000	703	674
13,000	870	874
14,000	1,036	1,074
15,000	1,203	1,274
15,500	1,286	1,399
16,000	1,370	1,524
17,000	1,538	1,774
18,000	1,703	2,024
19,000	1,870	2,274
20,000	2,036	2,524

Cambridge entrance exam

Cambridge University is expected to abandon its present entrance examination and opt for one that would be taken in the same term as A levels.

The university working party, headed by Sir John *Butterfield, the vice-chancellor,* which has been examining reforms, is recommending that applicants should take an entrance examination in the sixth term of the sixth form, rather than in the seventh or fourth term as at present, to make the system simpler and fairer for candidates from comprehensive schools.

Pit strikers decent, not violent, bishop says

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

A bishop of the Church of England spoke up yesterday for the "ordinary decent striking miner", and said television coverage of the mining dispute had contributed to the spread of violence.

The Bishop of Doncaster, the Right Rev William Persson, *who is a suffragan bishop in* Sheffield diocese, told a meeting in London of the British Council of Churches: "These men are not manipulators, sinister Marxists violent and mindless; they are not the enemy within".

"The average striking miner is a decent good conscientious man, at the moment caring for his community, with a loyal supporting wife behind him, fighting for something that matters deeply."

Bishop Persson was proposing an amendment, which was carried by the chairman's casting vote, to a motion expressing concern about the mining dispute. His amendment, which was passed overwhelmingly once it became the substantive motion, declared the "tragic confrontation in the coalfields" was destroying both confidence in the industry's future and the self-respect of miners. It urged both sides to negotiate and face together the underlying causes of the dispute.

A casualty of the amendment was any reference to picket line violence.

A feature of the debate was the absence of any speech expressing support for the Government's policies towards the mining industry; and any critical reference to the Government brought murmurs of agreement.

● Cash available to NCB (Enterprise), the coal board subsidiary which supports job creation initiatives in mining areas is being doubled from £5 million to £10 million, Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, announced yestrday.

● Mr Arthur Scargill has a totalitarian Stalinist philosophy and needs to be defeated in a way that Moscow and Barnsley will remember for 20 years, according to a book published yesterday.

The author and publisher, Mr Nicholas Haggar says his aim is "to publish material which restates our western political and religious ideologies and highlights the attacks on them by revolutionary or Communist sources."

Scargill The Stalinist, by Nicholas Hagger, Oak Tree Books Ltd, 11 Rosemount Road, London NW3 6NG, £2.50.

Leading article, page 15

The new aid policy

The following is a full list of the areas involved in the new regional policy.

TRAVEL TO WORK AREAS AND THEIR NEW STATUS

(DA=development area. IA=intermediate area. NA=non-assisted)

NW England:
Liverpool DA. Widnes & Runcorn DA. Wigan & St Helens DA. Wirral & Chester DA. Workington DA. Workington DA. Accrington & Rossendale IA. Blackburn IA. Bolton & Bury IA. Part of Manchester IA. Oldham IA. Rochdale IA. Blackpool NA. Lancaster & Morecambe NA. Northwich NA. Whitehaven NA.

NE England:
Bishop Auckland DA. Hartlepool DA. Middlesbrough DA. Newcastle-upon-Tyne DA. South Tyneside DA. Stockton-on-Tees DA. Sunderland DA. Darlington IA. Durham IA. Morpeth & Ashington IA. Alnwick & Amble NA.

Yorkshire & Humberside:
Rotherham & Mexborough DA. Scunthorpe DA. Whitby DA. Barnsley IA. Bradford IA. Doncaster IA. Grimsby IA. Hull IA. Sheffield IA. Bridlington & Driffield NA. Goole & Selby NA. Richmondshire NA. Scarborough & Filey NA.

E Midlands:
Corby DA. Gainsborough IA. Louth & Mablethorpe NA. Skegness NA.

W Midlands:
Birmingham IA. Coventry & Hinckley IA. Dudley & Sandwell IA. Kidderminster IA. Telford & Bridgnorth IA. Walsall IA. Wolverhampton IA.

SW England:
Falmouth DA. Helston DA. Newquay DA. Penzance & St Ives DA. Redruth & Camborne DA. Bodmin & Liskeard IA. Bude IA. Cinderford & Ross-on-Wye IA. Plymouth IA. Barnstaple & Ilfracombe NA. Bideford NA. Dartmouth & Kingsbridge NA. Launceston NA. Newton Abbott NA. St Austell NA. South Molton NA. Torbay NA. Torrington NA. Totnes NA. Truro NA.

Scotland:
Arbroath DA. Bathgate DA. Cumnock & Sanquhar DA. Dumbarton DA. Dundee DA. Glasgow DA. Greenock DA. Irvine DA. Kilmarnock DA. Lanarkshire DA. Ayr IA. Alloa IA. Badenoch IA. Campbeltown IA. Dunoon & Bute IA. Falkird IA. Forres IA. Girvan IA. Invergordon & Dingwall IA. Kirkaldy IA. Lochaber IA. Newtown Stewart IA. Skye & Western Ross IA. Stewartry IA. Stranraer IA. Sutherland IA. Western Isles IA. Wick IA. Inverness NA. Islay Mid-Argyll NA. Oban NA. Orkney Islands NA. Shetland Islands NA. Stirling NA. Thurso NA.

Aberdare DA. Cardigan DA. Ebbw Vale & Abergavenny DA. Flint & Rhyl DA. Holyhead DA. Lampeter & Aberaeron DA. Merthyr & Rhymney DA. Neath & Port Talbot DA. Pontypridd & Rhondda DA. South Pembrokeshire DA. Wrexham DA. Bangor & Caernarfon IA. Bridgend IA. Cardiff IA. Fishguard IA. Haverfordwest IA. Llanelli IA. Newport IA. Pontypool & Cwmbran IA. Porthmadoc & Ffestiniog IA. Pwllheli IA. Swansea IA. Conwy & Colwyn NA. Denbigh NA. Monmouth NA

ASSISTED AREAS (from 29.11.84)
Development Areas
Intermediate Areas
Glasgow
Newcastle upon Tyne
Leeds
Manchester
Birmingham
Cardiff
Plymouth

List of MPs in protest

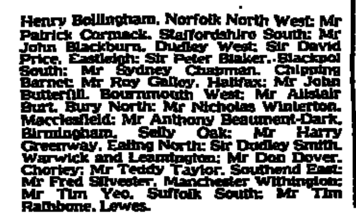
Following is the list of 93 Conservative MPs who signed House of Commons motions critical of the Government's increase on student contributions from wealthier parents:

Mr William Benyon. Milton Keynes: Dr Keith Hampson. Leeds North West: Mr Charles Morrison. Devizes: Mr Marcus Fox. Shipley: Mr Michael Forsyth. Stirling: Sir Geoffrey Johnson Smith. Wealden: Mr Anthony Steen. South Hams: Mr David Heathcoat-Amory. Wells: Mr Norman Miscampbell. Blackpool North: Mr Robert Jones. Hertfordshire West: Mr Robin Squire. Hornchurch: Mrs Elizabeth Peacock. Batley and Spen: Mr Gerrard Neale. Cornwall North: Mr Neil Thorne. Ilford South: Sir Philip Goodhart. Beckenham: Mr George Gardiner. Reigate: Mr John Watson. Skipton and Ripon: Mr James Lester. Broxtowe: Mr Geoffrey Rippon. Hexham: Mr Michael Carttiss. Great Yarmouth: Mr Philip Oppenheim. Amber Valley: Mr Michael Fallon. Darlington: Sir Anthony Grant. Cambridgeshire South West: Miss Janet Fookes. Plymouth. Drake: Mr Richard Holt. Langbaurgh: Mr Albert McQuarrie. Banff and Buchan: Mrs Jill Knight. Birmingham Edgbaston: Mr Fergus Montgomery. Altrincham and Sale.

Mr Bowen Wells. Hertford and Stortford: Mr Gerald Howarth. Cannock and Burntwood: Mrs Elaine Kellet-Bowman. Lancaster: Mr Michael Morris. Northampton South: Sir Anthony Kershaw. Stroud: Mrs Virginia Bottomley. Surrey South West: Mr David Gilroy Bevan. Birmingham Yardley: Mr John Gorst. Hendon North: Dr Ian Twinn. Edmonton: Mr John Townend.

Bridlington: Mr Gerard Bowden. Dulwich: Sir Reginald Eyre. Birmingham Hall Green: Sir Nicholas Bonsor. Upminster: Mr Nigel Forman. Carshalton and Wallington: Mr David Sumberg. Bury South: Sir Kenneth Lewis. Stamford and Spalding: Mr Michael Brown. Brigg and Cleethorpes: Mr Christopher Hawkins. High Peak: Mr Peter Bruinvels. Leicester East: Sir Paul Bryan. Boothferry: Mr Derek Conway. Shrewsbury and Atcham: Mr Colin Shepherd: Hereford: Mr Spencer Baptiste. Elmet: Mr Roger King. Birmingham. Northfield: Mr Piers Merchant. Newcastle Central.

Mr Terence Dicks. Hayes and Harlington: Mr Richard Shepherd. Aldridge-Brownhills: Mr Bill Walker. Tayside North: Mr Neil Hamilton. Tatton: Mr Peter Thomas. Hendon South: Mr Kenneth Warren. Hastings and Rye: Mr Julian Critchley. Aldershot: Mr Jeremy Hanley. Richmond and Barnes: Mr Peter Temple-Morris. Leominster: Mr Stephen Dorrell. Loughborough: Mr John Neddle. Mid Staffordshire: Mr David Knox. Moorlands: Mr Tony Marlow. Northampton North: Mr Jerry Hayes. Harlow: Mr Jerry Wiggin. Weston-super-Mare: Mr Michael Mates. Hampshire East: Mr Vivian Bendall. Ilford North: Mr John Carlisle. Luton North: Mr Patrick Thompson. Norwich North: Mr



Henry Bellingham. Norfolk North West: Mr Patrick Cormack. Staffordshire South: Mr John Blackburn. Dudley West: Sir David Price. Eastleigh: Sir Peter Blaker. Blackpol South: Mr Sydney Chapman. Chipping Barnet: Mr Roy Galley. Halifax: Mr John Butterfill. Bournmouth West: Mr Alistair Burt. Bury North: Mr Nicholas Winterton. Macclesfield: Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark. Birmingham. Selly Oak: Mr Harry Greenway. Ealing North: Sir Dudley Smith. Warwick and Leamington: Mr Don Dover. Chorley: Mr Teddy Taylor. Southend East: Mr Fred Silvester. Manchester Withington: Mr Tim Yeo. Suffolk South: Mr Tim Rathbone. Lewes.

What cuts mean for well-off families

Student grants are based on what the Government calculates a student needs to live on away from home during term time. This year's figures is £1,775 (more in London). This is meant to cover accommodation, food, books and bare essentials.

But only students from the worst-off families get this sum, the "full" grant. Many parents with greater means are expected to contribute towards this sum on a sliding scale according to income. Students from the best-off families get only the "minimum grant" from their local education authority, this year £205, with the parents having to make up the rest. Parental contributions are based on the family's "residual income"; that is, the income after mortgage interest, penson, superannuation and life insurance payments are deducted. Families with a residual income of less than £8,000 next year merit the full grant; more than £20,000 means, this year, that the student gets only the minimum grant.

But next year the £205 minimum grant is being abolished for students from the best-off families (there are around 50,000) and, on top, the parents will be expected to contribute. £520 towards tuition fees. This means that the best-off parents will have to find a total of. £2,400 (outside London) for the year 1985-86; an extra £725.

Finally, the Government has altered the sliding scale for the amounts that parents must contribute. Families with a residual income of *less than* £13,000 pay less towards the student's maintenance; those earning more will have to pay more.

Million more are claiming housing benefits

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

More than one million extra people are claiming housing benefit despite cuts that have reduced the numbers entitled to the benefit by 400,000 this year.

The increase has added £389 million to the cost of housing benffit, more than offsetting the £195 million cut imposed in February this year, and taking the total cost of the scheme to more than £4,000m.

Sir Geoffrey Otten, Second Permanent Secretary at the Department of Health and Social Security, told the Public Accounts Committee yesterday that the numbers claiming were "well over seven million, possibly 7,500,000". When the scheme was introduced in 1983 there were 6,900,000 claimants, a figure which the government cut in February this year was expected to reduce to 6,500,000. "There has been a very marked increase in take-up since the scheme was introduced", he told the committee.

The increase, plus the enormous difficulty which local authorities have had administering housing benefit, has meant that instead of saving about 1,000 public sector jobs through the introduction of the scheme, public manpower has instead risen by some 2,000, because local authorities have had to recruit an extra 3,500 staff

Bypass petition to be heard by Parliament

A petition against the Okehampton bypass compulsory purchase orders is expected to be heard by a special joint committee of both Houses of Parliament early next year.

A Commons debate on the petition was hastily withdrawn on Tuesday night after Conservative backbench sponsors had been warned that if they blocked the petition hearing, ten peers might be able to kill the compulsory purchase orders in a Lords debate on Monday.

It was agreed that the Lords would proceed with their debate, but an assurance was given that there would be no vote on the two compulsory purchase orders, for land inside the Dartmoor National Park.

Councils abolition 'will cost £1,000m'

By Hugh Clayton, Local Government Correspondent

Abolition of seven large councils will cost £1,000m over 10 years instead of producing the savings claimed by ministers, Mr John Gunnell, the Labour leader of West Yorkshire county council, said yesterday.

He said that the difference between government and other estimates of the financial impact of abolition was so great that both sides should submit their figures to independent audit.

"The gap between the most carefully justified figures that we have and the government's off-the-cuff sum must be jus*tified," Mr Gunnell said in* London.

The metropolitan authorities yesterday published an updated version of the estimates commissioned last year from Coopers & Lybrand, management consutants. The new figures, which cover government proposals in last week's Local Government Bill, are slightly less favourable to the Government than the previous set.

● Two Labour-led councils yesterday demanded an increse in government grant to stave off high rate rises next year. Liverpool city council and the GLC said that their financial states had been worsened by a steady withdrawal of government rate support grant.

Latest estimates of impact of scrapping metropolitan county councils

	Financial change	Effect on jobs
Government	£50m a year saving	more than 3,000 lost
Coopers & Lybrand, assuming good cooperation among successor councils	maximum saving £2m a year	maximum loss 500
Coopers & Lybrand, assuming little cooperation	extra cost of up to £89m a year	up to 1,650 extra staff needed

Scope of Special Branch work queried

By Richard Evans, Lobby Reporter

Special Branch operations should be governed by a clearer legal framework because many of their current activitias are unjustified, a police authority official told MP's last night.

The demand by Councillor Ron Darrington, chairman of *the West Yorkshire authority,* came after the Commons home affairs select committee opened its investigation into the Special Branch with a promise that it would not endanger national security.

Sir Edward Gardner, QC, Conservative MP for Fylde and select committee chairman, said: "Terrorists and those who want to injure the state and democracy have the advantage of using stealth, secrecy and surprise. We are determined as a *committee* in the course of this inquiry to do nothing that would deprive our security services of those same advantages."

Mr Darrington who is also chairman of the Association of Meptropolitan Authorities' Police Committee, told MP's that attempts to find out basic and adequate information about the Special Branch, in line with a police authority's statutory duty to maintain an efficient force, "have not met *with success from chief con*stables or the Home Office".

He added: "Police authorities have reason for concern that much of the activity of the Special Branch is unjustified."

Churchmen on both sides argue Falklands stance

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

A group of 10 Protestant clergymen from Argentina met British Church leaders yesterday in London to discuss the merits of their country's claim to the Falkland Islands.

It wa a friendly encounter, organized by the British Council of Churches, concluded by a joint service, but it showed that opinion in the two countries is as far apart as is the approach of the two governments. The British response was sympathetic in general but critical on many points of detail.

The Rev Paul Clifford, of the Baptist Union, commenting upon the Argentine claim to sovereignty over the islands, said all political claims were relative and only God's sovereignty was absolute; and asked the visiting Argentines to consider that right was not all on one side.

Mr Derek Pattinson, secretary general of the General Synod of the Church of England, said in response to the Argentine clergy's statement of their case, that they had failed to recognize the consequences in Britain of the Falklands conflict. They had a duty to start undoing those consequences.

Dr Jose Miguez Bonio, a distinguished Methodist theologiun who *led* the delegation, called for negotiations over sovereignty between the two government. The islands were part of Argentina's national territory and heritage.

Yesterday's discussions were part of a number of meetings between churchmen from the two countries aimed at reconciliation after the 1982 conflict.

700 jobs to go in chocolate factory closure

By Ronald Faux

The Rowntree Mackintosh factory in Edinburgh is to close with the loss of 700 jobs, the company said yesterday. Details of a three-year reorganization plan involving a number of changes at its United Kingdom factories are to be announced today.

The Edinburgh factory will close early in 1987 to the "great regret" of the directors. The plant recently underwent reorganization. Confectionery produced there includes Dairy Box chocolates, Walnut Whips, and Polo fruits.

The closure is likely to provoke strong reaction from the General and Municipal Workers Union, whose members work at the factory, and yesterday Mr Ron Brown, Labour MP for Leith, said the decision was a catastrophe

Costs spiral gives Trident critics extra ammunition

By Rodney Cowton
Defence Correspondent

Tonight's debate in the House of Commons on the Royal Navy will take place against a background of increased questioning of the Government's plan to acquire the Trident submarine missile system to replace Polaris.

Apart from the long-held hostility of those in the opposition parties who have consistently argued that Trident constitutes a massive and unnecessary enhancement of Britain's stategic nuclear capability, there appear to be three factors which have produced the recent surge of anxiety.

These are:

(1) The fall in the sterling exchange rate against the United States dollar. The last published estimate (in March) assumed *the pound's rate* against the dollar as $1.53; it is now $1.20. Because nearly half the cost of the Trident programme will have to be paid in dollars, movements in the exchange rate have added about £800 million to the prospective cost of the programme in the past 12 months. This is now bringing the cost close to £10,000 million.

(2) The recognition that after March, 1986, the Government is going to be hard pressed to

Going up: the high cost of Trident.

even maintain the real value of defence spending, and almost certainly will not achieve any further significant growth, so that the budget is likely to become severely stretched.

(3) That precisely in the years when the greatest pressure on defence spending is emerging, the costs of acquiring Trident will be at their peak.

The cost of Trident, and the constraints that it could impose on other aspects of defence spending has always been one of the main anxieties about the project. At September, 1980, prices it was originally forecast to cost about £5,100 million. By early 1982, partly as a result of a decision to acquire the much more potent Trident D-5 missile, rather than the originally planned C-4, that estimate had risen to £7,500 million.

Largely because of inflation and movements in the exchange rate, the cost at present prices and exchange rates is now perilously close to having doubled the 1980 forecast. This cost escalation arises even after allowing for economies which will be achieved by having the missiles serviced in the United States, a move which is estimated to have reduced *capital costs* by about £700 million, and to produce savings in running costs of roughly another £700 million.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, has recognized the recent growth of concern by announcing in the Commons this month that he is bringing forward his depatment's annual review of Trident costs.

He is apt to compare the present official cost estimate, published last March, of £8.7 billion to the likely total spending on defence of £300 billion during the life of the project, and to repeat the government claim that the acquisition costs of Trident will work out at only an average of 3 per cent a year of the total defence budget, or 6 per cent of the equipment budget.

Such statements, however, do not take account of the spending "profile", which is one of the main causes of concern. Spending so far on Trident has been minimal, perhaps £200 million actu[illegible] and £600 million committed, but it is estmated that by 1988 about one-third of the total cost, or more than £3,000 million at today's values, will have been committed.

Between 1988 and about 1993 spending will be on a high plateau, probably running at *more than £1 billion a year.* On the Government's own estimates, Trident, will account for about 11 per cent of the total defence equipment budget during that period, although external commentators, such as the Aberdeen University Centre for Defence Studies, have suggested that it could be running as high as 15 to 20 per cent.

From about 1993 spending would gradually taper off as the first of the four Trident *submarines inters service.*

The plan to buy Trident I, with the C-4 missile, was announced in 1980. In March, 1982, it was decided instead to acquire the Trident II, with the D-5 missile, after a United States decision to adopt that missile.

The four British Trident submarines will have 16 missile tubes each compared with the 24 on the US Ohio class D-5

***Each* missile will be capable of carrying 14 independently targetable warheads, which would mean that the four submarines would deploy a theoretical maximum of 896 warheads. But the Government has said it does not plan to deploy any more warheads than if it had gone ahead with the C-4, which implies a maximum of 512.**

The present Polaris system, with Chevaline warheads, has a total of 64 missiles, each with two, or possibly three, warheads,

The price of Trident in 1980 was put at £5,100 million. This was revised in March, 1982, to £7,500 million after the decision to buy the D-5 missile. Tha latest official estimate, last March, puts the cost at £8,729 million. Unofficial estimates put the ultimate cost at £11,000 million or greater.

Sale room

Modest prices for 'Hitler' drawings

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Four watercolour and pastel drawings attributed to Adolf Hitler were offered for sale at Phillips in London yesterday, and reached very modest prices, considering the fame of the artist.

A pastel view of a street scene in a Bavarian village went for £4,620 to UPTS Books of Stratton Street, central London. A watercolour view of a town from the river, believed to depict Frankfurt on Oder, sold for £3,410 to the same dealers.

Two other mountain views in watercolour and bodycolour went to private collectors at £2,530 and £2,090 apiece. Phillips had estimated £2,000 to £3,000.

Hitler is known to have painted landscapes for postcards during his early years in Vienna, but he was not much of an artist and it would not be difficult to sign his name to any amateur view and get away with it.

Mr Udo Polcczynski of UPTS Books said yesterday that it was a "very uneasy question". He and his partner had "just a feeling" that they were right. There was only one expert who would know for sure, he said: Mr Konrad Kujau who is on trial in West accused of forging of the Hitler diaries.

Phillips had obscured the provenance of the drawings with a veil of confidentiality. They said they came from a collection which had been formed in France and was based on extensive purchases from Free French soldiers under the command of General Leclerc, who had captured Hitler's "wolf's lair" headquarters at Berchtesgaden and helped themselves to the contents.

Phillips' sale of Third Reich memorabilia totalled £114,110, with a tenth unsold.



The Times overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 29; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.75; Canaries Pes 170; Cyprus 700 mils; Denmark Dkr 8.50; Finland Mkk 8.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.40; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Luxembourg Lf 38; Madeira Esc 125; Morocco Dir 8.00; Norway Kr 8.50; Pakistan Rps 18; Portugal Esc 125; Singapore S6.50; Spain Pes 170; Sweden Skr 8.50; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Tunisia Din 0.700; USA $1.75; Yugoslavia Din 150

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Dog owners may pay £10 under Government's plan for realistic licence fee

By Hugh Clayton

Dog owners may have to pay as much as £10 for dog licences from 1986, although the fee will be cut by a halfpenny next year.

The imminent abolition of the ½p coin means that the Government can no longer *charge* the *fee first imposed* more than 100 years ago. It began at 7s 6d and has continued at the same rate under the decimal system. Ministers have decided *that* 37½p is no longer a realistic charge, especially as it now costs more than £3 million a year to collect licence payments that add up to less than £1 *million.*

"The dog-licensing regime in *Great Britain is now absurd*", the Government said in a consultative document issued yesterday. It pointed out that during 10 years of reports and *recommendations* governments had shied away from tackling an issue that arouses furious passions.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, and the owner of a golden labrador *called Judy, did not* declare an interest. But he did not handle the document either.

He left the Government's cautious announcement of *impending change to one of his* junior ministers. "Our aim is to promote responsible dog ownership," the dogless Mr William Waldegrave, an Under Secretary of State at *Mr Jenkins's* department, said in a Commons written answer.

The Government's answer to the coming storm of argument from dog-lovers and their opponents is to try to shift almost the whole business of dog-licensing to borough councils in London and district councils *elsewhere. If the new* system proposed yesterday is adopted, the government will do little except to fix a ceiling for licences and insist that fees *should* not be collected for working sheepdogs and guide dogs used by blind people.

It will then be left to councils to decide how much to charge or whether to charge at all. The money raised could be used to pay for dog wardens. The Conservative-led Association of District Councils welcomed the *move.*

But the British Field Sports Society was less pleased. At present hunt kennels are exempt from licences. Under the proposed new system any council would be allowed to *insist on a full licence fee being* paid for each hound in a pack. "We take the view that licences should be abolished," the society said.

The Government is suggesting a £10 fee ceiling for 1986, *but wants to be allowed to raise* it later. The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals welcomed the move towards realistic charges, but *did* not *want* councils to be allowed to make their own rules for collecting them.

Solicitors fear central control of prosecution

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

The 800 *prosecuting* solicitors of England and Wales have protested to the Home Office over what they regard as serious defects in the Government's proposals for an independent prosecution service, due for second reading debate today.

In particular they are concerned that the new Crown prosecutors, who will take over responsibility for all prosecutions from the police, will *not be appointed by Parliament* but by the Director of Public Prosecutions.

There is a great danger that the Crown prosecutors therefore, *who are meant* to be independent and able to respond to local needs, will become just "a limb of central government", they say.

Mr John Simmons, president of the Prosecuting Solicitors' Society of England and Wales said: "Despite verbal assurances about the independence of the Crown *prosecutors, what* we have in the Bill is the opportunity for a monolithic structure with prosecutors subservient to some central machinery."

A second concern of the *solicitors is that the Prosecution* of Offences Bill, under which the new service is set up, is "remarkably vague" on the terms and conditions of the *staff or employment rights* for existing prosecutors.

Mr John Goodwin, vice-president of the society, said: "It appears that if a prosecuting solicitor presently employed by a local or police authority refuses to be transferred to a post in the new service, he loses redundancy rights".

● The Law Society yesterday welcomed assurances given to it *by Mr David Mellor, Under* Secretary of State at the Home Office, that the new service will not be "overstaffed"; would be "cost-conscious" and would delegate work to solicitors and barristers in private practice *where that was cost-effective.*



Welcome hug: Mrs Christine Dart, aged 30, the Lincoln housewife who was the third heart and lung transplant patient to be operated on at Papworth Hospital, Cambridgeshire, with her daughter, Michelle yesterday.

Mrs Dart has made such rapid progress since the operation, less than three weeks ago, that doctors hope she will be well enough to return home in time for Michelle's third birthday at the end of January.

"Christine is up and about and we are very pleased with her progress", a spokesman said. "Her new heart and lungs are working well."

Attitudes that hinder women on way up

By Patricia Clough

A leading building society organized a training scheme for potential women managers. Two participants entered a room full of *male* colleagues at a company party, and were booed.

A woman who founded a network of other women in her firm to discuss their problems was told off by her boss, who accused her of being a lesbian. Another *women's* training course was greeted with horror by male colleagues: "You'll be like witches around a cauldron."

Such *are* the attitudes *still* hampering women who try to make their way in management, a conference was told yesterday, and yet, under the surface, much is changing.

Representatives from 30 companies and organizations attended the conference organized by the Industrial Society and entitled "Develop Your Womanpower". Faced with the discovery that it pays to keep and encourage women in their companies, banks, big oil and chemical companies, building societies, and local authorities sent delegates to collect idea.

The Industrial Society has set itself the role of catalyst in the process of putting sexual equality into practice

MPs to see abortion film

A video *film* showing what happens inside a woman's womb during the abortion of an 11-week foetus is to be shown to MPs and peers at the House of Commons tonight, sponsored by the All-Party Parliamentary *Pro-Life Group on behalf of the* Society for the Protection of Unborn Children.

The film, entitled *The Silent Scream* was made using ultrasound by Dr Bernard Nathanson, who once ran an abortion clinic in New York, but has been an anti-abortion campaigner for five years.

Strangler 'wanted to spite wife'

The mother of three strangled girls collapsed in the public gallery at Oxford Crown Court yesterday as a policeman described *finding their bodies* covered in sheets and stacked on top of each other in a coalshed after their father walked into a police station and confessed to *killing* them.

John Lambert, aged 34, a car worker from Blackbird Leys, Oxford, denies murdering Tracy, aged six, Hayley, aged four, and Rachel, aged three. The *prosecution* refused to accept pleas of guilty to manslaughter through diminished responsibility.

The Crown alleges Lambert killed the girls to cause the maximum possible harm to his wife, Susie, after he discovered she was having an affair.

Sgt Colin Gibbens said Lambert told him at the police *station:* "It's *all to do with my* wife going with other men." Lambert allegedly said that a social worker visited his home about six weeks earlier and told him his wife wanted to divorce him.

She moved to a battered wives hostel in High Wycombe but he wanted her back. It was then he found letters revealing intimate details of her affair.

"It just kept going round in my mind so I killed them. It was *all too much to take, to lose* your kids your wife and home," he told the police.

The hearing continues today.

Government asked to lead air fare war

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

In a potentially far-reaching move yesterday, Lord Bethell, chairman of the Freedom of the Skies Campaign, challenged the *Government* ot lead his fight for cheaper European air fares by taking the Brussels commission and other EEC governments to court for *contraventions of the Rome Treaty.*

He described the Government's much-publicized breakthrough, with a £49 London-to-Amsterdam fare earlier this year, as no more than a public relations exercise which the *airlines were openly flouting by* restricting cheap seats far below demand. He had tried to buy the ticket several times lately without success, and had been advised by the airlines to buy a £132 or £156 ticket instead.

Lord Bethell's own action against the EEC in the European Court foundered on the ground of his lack of standing in the matter; but the British Government would not suffer that disability, he told a House *of Lords committee yesterday.*

The Government is unlikely *to rise to his challenge, how*ever. It would severely damage relationships with the French, German and other EEC governments. And the British Government is, in any case, believed to be reasonably satisfied with the progress of its own policies *towards liberalization in Euro*pean air services.

Lord Bethell, who recently dropped his action against Belgium's Sabena airline for alleged overcharging, because it would have cost him £250,000 to continue, accused European governments of restricting and *controlling air services against* the Treaty of Rome and against consumer interests, resulting in the highest airline fares in the world.

As a result, he said, European airlines had effectively placed their scheduled unrestricted services beyond the reach of the *average citizen.*

Britain's availion industry was also losing as the result of EEC policies, Lord Bethell told the *committee.* "The United Kingdom, after the United States, has the largest and most powerful air transport industry in the free world. But it receives no greater market share in Europe than its competitors, and is allowed to grow no faster than its competitors permit."

One way fare	Mileage		Pence per Mile
Transatlantic:			
London-Mineapolis	£273	4015	6.79
London-Miami	£254	4425	5.74
London-Washington	£255	3658	6.97
London-New York	£215	3456	6.22
London-Los Angeles	£309	5456	5.66
European Charter:	Return fare		
London-Athens	£125	2984	4.19
London-Faro	*£130*	*2114*	*6.15*
London-Malaga	£115	2064	5.57
London-Majorca	£110	1656	6.64
European Scheduled:	One-way fare		
London-Brussels	£81	211	38.38
London-Rome	£213	*892*	*23.87*
London-Athens	£280	1492	18.76
London-Frankfurt	£106	400	26.50
London-Madrid	£185	765	24.18
London-Paris	£68	209	32.53
Brussels-Geneva	£110	332	33.13
Amsterdam-Copenhagen (KLM)	£134	393	34.09

Howard funeral

The funeral of Lord Howard of Henderskelfe, who died on Tuesday at his home, *Castle* Howard, near York, will take place in the family's private chaped on Saturday. He will be buried in the family mausoleum alongside his wife, Lady Cecelia, who died 10 years ago.

Channel 4 spends £5m on Christmas shows

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

Channel Four is to spend £30 million on its winter schedules, including £5 million on a mix of drama, light entertainment, and films over Christmas.

The channel said yesterday *that its winter highlights include* a six-hour drama series, *A Woman of Substance,* which follows the life of a woman from kitchen maid to business tycoon at the turn of the century.

The title role is played by Jenny Seagrove and, in later episodes, Deborah Kerr.

Peter Cushing is seen in a new Sherlock Holmes adventure, *The Masks of Death,* with Sir John Mills as Dr Watson. Tracy Ullmann takes the lead role in *The Young Visiters,* which, with its misspelt title, is based on a nine-year-old's view of the world.

The night of January 6 will be devoted to the British television *premiere of* Tony Palmer's film about Wagner, in which Richard Burton plays the composer.

Films on Channel Four during the holiday include Jacques Tati's *Jour de Fête;* W C Fields in *Never Give a Sucker an Even Break;* James Stewart in Frank Capra's *Mr Smith Goes to Washington;* Richard Attenborough's *Oh What A Lovely War!,* and *The Jolson Story.* The channel's one premiere is *A Place of One's Own.*

Drugs hope for sufferers from back pain

Doctors have announced an important advance in the treatment of severe back pain, which is responsible for the loss of up to 19 million working days every year in Britain.

The treatment, involving drugs in tablet form, could be readily available in a year or two if further trials are successful. The discovery comes after two years' research at Manchester University.

The doctors found that most chronic back pain sufferers shared a defect in the spine. When back tissues are damaged a substance called fibrin is *deposited. This can be respon*sible for chronic inflammation and scarring.

As the tissues heal, the fibrin is *removed* by enzymes and the inflammation gradually disappears.

The Manchester medical team discovered that most of their chronic sufferers were not producing enzymes to clear the ailment and believe that they have found the way to correct this with the new drugs.

Wrinkle doctor censured

A doctor who claimed he had developed a treatment to make people look younger was found guilty of serious *professional* misconduct yesterday for allowing his name to publicize the product.

Dr Alan John Kingdom was admonished by the *General* Medical Council's professional conduct committee after he admitted allowing his name to be used when the therapy was *described on television, in the Daily Mail* and at a conference in Birmingham.

Dr Kingdom, of Weston Lane, Southampton, was medical director of the Harley Medical Group which developed a rejuvenation treatment to remove facial lines and wrinkles.

Sale of garages blamed on price war

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

University Motors, one of the oldest garage groups in London and the Home Counties, is *being sold piecemeal* because, according to its chairman, "the cut-price war being waged by all the car makers has made nonsense of sane motor-trading".

Mr Michael Bradstock, son of the founder of University Motors, told *The Times:* "Our ability to make a profit is entirely controlled by the level of financial support the manufacturer is prepared to put behind his cars. That is anarchy of the worst kind."

He feared cut-price sellig was not a passing phase, as some motor industry leaders claimed. *He could not* see the position improving until a car manufacturer went out of business in Europe. "In that way we should get rid of the three million new cars *which are surplus* every year to actual market needs. We could not wait that long. We had to het out while we could."

In the first nine months of this year *1,800* garages have hone out of business. *Motor Trader* reported yesterday that four more had closed in Ipswich, Penzance, Launceston and Kilmarnock.

University Morors sells Austin Rover cars at Hanwell, Balham and Epsom and General Motors cars at Kingston-upon-Thames. It is understood that the very *large Hanwell site* in west London is being bought by a chain store.

An increasing number of garage companies are selling high *street premised* whose value has increased so rapidly in recent years that there is more money to be made by selling them and investing the proceeds in profitable non-otor business.

PARLIAMENT NOVEMBER 28 1984 West Midlands helped ● £300 million saved ● Bishop's plea on jobless

Regional aid directed at worst problems

INDUSTRY

In giving details of the Government's new two-tier regional policy more closely tied to jobs, Mr Norman Lamont, Minister of State for Trade and Industry, told the Commons that it was expected that the new policy would cost nearly £300 million a year less than if the present policy had continued.

This would be a considerable lightening of the public expenditure burden of the policy, but even so the Government would still be spending nearly £400 million on regional policy in 1987-88 to improve job prospects in the worst areas.

In his lengthy statement, Mr Lamont indicated that parts of the West Midlands would now be eligible for assistance and provisions excluding service activites from assistance would end.

Mr John Smith, chief Opposition spokesman on trade and industry, said the statement signalled the end of effective regional assistance.

Mr Lamont said he had made four orders bringing into force the new regional development grant scheme and the new map of assisted areas. There had been full consultation including consideration of almost 500 submissions which showed considerable support for the Government's proposals as outlined in the White Paper on regional industrial policy published last December.

While the majority supported continuation of regional policy, many were critical of the waste inherent in the present system and considered it possible to make the policy more cost-effective.

He went on: To achieve greater cost-effectiveness we have concluded that the new map should have two tiers instead of three, and that the inner tier, which will qualify for automatic grants as well as regional selective assistance, will be restricted to 15 per cent of the working population. This compares with 22 per cent for the present development and special development areas.

The outer tier of the map, which will qualify for regional selective assistance, will cover a further 20 per cent of the working population. We have included in the new map several areas, most notably parts of the West Midlands, that have previously been denied regional assistance.

Both tiers will be eligible for support from the European regional development fund.

For the new RDG scheme we have set the rate of capital grant at 15 per cent. In our view the new rate is high enough to ensure that grants are an effective incentive to investment.

Since unemployment is such an important concern today, it is also right that any policy as expensive as regional policy should be tied more closely to jobs.

Too much money has been spent in support of capital intensive projects that create few jobs and do little for the economies of the regions. The cost per job limit will be £10,000. However, we wish to minimise the burdens placed on small firms and this limit will not normally be applied to firms employing fewer than 200.

Secondly we also announced that in future firms should be abe to receive a job grant as an alternative to capital grant. The job grant will be set at a level of £3,000 for each new job created. Firms will not have to choose between job grant and capital grant: they will automatically receive whichever is greater.

The most important feature of our policy is that that money will now spent in the areas with the worst problems and that, in terms of new jobs per pound of expenditure, the new policy will be far more effective than the old.

Mr John Smith said it was disgraceful that when unemployment in the regions had never been higher, the Government was making a slashing cut £300m a year in the regional development budget. This was the second major attack on the regional development system, following the cuts of 1979 to 1982.

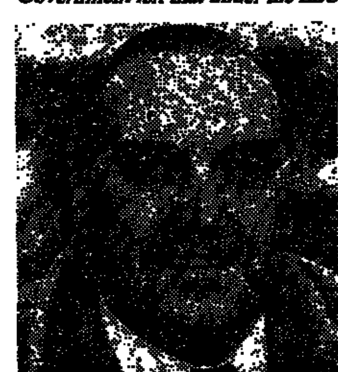
The limits of £10,000 per job and the miserly £3,000 on job grants were unrealistic when it cost the Government £6,000 a year for every unemployed person.

He welcomed the inclusion of parts of the West Midlands within the outer tier assistance. But it was a sad state of affairs that the collapse of manufacturing industry and a huge rise in unemployment in the West Midlands as a result of the Government's policies was such that the area now needed assistance in this way.

The Government was determined to slash public spending to levels which would ruin the country.

Mr Lamont said the Government had to tackle the waste in regional policy. The cost per job limit of £10,000 was not niggardly. It was bout twice the level of the average capital intensity of investment in Britain industry so it would not *deny the capital intensive sectors* access to regional development grants.

The £3,000 job grant limit could be slightly higher, £3,300, but the Government felt that under the EEC rules it would be prudent to keep somewhat below that. Exchange rate fluctuations could get Britain in a difficult position.



Mason: Changes have led to redundancies

The transitional provisions were generous. In the inner tier people would still qualify for regional development grants under certain conditions.

Answering a question by Mr Smith about why not one ward in the whole West Midlands had been made a development area though the core of Birmingham had 30 per cent unemployment, Mr Lamont said the review of the map was based on the same principles that Labour had used, that of travel to work areas.

The Government had also decided, after consulting the hotel and tourist industries, that they would not be included in the service activities. Most of them preferred to benefit under the national scheme.

Mr *Alan Beith (Berwick-upon-Tweed, L)*: By his announcement Mr Lamont has excuded not only from British but also from European regional aid some of the highest unemployment areas of the country.

His slap-dash map drawn by somebody sitting behind a desk in London demonstrates not only he does not care about the level of unemployment, but he does not even though where it is.

Mr Lamont: He is wrong about the European Regional Development Fund. *As a result of the changes we* are making, a far larger part of this country will quallify for access to European regional aid.

Sir Raymond Gower (Vale of Glamorgan, C): As regional develpment status governs the likelihood of obtaining EEC aid, what will the impact of these changes be on areas like Wales?

Mr Lamont: Many more areas of the country will qualify for ERDF assistance. It depends on these individual areas actually being able to generate the projects themselves.

The decisions we have made on the map, which were extremely difficult decisions, have been based on impartial criteria. Wales has been treated fairly. Half of the total savings are coming from England, one third from Scotland and one fifth from Wales.

Mr Alfred Morris (Manchester, Wythenshawe, Lab): In many parts of Manchester we have male unemployment rates of over 50 per cent. In some localities over 66 per cent of young people under 25 are on the dole. That shouts of the need for more help for Greater Manchester than is proposed.

Mr Lamont: *He ought to be grateful* that Manchester has been partially included. It is the only travel-to-*work area that has been split.*

Manchester was on the borderline of the 35 per cent maximum coverage that we took. That was something we had already negotiated with the EEC. We could not go beyond 35 per cent. There is not a strong case for saying the whole of Manchester should be in.

Mr Michael Foot (Blaenau Gwent, *Lab): How much of the alleged £300* million saving is attributable to the abolition of the special development areas. If it means a cut, what is the calculation for employment? Mr Lamont is hitting the areas that have already been hit hardest by this Government.

Mr Lamont: Half the saving will come from the taking out of *replacement* investment and the requirement to create jobs. The rest of it comes from changes in the map and changes in the rate of grant.

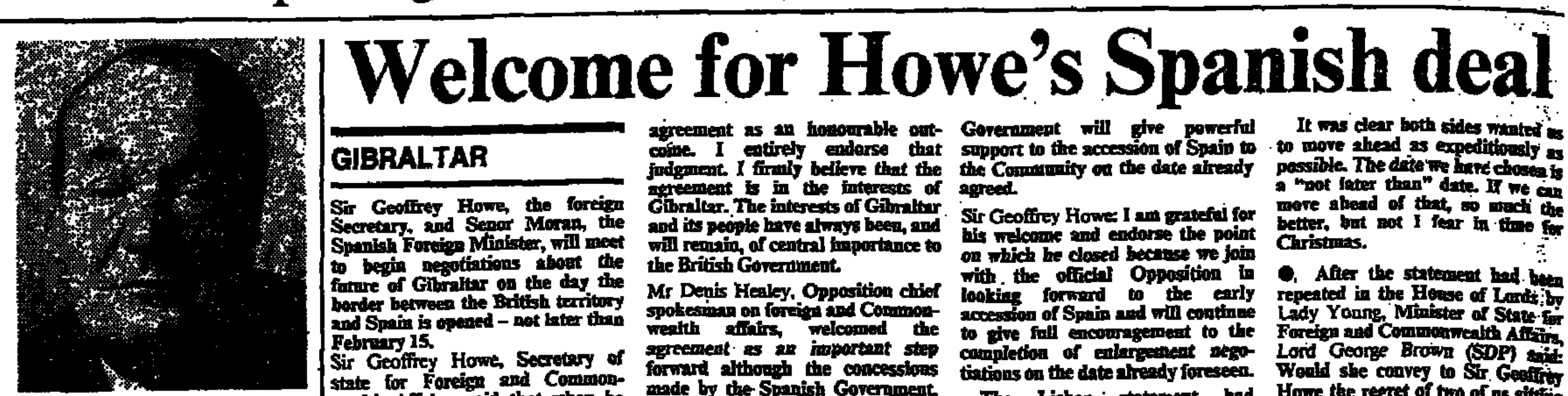
I do not accept this is going to lead to more unemployment. The reverse is true. We are getting better value for money in terms of creating jobs.

Mr Jack Dormand (Easington, Lab) *said this policy* would almost certainly mean a reduction in assistance for the northern region which had the highest unemployment outside Northern Ireland. *This showed that consultation was* an utter shame.

Mr Lamont said the northern region had done relatively well in the revision.

Mr Bruce Millan (Glasgow Govan, Lab) said a cut of £100m in aid to Scotland would be devastating. The people of Scotland would find the statement deeply offensive and an *insult to the unemployed.*

Mr Lamont said that was dramatic language. A small amount of money would be equally effective in producing jobs.



Gower: What will be the impact in Wales?

Mr Roy Mason (Barnsley Central, Lab) said over the past five years there had been much investment in the coal industry in Barnsley and South Yorkshire which had resulted *in major technological changes* and thousands of redundancies and lost jobs. It wa obvious that Mr Lamont had not taken this into account. When the coal dispute was over, unemployment *in these areas would* increase.

There was an urgent need for a re-examination to give them development area status.

Mr Lamont pointed out that the Secretary of State for Energy (Mr Peter Walker) had today announced a further increase in money available to the NCB to help with the *problems* of closures.

Mr Kenneth Warren (Hastings and Rye, C) said he had hoped for a much more radical approach.

Mr Lamont said the Government was condemned by Labour MPs for going too far and by Conservative MPs for not going far enough.

In *The Times* today the Government's new policy had been guessed correctly, but it stated that it should be more radical and go further. He understood that much of the money spent so far had gone in shuffling jobs around.

Mr Ian Wrigglesworth (Stockton South, SDP): Is this not the final confirmation that the Conservative Government has totally abandoned its commitment to a one-nation philosophy? It will further polarize this country and further divide it. Is it not a scandal that it is a further hammer blow for the unemployed?

Mr Lamont: We cannot solve the problem of unemployment through regional policy, only by general economic policies.

Mr Jeffrey Rooker (Birmingham, Perry Brr, Lab): Saving £300 million leaving a budget of £400 million is a cut of virtually 50 per cent

Mr Lamont: We think the cut from £670 million to £400 million is justified and sensible.

Mr Riger Gale (Thanet North, C): There are many on this side who believe that, in thanking him for what he has done, he has gone nowhere near far enough and we *would like to see, instead of regional* aid, sectoral aid which would help industry country wide.

Mr Lamont: We have moved a long way towards more discretionary *rather than automatic aid. In future* it will be much more 50-50 asistance between automatic and discretionary. I take his his point.

Mr Dale Campbell-Syours (Workington, Lab): How can he say jobs will not be lost as a result of this, when industry will lose £300 million?

Mr Lamont: Jobs will not be lost because the policy is going to be much more specifically on creation of jobs. British industry is going to benefit from the strengthening of the economy resulting from this package.

Welcome for Howe's Spanish deal

GIBRALTAR

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the foreign Secretary, and Senor Moran, the Spanish Foreign Minister, will meet to begin negotiations about the future of Gibraltar on the day the border between the British territory and Spain is opened – not later than February 15.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Secretary of state for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said that when he made a Commons statement setting *out* the terms of what had been agreed in recent talks. He said that when he and Senor Moran met again they would begin the negotiating process invisaged by the *Lisbon statement of April 10, 1980.*

That process (he said) will be aimed at overcoming all the differences between us over Gibraltar and at promoting cooperation on a *mutually beneficial basis* on economic, cultural, touristic, aviation, military and environmental matters. The Chief Minister of Gibraltar, Sir Joshua Hassan, will of course accompany *me to that* meeting.

Su Moran has told me (he went on) that the Spanish side will raise the issue of *sovereignty* in these *negotiations, as they are entitled to* do on the basis provided by the Lisbon Statement itself. Yesterday's communique makes it equally plain that the British Government will *fully maintain* its commitment to honour the wishes of the people of Gibraltar, as set out in the preamble to the Gibraltar constitution. Sr Moran, for his part, has made clear the importance that he too attaches to the wishes of the people of Gibraltar.

Sir Joshua Hassan described this agreement as an honourable outcome. I entirely endorse that judgment. *I firmly believe that* the agreement is in the interests of Gibraltar. The interests of Gibraltar and its people have always been, and will remain, of central importance to the British Government.

Mr Denis Healey, Opposition chief spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs, welcomed the *agreement as an important step* forward although the concessions made by the Spanish Government, as he understood it, were concessions which Spain would have been obligated to make *the moment* Spain joined the EEC and which it undertook to make four and a half years ago in the agreement with Lord Carrington.

The new feature of the agreement, since the Carrington discussions (he said), is the one that the British Government is to discuss *sovereignty of Gibralter* when negotiations begin, after communications are restored.

The Opposition welcomes the commitment and believes that it may *set an important precedent for other* parts of the world, like the Falklands, where it is necessary to link the opening of communications with discussions on sovereignty.

We welcome the fact that Sir Joshua Hassan regards the agreement as honourable and we welcome the view he expresses that the interests of the people of Gibraltar *must remain paramount.*

How es the Foreign Secretary see the future of the dockyard in the light of the new agreement?

We ragard this agreement as removing a serious obstacle to better relations between Britain and democratic Spain and hope that the Government will give powerful support to the accession of Spain to the Community on the date already agreed.

Sir Geoffrey Howe: I am grateful for his welcome and endorse the point *on which he* closed because we join with the official Opposition in looking forward to the early accession of Spain and will continue to give full encouragement to the completion of *enlargement negotiations* on the date already foreseen.

The Lisbon statement had specifically allowed any subject to be raised by either side and it was always foreseen that sovereignty was likely to be raised by Spain. I was wrong to try to draw a parallel between that and the Falkland *Islands. They were historically,* legally and constitutionally quite different.

Dr David Owen, Leader of the SDP, said that it had been a sensible and well-negotiated settlement which showed that the foundation of the European Community was far more than a trading arrangement. It was a democratic institution and it had always been inconceivable that Spain could have entered with the border restrictions in existence.

Mr Albert McQuarrie (Banff and Buchan, C) asked *why the date set* was not sooner than February 15, 1985 in order to allow visits between Spain and Gibraltar during the festive season.

Sir Geofrey Howe: I would be disposed in principle to agree to anything that increased the prospects of festivity. But the dates chosen have taken account of the likely length of time necessary to carry though the legislative measures necessary on both sides.

It was clear both sides wanted us to move ahead as expeditiously as *possible. The date we have chosen* is a "not later than" date. If we can move ahead of that, so much the better, but not I fear in time for Christmas.

● After the statement had been repeated in the House of Lords by Lady Young, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, *Lord George Brown (SDP)* said: Would she convey to Sir Geoffrey Howe the regret of two of us sitting in this House, Lord MacLehose of Beoch (Ind) and myself, that it should be Sir Geoffrey who is really credited with the agreement which we had made in 1968 with the then Spanish Foreign Secretary and were not allowed to carry through by Lord Wilson of Rievaulx on the grounds, not that the agreement was wrong, but that you should not do it with a Facist dictator.

We were told we had to wait until there was a social democratic prime minister in Spain which we now have. I am therefore delighted with the agreement and I say to my colleagues, *do not go back on what* at that time you thought was right but you did not want to do with Franco.

Nightdress rules

The safety regulations on nightdresses will be revised and updated after consultations with interested parties, Mr Alexander Fletcher, Under Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, announced in a commons written reply.

The new regulations will be presented for parliamentary approval next spring, he added.

Increased charges not a water tax

ENVIRONMENT

Mr Ian Gow, Minister of Housing and Construction, denied charges from both sides of the Commons that there was to be a water tax. MPs were complaining about the increased water charges consumers would be facing next year.

He said the Government was seeking in the public sector to follow the necessary discipline of getting a proper return on investment and a 1 per cent return on investment was not adequate for the water industry.

The public expenditure provision for water charges announced in the Chancellor's autumn statement was expected to enable investment to increase by about £80 million or 2 per cent in 1985-86.

This took account of needs identified in the water authorities' 1984 corporate plans, including the development of water resources, faster progress with the renewal of sewers and water mains, and further work to restore or maintain the quality of rivers, estuaries and coastal waters.

Mr Robert Hicks (South East Cornwall, C): While welcoming the intention to increase the level of financial exenditure on infrastructure, does he think it is sensible at this stage to impose a water tax on consumers, particularly at atime when we are all anxious to keep down inflation and general public are still worried about the basis on which water and sewage charges are imposed?

Mr Gow: *He is not right to refer to this as a water tax.* (Labour protests) *There is a danger of thinking that* one can get higher investment in the water industry, more money spent on repairing sewers, and more money spent on construction of reservoirs, without paying for it. The targets which have been set by the Chandellor are in no way unreasonable.



Hicks: Is it sensible to impose a water tax?

The present rate of return on assets is only 1 per cent, under the Chancellor's proposals, the average rate of return next year is estimated 1.4 per cent, 1.7 per cent in 1986-87 and 1.9 per cent in 1987-88.

Mr William O'Brien (Normanton, Lab): Will he take into consideration the hardship created to industry and domestic users because of the suggested 12 per cent increase in water charges?

Mr Gow: The increase in water charges in the next financial year will vary from region to region and from authority to authority.

Average water charges levied by water authorities in the current financial year are £78. If the average charge should rise by 10 per cent next year,hen the bill would rise from £78 to £85, or from 21 pence to 23 pence a day.

As for hardship, water authority charges are taken into account fully when supplementary benefit is calculated and some three million *households do receive help.*

Mr Derek Conway (Shrewsbury and Atcham, C): What steps is he taking to substitute water metering for water charges?

Mr Gow: My department has set up a study between ourselves and the water industry to inquire into the possibility of extending water metering for the household consumer. That inquiry will be completed as soon as possible and I will then report further.

Mr David Penhaligon (Truro, L): Why do water charges have to raise a profit at all? Why do profits have to be increased this year after the difficulties experienced in the West *Country?*

Mr Gow: The consequence of higher water charges will be higher investment, for which he called earlier this year. In the South West, the third of the strategic reservoirs is to start about now.

Mr John Cunningham, chief Opposition spokesman on the environment. (Copeland): How does he explain his sudden conversion to more capital investment in the industry when in the last two years he has presided over an underspend of in excess of £100 *million?*

Does it not add insult to injury, particularly to those people who have suffered severe water shortages this year, to impose on them some of the biggest *increases in* water rates?

Mr Gow: We are increasing capital expenditure to the water industry. Although the external finance limit was underspent *by £100 million* in 1982-83, the investment underspend was £37 million. Thanks to low tender prices, that presented a volume of work close to what had been planned.

Major changes must await report

WILDLIFE ACT

Any *major change* to the Wildlife and Countryside Act would need to await the report of the Commons environment select committee which was holding an inquiry into its operation, Mr William Waldegrave, Under Secretary of the Environment, said in the Commons.

Mr Peter Hardy (Wentworth, Lab) said there was a consensus demanding rather wider amendment of the Act than the Government seemed likely to accept.

Mr Waldegrave said the wider issues would have to await the committee's report.

Mr Christopher Smith (Islington Sough and Finsbury, Lab): Why has the Government not given a commitment to bring in, in Government time and with Government backing their own Bill to amend the Act

Mr Waldegrave: There appears to be entire agreement that the three month loophole should be blocked. A private member's Bill was produced which was unfortunately defective anf we offered help to improve it. It could pass through under that procedure.

Marathon safe

The London marathon was safe with the Conservative Government, Mr Neil Macfarlane, Minister for Sport, assured Mr Tony Banks (Newham North West, Lab) in the Commons after he had expressed concern about the future of the marathon following the abolition of the GLC.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on the Royal Navy. Lords (3): Prosecution of Offences Bill, second reading.

'Tina' should not apply to jobs

HOUSE OF LORDS

It was time to put away the slogan "There is no alternative" in relation to unemployment because there were several alternatives even though they might be costly and meant the better off paying more tax or not receiving tax cuts, the Bishop of Liverpool, the Rt Rev David Sheppard, said during a debate in the House of Lords on the needs of the older unemployed.

We now know (he said) that the present way is too costly, for the good of the nation to continue. The Government must reach out with practical, large scale policies which will reach the unemployed urgently for action today.

Lord Balfour of Inchrye (C), who opened the debate, said 25 per cent of unemployed men and women had been without work for five years or more. Of these 40 per cent were over 50 and had given up hope of being in regular employment.

Government leadership and action was required to bring some happiness to these people. He hoped the new unemployment supremo would not concentrate entirely on youth and youth training but would see whether it was possible to stop the minds and bodies of older men rotting throught constant unemployment.

Churchill used to send folders to the departments marked "Action this day". I would wish (he said) that the minister who is to reply to this debate was able to send a folder to his Prime Minister saying "Action this day". That is what we need.

Lord Rochester (L) said he was sorry that employers contemplating the introduction of job-splitting schemes appeared to have been deterred from taking action by the effect on occupational pension schemes, opposition from trade unions and the benefits accruing to employers and employees being regarded as insufficiently attractive.

Was there not a strong case for restructuring National insurance contributions so that they no longer applied either to new jobs, perticularly for the long term unemployed, or to the splitting of existing jobs?.

The Bishop of Liverpool, said it was necessary to stress the long-term effect of the problem because if the Government was to restore the sense of companionship in the nation it should come up with a programme of public works and public services which would provide real jobs.

It would be possible to create these jobs if the resources were made availble and financial limits removed.

What practical steps did peers think would create jobs in the next decade? The matter was urgent. The long-term unemployed were already into a second generation and the good management of the country could not afford to waste that precious national resource.

Lord Molloy (Lab) said unemployment was the most deeply harmful and dangerous of all social tensions. There was an infamous link, a creeping industrial cancer, between some of the Government's activities, its obsession with privatization, and unemployment.

مكبرا من الأصل



Geoffrey Smith

There are makings of a really serious revolt by Conservative MPs over student grants. Already something like a hundred of them have signed a motion of protest that was put on the House of Commons order paper only on Tuesday evening.

Perhaps moe significant than mere numbers is the fact that the signatories come from all sections of the party – right and left, wet and dry, old and young. They include four members of the 1922 executive committee, as well as a number of former ministers.

The motion has been couched deliberately in broad terms so as to appeal to those who disapprove of the Government's decision on different grounds. Its call for a total review of policy on student grants and fees is designed to win the support of those who criticize ministers for failing to produce a more radical reform, such as a switch from student grants to loans, as well as to those who object simply to parents being asked to dig deeper into their pockets.

But the critical question with any backbench revolt is whether the rebels intend to strike or merely to wound. Some of those who have put their names to this motion intend it to be no more than a warning gesture. They want to tell ministers that they must listen a bit more to their backbenchers.

A good many Conservative MPs, however, seem to be more indignant than that. There are objections both to the substance and to the politics of the Government's plans.

Tory voters move to Alliance

The critics complain that the proposed increases in parental contributions will make it harder for children of middle-class parents to go to university and will infringe the principles, to which this Government ought to be attached, of giving the greatest opportunities to the most able and of encouraging a more highly educated society. It is argued that it is a retrograde step when the age of majority is eighteen for young people to have to depend upon their parents for their chance of higher education.

To which the Government responds that these economies are necessary to provide more money for the teaching of science, that by international comparison Britain is exceptionally generous in its payments to students, that it is only the most creditworthy groups in society who will suffer, and that anyway most of the publicity has focused on worst cases rather than typical cases.

Yet these worthy exchanges on the merits of the argument are of secondary importance to many Conservative backbenchers. What worries them is that the people who will be hurt by these proposals are most likely to be Conservative voters who might be driven into the arms of the Alliance.

That is a disturbing thought for an MP with a marginal constituency; and one of the penalties for an administration with a very large majority is that many of its backbenchers have seats which are far from natural Conservative strongholds.

Self-preservation produces rebels

It is when considerations of self-preservation arise that politicians tend to rebel in earnest. They are all the more likely to do so when it is the most articulate section of the public whose interests are affected. These are people who know how to write a persuasive letter to their member. Many of them are doing so already.

My impression is that however widespread the public anguish, it will be magnified by the furore. But that is not much consolation for the Government.

It would be easier for ministers if the issue could be raised in the Commons only on an Opposition motion. There might then be reluctance on the part of many Conservatives to be seen to be serving Labour's purpose.

But the changes require an affirmative order which will have to be placed before the House by the Government. So ministers will be in the position of asking many backbenchers to vote for measures to which they have already publicly declared their opposition, and which offend some of the most sensitive of their constituents.

So this issue is likely to provide a critical test both of the mood of the parliamentary party and of the Government's capacity to manage its uncomfortably large majority.

End 'cant' about alcohol and raise drink prices, doctors urge Government

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Alcohol abuse is costing Britain at least £1.6 billion a year, and ministers are talking "cant" in telling doctors to do more when the answers lie in government policy, a conference on alcohol was told

Speakers called for higher tax on alcohol and Professor Robert Kendell, Professor of Psychiatry at the Royal Edinburgh Hospital, said the amount consumed was largely determined by government policy on issues including opening hours, the number of outlets for drink and, most important, price.

"The most important single act would be for the Government to increase the price of alcohol slowly year by year for a decade", he told the conference in London, organized by the British Medical Association and the Institute of Alcohol Studies.

"It is cant to preach to doctors, telling them to do more, when we can make only marginal differences".

His comments came after Mr John Patten, Under Secretary for Health, told the conference that the Government could take only limited steps to deal with alcohol abuse, and that services had to be developed locally by doctors and others.

Professor Kendell said there was "abundant evidence" that the ill-effects of drink were linked to consumption. Between 1950 and 1976, British annual consumption of pure alcohol per head almost doubled from 5.2 litres to 9.7 litres. Drunkenness convictions had doubled, deaths from liver cirrhosis had risen by 60 per cent and hospital admissions for alcoholism by 2,500 per cent.

Between 1979 and 1982, as the recession began to bite, consumption fell by 11 per cent. It was promptly matched by a 19 per cent drop in first admissions for alcoholism, a 16 per cent fall in drunkenness convictions and a 4 per cent fall in cirrhosis deaths.

Claims that raising the price would discourage only social drinkers and not alcoholics, whose families might suffer as more of the family income went on drink were "fallacious", he said.

A detailed study in Scotland covering three years when the real price of drink rose showed that heavier and dependent drinkers cut their consumption by at least as much as moderate and light drinkers.

Professor Alan Maynard, Professor of Health Economics at York University, said the social costs of alcohol abuse from sickness absence, unemployment, treatment costs to the NHS, accidents and crime were an absolute minumum of £1.6 billion a year.

Premature deaths from alcohol-related disease and accidents were between 5,000 and 8,000 a year.

Royal tour: The Duchess of Kent, guest of honour at this year's World Travel Market, studying some of the 1,000 exhibits at Olympia, west London, yesterday. The exhibition, open to the public on Saturday and Sunday, is expected to attract 25,000 trade visitors.

The market is an important forum for tourist and travel industry and has been held annually in London since 1980. This year every available stand was booked. (Photograph: Julian Herbert).

Forensic reviews attacked by Clift

By Peter Evans

Dr Alan Clift, the former Home Office forensic scientist, yesterday questioned the validity of further "one sided" reexamination of his work.

Mr Leon Brittan, Home Secretary, says the Home Office examination of Dr Clift's work is continuing. Further records found in a Lancashire laboratory, show an additional 80 instances in which he examined evidence.

The new instances came after completion of official scrutiny of about 1,500 cases in which Dr Clift was involved, Mr Brittan said in a Commons written reply.

Of the 1,500 cases, 129 were examined in detail leading to decisions to reopen 16 before the Court of Appeal.

Asked why he thought a reexamination would be one-sided, Dr Clift, said he had not been involved in the reexamination of evidence.

Referring to the 80 new instances, Dr Clift said they were apparently from more than 10 years ago. It was unlikely that the original samples would also be available. "This would make any retrospective examination very unsatisfactory."

The controversy began after the quashing in Scotland of a murder conviction against Jack Preece, convicted on evidence, including testimony, from Dr Clift.

Park for patriotic fun

By Tony Samstag

Commercial patriotism will be coming to Derbyshire in the form of a 350-acre adventure park, where the best of British Enterprise will be on display.

Britannia Park is to open in May, although it will take another five years to complete, its developers KLF (UK), announced yesterday.

Mr Peter Kellard, for the company, speaking on the first day of the annual World Travel Market at Olympia, west London, said the park would enable visitors "to see a whole representation of the country in one day."

The £50 million project outside Derby is intended to resemble an American theme park.

What its developers term the "fancy that factor" will be much to the fore, particularly in pavilions on the theme of British genius

Police in kennel watch end forgeries

A scheme to flood Europe with millions of dollars of forged travellers' cheques was smashed from a dog's kennel, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

Detectives crouched for days inside the kennel to watch and film a shed where printing presses were producing counterfeit Bank of America cheques. Then they burst in and discovered cheques forged to a value of more than $2m (£1.65).

Three men were jailed for a total of 14 years for being involved in the conspiracy to forge the cheques.

George Collins, aged 38, a litho planner, of Lower Street, Islington, London; and Leonard Johnson, aged a 47, printer, of Whitbread Road, Brockley, London, were each sentenced to five years. Collins had pleaded guilty. Norman Butler, aged 37, an engineer, of Lower Street, Basildon, Essex, was jailed for four years. He and Johnson had pleaded not guilty.

Three other men were acquitted of being involved. They were John Fitzgerald, aged 399, unemployed, of Greville Road, Maida Vale, London; William Tippett, aged 53, a print salesman, of Lindal Crescent, Enfield; and John West, aged 37, a salesman, of Redcar Road, Harold Hill, Essex.

Footballer gets 5-year sentence

Martin O'Shaughnessy, centre forward with the League of Ireland soccer club, Dundalk, was jailed for five years yesterday for his part in a gang's burglary and attack on Prince Don Ferdinando Caracciolo, aged 74, brother of the late King Umberto of Italy.

The prince was detained in hospital for three weeks after being left unconscious in his Dublin home in June last year with fractures to his eye and nose bones, Dublin Circuit Court was told.

O'Shaughnessy, aged 22, from Rialto, Dublin, admitted maliciously wounding the prince and theft.

Guernsey denies jail complaint

Allegations by Mr George Foulkes, Labour MP for Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley, that Mr Maurice Kirk, aged 39, a veterinary surgeon serving an eight months' sentence in Guernsey's prison, was being denied the medical attention and access to legal advice he would have received in Britain were denied yesterday in the island's Parliament. Mr Foulkes had recently asked Mr Leon Brittan, Home Secretary, to authorize Mr Kirk's movement to a mainland prison. Mr Kirk, who has been on hunger strike for 34 days, was moved on Monday to the island's hospital where he is taking only liquids.

Challenge to Tory funds

Gwent county council has written to 60 companies in which its £129m pension funds is invested asking them to give shareholders the right to opt out of contributions to the Conservative Party.

Mr Jon Vaughan-Jones, chairman of the Labour-controlled council's finance committee, said: "Directors can give their companies' cash to the Conservative Party and shareholders have no say. Yet trade unions have to hold ballots before they can make political donations." None of the companies has yet agreed to the request.

Dartmoor ponies 'to be eaten'

More than 80 per cent of the ponies and foals disposed of at the Dartmoor autumn sales are destined for human consumption or pet food, it was claimed yesterday.

While their treatment at the annual sales is improving, that of sheep and cattle continues to be a cause of concern, the Dartmoor Livestock Protection Society said in its annual report. Many cattle coming to market at Exeter were in "a deplorable condition of emaciation," a spokesman said.

Students jailed over NF man

Two students of North London Polytechnic, Steven Tasane and John Lethem, were jailed for 16 days yesterday for their repeated contempt of a High Court order preventing them from barring Mr Patrick Harrington, aged 20, a member of the National Front, from attending lectures at the college.

Mr Justice Drake said that because they had admitted knowingly breaching the order he could sentence them to a "substantial period" of imprisonment. But he would give them one more chance by committing them for only a short period to "give them time for reflection".

Hotels searched, security boosted in wide hunt for envoy's killers

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

India's police were apparently getting nowhere yesterday in their search for the killers of Mr Percy Norris, the British diplomat assassinated in Bombay on Tuesday.

"Investigations are continuing," said one senior police officer, who declined to be identified, "but there has been no significant progress"

According to another police official, several hotels in the Bombay area were searched after the claim by a Paris-based revolutionary Muslim group that it was responsible. The description of two men lying in wait for Mr Norris's white car – said to be the only Rover in the city – is thought to fit people of Arab appearance.

Investigation teams were sent to railway stations, ports and airports yesterday, according to police, and increased security was evident at Bombay's Wankhede Stadium, where a plainly shaken England eleven lost wickets rapidly and stood at 190 for eight at the close.

There was increased security at other British missions and offices . In Delhi, the High Commissioner, Sir Robert Wade-Gery, is now accompanied by a smartly-dressed armed police bodyguard

Sir Robert flew to Bombay last evening to meet Mr Norris's widow, Angela, and his daughter, Madeline. They left early this morning on a British Airways flight to London, accompanying Mr Norris's body.

A newspaper employee who has not been identified, is regarded by police as having given the best description of what happened when Mr Norris's car came close the end of its journey at the British Deputy High Commission at Hutatma Chowk.

Mr Norris, plainly a man of regular habit, would drive down Marine Drive and turn left into Madam Cama Road. As his car slowed to turn left again, around Mahindra Garden, the newspaperman, a jogger, noticed two men in their late twenties, both wearing dark blue tracksuits with white piping, step from the garden and pull a gun from a bag.

The newspaper witness, employed by local tabloids, described them as well built, with neatly-cropped hair, and the facial structure common for people of Middle East

● NO IRA LINK: Police ruled out speculation that the IRA had killed Mr Norris, according to United News of India (AP reports).



Drama as Arafat quits then recants

From Robert Fisk
Beirut

In the sort of theatrical performance in which he excels, Mr Yassir Arafat both resigned the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization and then publicly resumed office in Amman yesterday after being physically dragged by supporters onto the stage in front of chanting delegates from the PLO's "parliament in exile".

"I hereby bow to you," Mr Arafat told more than 250 members of the Palestine National Council as it prepared to end its meeting in the Jordanian capital.

It was expected last night that the PNC would provisionally accept the idea of joint Palestinian-Jordanian negotiations for the return of the, Israeli-occupied West Bank – although only by giving power to its executive committee to do so, and even then still rejecting UN resolution 242 as a basis for discussion.

It was also presumed that the PNC would eject Ahmed Jibril, the leader of the pro-Syrian Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, from the PLO in effect, a final rebuff to the Syrians who have tried to destroy Mr Arafat.

Mr Arafat had argued into the early hours with supporters who objected to his sudden visit to Egypt last December, and his talk of resignation was clearly also the product of his own personal disappointments. But his return to the PNC meeting yesterday had about it an element of stage management that suggested a good deal of planning on the part of both Mr. Arafat and his supporters.

Shaikh Abdul-Hamid al-Sayah, the new PNC speaker, was present at Tuesday night's meeting of the PLO's political committee at which Mr Arafat embarked on some considerable self-criticism. The PLO leader said as much yesterday when he addressed the PNC. "I told my brothers at the political committee... 'why don't you change this donkey?'" he said, pointing at his chest. "I insist on my resignation. But this honourable Shaikh (al-Sayah) has told me it is my duty to stay.

In Arabic, the word 'donkey' ('hamar') does not necessarily have the humourous conotations that it has in English. It is a particularly virulent term of abuse, and Mr Arafat's use of the term about himself therefore carried an element of self-humiliation.

In Damascus, the government-controlled press had been predicting that Mr Arafat would submit "a theatrical resignation" and persuade the PNC to reelect him. This appears to be very much what happened in Amman.

Mr Arafat had been warning the conference delegates that attempts might be made to disrupt their meeting, even going so far as to suggest that a plane-load of explosives might be directed towards the conference chamber.

Yesterday a small bomb exploded outside the PLO office in Amman, causing little damage and no serious casualties, which meas that either Mr Arafat's enemies are less efficient than he claims, or that his friends wish them to appear so.

Undisputed leader: Mr Arafat addresses the Palestinians' parliament in exile which rejected his resignation.

Afrikaner whites may swing right in city poll

From Michael Hornsby
Primrose, Johannesburg

A crucial engagement in the continuing political battle for the soul of South Africa's Afrikaner whites takes place today in a parliamentary by-election in this south-eastern suburb of Johannesburg.

It is one of three such by-elections caused by the departure of sitting government MPs to take up other posts in the new constitutional structure which came into effect in September.

The others are in George, on the south coast, a seat vacated by Mr P. W. Botha, the former Prime Minister, when he became the new state president, and Parow, an industrial suburb of Cape Town. By-elections are also being held in three provincial council seats in George, Parow, and Piketberg, which is in the western Cape.

All the results will be closely scrutinized, but the contest attracting most attention is in Primrose, a lower income white suburb of modest bungalows.

For the last 20 years it has been a solid stronghold of the ruling National Party (NP) occupied by Dr Piet Koornhof, formerly the cabinet minister in charge of black affairs, who has left parliament to become the chairman of the President's Council, an important body

But it is thought that Primrose could now be within the grasp of the breakaway Conservative Party (CP) of Dr Andries Treurnicht, which is the NP's only opponent in the by-election.

The constituency has about 20,500 white voters, 35 per cent of them English speakers and 65 per cent Afrikaners, mostly factory workers and low-ranking civil servants. These are the whites who feel their jobs to be most threatened by black advancement.

Until now the CP has been regarded as a chiefly rural phenomenon, and a victory in Primrose, which would require wiping out a 3,669 majority won by Dr Koornhof in the last general election in 1981, would show its potential appeal to less well off urban voters.

Although it has an unassailable majority in the white House of Assembly, and does not face a general election until 1989, the Government remains inordinately nervous about any evidence of a continuing drift of popular support to more right-wing parties.

The CP contends that the new constitution, which has extended the parliamentary franchise to Indians and mixed blood Coloureds, must inevitably lead to the total dismantling of apartheid.

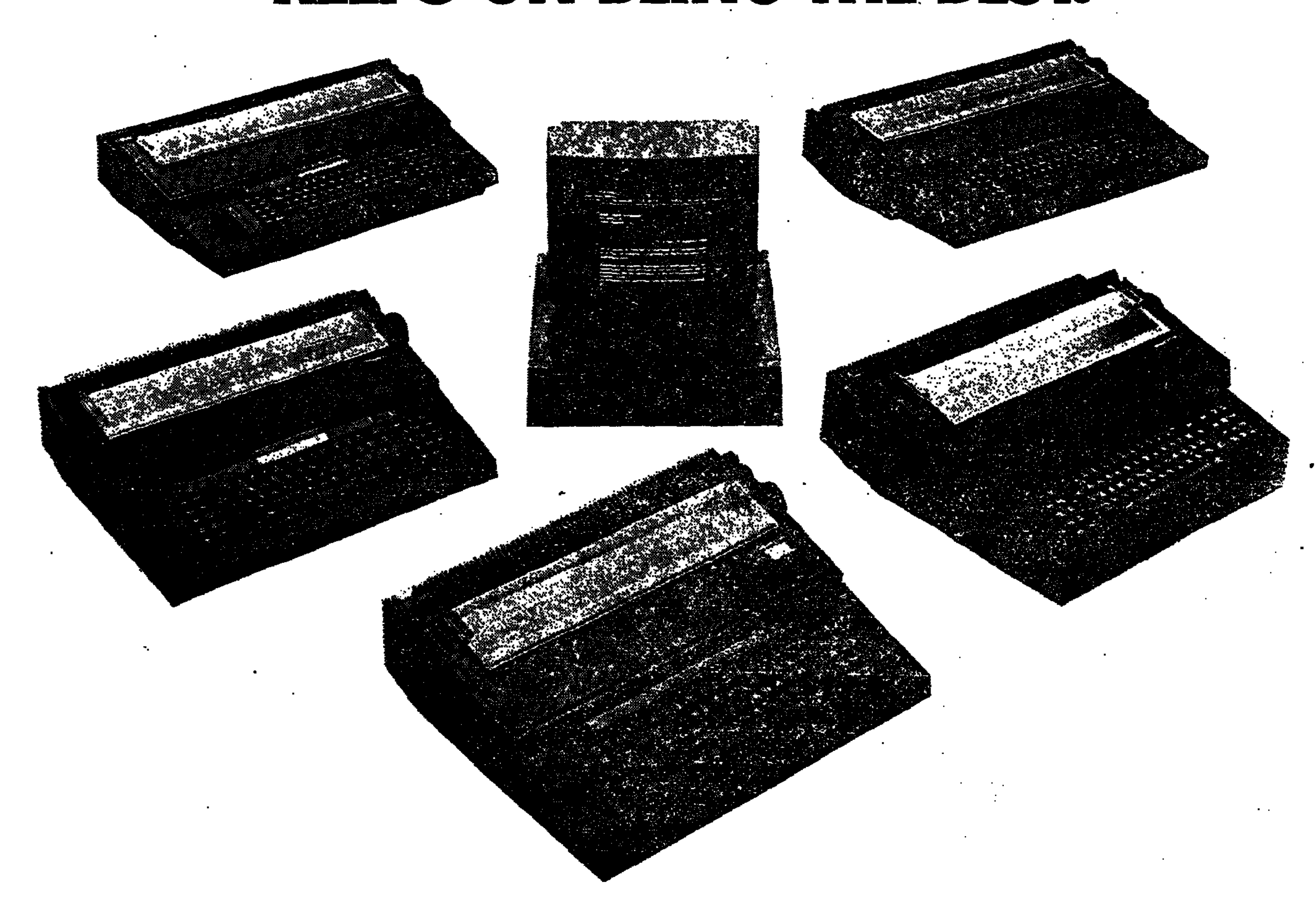
Mitterrand visit ends on low key

Damascus (Reuter) – The Presidents of France and Syria yesterday expressed hopes for better relations between their countries and increased cooperation in the search for Middle East peace.

But there was no mention at a joint press conference of any peace initiative other than a three-year-old proposal for a wide-based conference under the United Nations, which the United States and Israel have vetoed.

President Mitterrand, winding up a three-day visit, said both sides had benefitted from clear explanations

President Assad apparently shared the view that past differences, notably over Lebanon and the Iran-Iraq war, could be resolved, saying the talks had laid the basis for better future cooperation.



Film women get to grips on Auschwitz gypsies

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

A Freiburg court has begun hearing evidence on the fate of the gypsies in Nazi Germany in an unusual libel case brought by Frau Leni Riefenstahl, one of Germany's most famous and controversial film-makers.

Frau Riefenstahl, aged 82, was a brilliant and feted director in the Third Reich, whose films such as *Triumph of the Will* were regarded as overt propaganda for the Nazis. She is suing a fellow film director, Frau Nina Gladitz, over her assertion in a recent documentary that Frau Riefenstahl employed gypsies to act in one of her films and then allowed them to be gassed at Auschwitz.

The Gladitz documentary, *Time of Silence and Darkness*, was shown on German television in September 1982, but Frau Riefenstahl took out an injunction forbidding further screenings, and then sued on grounds of "monstrous defamation".

The essence of the case is Frau Gladitz's contention that during the war Frau Riefenstahl made a film *Lowland* based on an opera by Eugen D'Albert which is meant to be set in Spain. As it was impossible to find Spaniards in Germany then, she used gypsies from the Maxgaln concentration camp in Austria, promising to help them, but abandoned them to their fate after the film was finished.

Frau Riefenstahl, who has for 40 years fought to clear her name, told the Freiburg court that the Gladitz film was "one big lie". The judge has called on both parties to settle out of court, and the trial has been adjourned until March.

Liquidation campaign by Gadaffi

By Richard Dowden

With the shooting of at least three Libyan exiles abroad this year and the public execution of at least eight opponents of Colonel Gadaffi at home, Amnesty International believes that the Libyan leader has embarked on a new wave of physical liquidation of his enemies.

In a document released to *The Times* yesterday, Amnesty says that there is systematic torture and illtreatment of prisoners in Libya; that there has been a dramatic increase in the number of offences for which the death penalty can be imposed and that there is executive interference in trials.

Libyans have been urged to kill opponents of the regime since 1979. In 1980, at least 15 exiles were murdered with the backing of the Libyan Government. Earlier this year, two Libyan students were murdered in Athens and a third Libyan shot.

According to the report, prisoners in Libya have been whipped while chained to a wall, beaten on the soles of their feet, burned with cigarettes and threatened with execution.

The human rights organization also expresses concern over the work of the revolutionary courts where normal procedures are said not to apply. Sittings are held in camera,

Nato factor clinched Rock pact

From Richard Wigg
Madrid

The "Nato factor" was being widely given credit here yesterday for Britain having agreed to commit itself to negotiate on the issue of Gibraltar's sovereignty in the Anglo-Spanish declaration on the future of the Rock.

This promise evidently helped the Government of Señor Felipe González to secure a muted response from the right-wing Opposition parties, even though they are now embarked on a broad offensive against the Socialist Government. Opposition spokesmen conceded yesterday that there were "positive points" for Spain in Tuesday's Brussels declaration.

It was Señor González's decision last month to recommend that Spain remain in Nato which secured the British commitment, it is believed here. Instead of attacking the agreement, the Opposition is now arguing that the Government should move further down the road to full integration in Nato.

Senor Gonzalez received, however, yesterday a telegram message of alarm from the business community in ta, one of Spain's two trading enclaves in North Africa. The Chamber of Commerce said that full opening of the frontier with Gibraltar meant an economic crisis for Ceuta.

هكذا من الأصل

THE STANSTED PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE

NOW YOU'VE GOT IT CORNERED DON'T LET IT ESCAPE!

The Secretary of State for Transport, the Rt. Hon. Nicholas Ridley M.P., has announced an early debate on the proposal to develop Stansted as the Third London Airport.

This ministerial decision is welcomed by the North of England Regional Consortium.

During the last three years, the Consortium has opposed Stansted on behalf of all the airport authorities and major local government bodies of all political persuasions of the North of England.

Its voice has been heard at the Stansted Public Inquiry–the third investigation of its kind, following two official rejections of earlier Stansted proposals on environmental grounds.

The Consortium has also pressed vigorously for a full Parliamentary debate on the major national issues inextricably involved with Stansted.

Now that a debate has been announced, the Consortium thanks the M.P.'s, local authorities, tourist boards, chambers of commerce, trade unions and the hundreds of individuals who have supported its call for Parliamentary involvement.

What are the major issues in the Stansted debate?

1. DOES BRITAIN NEED STANSTED?

Research by the Consortium shows that 4 out of every 10 *international air travellers come* from regions *outside* the South East. Why should so many of them suffer the expense, delay and inconvenience of being forced to travel via the South East?

If Stansted goes ahead, by 1995 over 20 million people per year will be subjected to this treatment.

If people who live in the regions were allowed to fly from their own regional airports direct to their international destinations, there would be an immediate lessening of overcrowding in the London airport system. Congestion in the South East is caused, in large measure, by people *from the regions who are unwillingly* forced to use a South Eastern route. Forcing these regional passengers to *another* South Eastern airport–Stansted–is a huge and unnecessary cost to the individual and to the nation as a whole.

2. HOW WILL STANSTED AFFECT THE DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONAL AIR SERVICES?

Over the last five years, the regional share of international air services has increased from 18% to 22%. This has been mainly charter tourist traffic. But any growth in scheduled services is certain to be halted and reversed by a heavily subsidised Stansted airport in unfair and unnecessary competition with the regional airports. In particular, the regional airports are grievously handicapped by the constant refusal of licences to international airlines wishing to serve the North, which undermines the viability of the entire regional airport system. Furthermore, it adds millions of pounds to the travelling costs of people in the regions–to say nothing of serious inconvenience and deplorable waste of time.

3. WHAT CAN REGIONAL AIRPORTS DO THAT STANSTED CAN'T?

An airport creates jobs and industrial development. Most regions of Britain have unemployment problems–some more than others. But the creation of a £1,000 million *airport in the* heart of rural Essex can hardly be seen as an answer.

Unfair and inequitable competition *will divert still more job opportunities* to the South and away from the North–where the burden of *unemployment* is already grossly disproportionate. An unemployed person in the North takes 2½ times *longer to find* new work than his or her opposite number in the South. Stansted would certainly make this imbalance even worse.

4. WHERE IS THE ECONOMIC SENSE IN STANSTED?

The development of Stansted would cost £1,000 million in public *money–all to duplicate facilities* already existing at the regional airports. Does this make economic sense?

Social justice, as well as economic sense, would be far better served by using the regional airports to do the work for which they were created. Let them develop services to make full economic use of the facilities they already have–facilities which have been provided at public expense and with full Governmental approval.

The regional airports are not asking for more money. They do not want a hand-out, but simply the opportunity to fulfil their role, which *is to serve the travelling public of* the North.

5. WOULD STANSTED SERVE THE NATIONAL INTEREST?

The British Airports Authority *argue that the national interest requires* Stansted to be developed, in order to prevent a loss of airline passengers to various continental airports. *In the* view of the Consortium, this argument has no foundation.

Heathrow will remain the hub of Europe's air transport system. Stansted will not compete with Heathrow, nor will it compete with continental airports. The real competition will be between a subsidised Stansted and the regional airports.

6. WHAT ACTION IS NEEDED?

The issue of the third London Airport is one of many inter-related civil aviation problems including the number of air movements to be permitted at Heathrow and the licensing of international services from regional airports.

The rejection–for the third and hopefully the last time–of the costly Stansted proposals would clear the way for a rational and logical approach to these problems. £1,000 million of public money would be saved. The regional airports–a major national asset–would be used to their full social and economic potential.

This announcement has been presented for the urgent consideration of Parliament by the North of England Regional Consortium, which represents the County Councils of Cheshire, Cleveland, Cumbria, Derbyshire, Greater Manchester, Humberside, Lancashire, Merseyside, Tyne and Wear, South Yorkshire and West Yorkshire.

The City Councils of Carlisle, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle and Sheffield.

The Airport Authorities of Blackpool, Carlisle, Humberside, Leeds/Bradford, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle and Teesside.

If you would like to receive the detailed and quantifiable facts behind this announcement, please write to: North of England Regional Consortium, PO Box 532, Town Hall, Manchester M60 2LA.

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North of England Regional Consortium

Reagan resists pressure to find foreign policy position for Kirkpatrick

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

President Reagan seems *resigned to losing the services of* Mrs Jeanne Kirkpatrick, his outspoken representative at the United Nations, at the end of this year, despite concerted attempts by conservatives to persuade him to offer her a senior foreign policy post.

In his first newspaper interview since his re-election, President Reagan told the *Washington Times* that he did not see a post available in the White House that would be worthy of her. He made clear, however, that he would make one final attempt to persuade her to stay a while longer in her present post, when he holds a private meeting with her later this week.

Acknowledging that he had already indulged in some arm-twisting to keep her at the UN, *the President told the Washington Times* that he valued Mrs Kirkpatrick's "abilities and her great intelligence too much to just sit there and let her go if there's a way to keep her."

He also said that six Soviet ships laden with arms were on their way to Nicaragua, and stressed that America would not *sit idly by* and accept *the* introduction of high-performance Soviet aircraft in Central America.

In the interview, the full transcript of which is to be published today, the President also talks about relations with the Soviet Union, *terrorism* and tax reform.

His remarks about Mrs *Kirkpatrick mean that* Administration "moderates" will control foreign policy decision-taking in the crucial months ahead, when the US resumes arms talks with the Soviet Union.

Shortly after his re-election, the President announced that he had asked Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, and Mr Robert McFarlane, the National Security Adviser, to stay in their *present positions.* Mrs Kirkpatrick had been hoping for Mr McFarlane's post.

The President closed off two other options for her by announcing at the same time that he had also asked Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, and Mr William Casey, head of the CIA, to stay on.

Although both share Mrs Kirkpatrick's conservative views, Mr Reagan has made clear that Mr Shultz will primarily be responsible for overseeing the arms control *talks expected to start early in* the new year.

Mr Shultz is to meet Mr *Andrei Gromyko,* the Soviet Foreign Minister, in Geneva on January 7-8 to discuss an agenda for new arms talks. He is understood to have told Mr Reagan he would not stay in the Cabinet if Mrs Kirkpatrick, who is particularly hard-like on Central America, were to be appointed National Security Adviser.

Mrs Kirkpatrick, *the only* Democrat in the Reagan Cabinet, has long made known her desire *to leave the UN this* year, and says she intends to return to academic life if she is not offered a senior Administration post.

Her anticipated departure will disappoint the New Right, who have admired her doughty defence of *US* interest at the United Nations and loudly applauded her bravura performance at the Republican National Convention in Dallas.

It now seems certain that most members of the Administration will stay in their present posts for the time being. A successor must be found however, for Mr Terrill Dell, the Education Secretary, who resigned immediately after the election, and *possibly* also *for* Mr Raymond Donovan, who is on leave of absence to face *charges of grand larceny.*

Mr Edwin Messe, the President's counsellor, is to be named Attorney-General early in the new year, but he is not expected to be replaced at the White House.

No other major changes are *expected until Mr Paul Volker* retires as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, possibly in the *middle* of next year although he is not due to leave until 1986.

This could set off a major series of changes, as a number of key Reagan aides, *notably* Mr James Baker, the White House chief of staff, have *indicated that* they would like to move to new jobs.



All in favour: Soviet deputies voting unanimously at the closing session of the Supreme Soviet in Moscow yesterday.

Kremlin hints at hard line for Geneva

From Richard Owen
Moscow

The Supreme Soviet yesterday formally approved a 12 per cent increase in the defence budget, the first official rise in military spending for five years.

A senior Soviet spokesman coupled this challenge to Ame*rican arms spending with a hint* that Moscow might still demand the withdrawal of cruise and *Pershing 2 – or at least* a freeze on deployment levels – when Mr Shultz, the US Secretary of State, and Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister meet in January in Geneva to reopen East-West arms talks.

The increase to more than 19 billion roubles (about £20 billion), approved by the Su*preme Soviet at its second and* final day of debate yesterday, underlined the fact that the *Soviet Union had* been forced back to the negotiating table by the knowledge that further efforts to match American military expenditure could only be at the expense of the consumer sector.

In the *Literary Gazette* yesterday, Mr Leonid Zamyatin, head of the party's, international information department, said the Geneva talks would depend on what the United States brought.

"Our position remains unchanged. We trust deeds, and deeds, alone. "Mr Zamyatzn confirmed that Moscow was not setting preconditions, but ad*ded:* "Almost every week, America deploys one new missile in Europe. Negotiations in such conditions would simply give rise to an illusion of security."

● STOCKHOLM: Delegates to the 35-nation Stockholm peace conference, deadlocked since it opened in January, were yesterday cautiously predicting *a beakthrough which could see* East and West actually discussing European disarmament next week (Christopher Mosey writes).

Thanks largely to behind-the-scenes talks , it is hoped that disagreements over procedural matters have finally been overcome.

US targets $280m aid for Afghan insurgents

Washington (NYT) – The United States has earmarked $280m in covert military aid for the Afghan insurgents this fiscal year, more than doubling *the* aid in the fiscal year that ended October 1.

This will bring the total US aid to $625m since Soviet troops invaded Afghanistan in December 1979.

State Department and CIA *officials say the rebels* are well supplied, but their intelligence sources assert that 15 to 40 per cent of the arms is being skimmed off by Pakistanis and Afghan exiles and that many of the arms that do get through are old and ineffective.

Freed hostages fly out

Addis Ababa, (AFP) – The Somali Boeing 707 airliner forced down by hijacked at Addis Ababa airport on Saturday took off for the Somali capital of Mogadishu yesterday with 119 of the *original* 130 passengers on board.

The three hijackers, renegade *Somali army* officers, and four others who joined them later, have been granted political asylum by the Ethiopian Government.

Rebels release Westerners

Addis Ababa (AP) – Three Westerners held captive by Tigrean rebels since October 19 were freed after being given "a tour of drought-affected areas", Western diplomats said.

Mr Robert John, aged 35, a Briton, his Finnish-born wife, Eva Marya, aged 30, and an Australian psychiatrist, Mr Michael Phillips, aged 29, were released at the Sudanese border town of *Kassala.*

'Spaghetti coup' rejected

Rome (AP, Reuter) – An appeals court here overturned the convictions *of 46 right-wing* extremists who allegedly planned a 1970 coup but called it off because of rain.

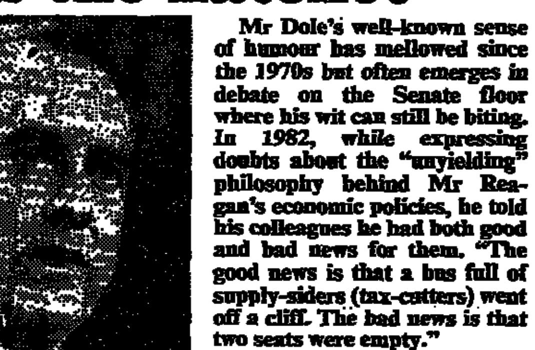
In the trial the purported attempt, dubbed the "spaghetti coup", had been linked to Prince Junio Valerio Gorghese, a former Mussolini aide, who died in Spain before the trial began. Several others died before and after the trial.

Man in the news

Dole buries the hatchet

From Bailey Morris
Washington





Senator Dole: Learning from his mistakes.

Mr Robert Dole of Kansas, the new Senate majority leader, has undergone a rapid transformation since the 1970s when his negative style of campaigning earned him *the title* of Republican hatchet man.

As President's Ford's vice-presidential running mate in 1976, Mr Dole criss-crossed the country making controversial speeches which may have cost Republicans the Presidency, in the opinion of party veterans.

From the ashes of that *campaign emerged a man who* gained widespread respect as a skilled negotiator in the Senate and a *brilliant* chairman of the powerful finance committee. It was he who steered President Reagan's 1981 tax cut through Congress and a year later modified it with a tax increase which required all his powers of persuasion to convince the *President and reluctant* members of Congress.

Mr Dole painted the 1982 tax increase as a reform measure rather than a rejecting of Reaganomics and, *in* so doing, won himself a new title as the Senate's foremost statesman.

Many credit his transformation to his wife, Elizabeth, whom he married in 1975. A member of Mr Reagan's *Cabinet as Secretary of* transportation, she is also a skilled politican. Together, they are often referred to as Washington's second couple, wielding almost as much power as the first family in the White House.

Mr Dole's well-known sense of humour has mellowed since the 1970s but often emerges in debate on the Senate floor where his wit can still be biting. *In 1982,* while expressing doubts about the "unyielding" philosophy behind Mr Reagan's economic policies, he told his colleagues he had both good and bad news for them. "The good news is that a bus full of supply-siders (tax-cutters) went off a cliff. The bad news is that two seats were empty."

As chairman of the finance *committee, Mr Dole* has walked a fine line between his loyalty to the Reagan Administration and his own political ambitions. He has made no secret of his intention to run for the Presidency in 1988.

The senator's career is deeply rooted in Kansas. After service in the Second World War in which he received *severe wounds which left him* with a nearly useless right arm, he was elected to the Kansas State House. Later, he served as county attorney, and a member of the House of Representatives before election to the Senate.

Kohl keeps German issue open

From Michael Binyon
Bonn

In a wide ranging debate on the budget and foreign policy, Chancellor Helmut Kohl has again called for reconciliation with Poland while insisting that the German question was still open and that the Federal Republic would not abandon its legal position on Germany's borders.

The Chancellor and Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, expressed confidence that Herr Genscher's postponed visit to Warsaw could soon be rescheduled, and both rejected accusations in Moscow and Warsaw that West Germany harboured revanchists bent on regaining by force *territory lost in the east after* the Second World War.

The Opposition Social Democrats used the debate to launch a sharp attack on the Government's handling of *Ostpolitik.*

Last weekend, the Chancellor emphasized that West Germany was committed by treaty not to raise territorial claims, and said there was not "the faintest spirit revanchism" in West Germany.

FitzGerald's urgent mission

From Ian Murray, Brussels

As three long days of negotiations about Spanish and Portuguese entry to the EEC foundered in the huge Community wine lake last night, Dr Garret FitzGerald set off to tour the three capitals which continue to raise formidable obstacles to enlargement.

The Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, who presides at next week's European summit in Dublin, decided to make an urgent personal appeal to Paris, Bonn and Rome when it became clear that foreign ministers meeting here were making no progress on the remaining difficult dossiers.

One official said: "There has *been movement in the* negotiations and it has all been backwards." The argument has centred on wine, with Italy prepared to block indefinitely the agreement France insists there has to be on production controls and with West Germany adamant it can accept no limits on sugaring its production – the only possible route out of the negotiating impasse.

Last night, after three days of Ministers arguing in circles about wine, fishing rights and fruit and vegetables, there was agreement on only one thing: that there could be no agreement.

Dr FitzGerald has been *anxious not to have the summit* dominated by the enlargement question. He particularly wants *to avoid making the heads of* government crawl through detailed texts on specialist subjects in the search for a way out of the deadlock. He therefore decided on his last-minute dash round the capitals to see if he could find enough political will to force througha technical settlement.

Agreement on enlargement before the end of the year is essential for Spain and Portugal *to be sure of being in the* Community from the start of 1986. If that target date slips, there will be a real problem to find enough money to run the Community, while Spain may show its displeasure at the delay by voting to leave Nato.

The prize for Dr FitzGerald if he succeeds is that he will be able to host a summit in which *the leaders can plan the* future of Community. If he fails, he could take the blame for plunging the EEC into crisis.

Hong Kong likely to accept deal

By Henry Stanhope
Diplomatic Correspondent

Hong Kong people are expected to give a qualified "Yes" to the Anglo-Chinese agreement on the colony's future, in the official Assessment Report on their reactions *which is being published today.*

It is the most, and the least, that an anxious Government can hope for as it prepares for debates in the Commons and Lords during the next 10 days, followed by an official signing ceremony attended by Mrs Margaret Thatcher in Peking before Christmas.

More than 2,700 opinions were made known to the special assessment office in the six weeks after the publication of *the draft agreement in September.*

The choice of an assessment of *local* opinion, rather than a straight referendum, has remained controversial

But a separate report today by two independent monitors, one of them Sir Patrick Nairne, Master of St Catherine's College, Oxford, is expected to affirm that the assessment process has been fairly conducted.

In statement last night, the unofficial members of the executive and legislative coun*cils (Umelco) called for Hong* Kong people to have a hand in the drafting of the territory's *new basic law under Chinese* rule and for representatives to sit in on the Anglo-Chinese liaison group which is to oversee the transfer of power.

The group, which leaves for Britain tomorrow, listed a number of concerns which it hopes to raise in Whitehall, including human rights, the stationing of Chinese troops in Hong Kong and the acceptability of the new passport after 1997.

Sanguinetti will not alter Falklands flights rules

From Douglas Tweedale, Buenos Aires

Uruguay's civilian president-elect, Señor Julio Sanguinetti, supports Argentina's claim to the Falklands Islands, but he is *unlikely to change the policy* which allows British aircraft en route from Ascension to land in *Uruguay in emergency.*

In an interview less than 24 hours after he won a surprisingly easy victory in his country's first election in 13 years, Señor Sanguinetti outlined some of his policies and political beliefs to half a dozen foreign journalists in his Montevideo apartment.

Asked if his government, which is *scheduled to take* office on March 1, would allow British aircraft to refuel in *Uruguay*, Señor Sanguinetti said: "We see no reason to alter the current policy, though naturally emergency landings will still be permitted. Our position is very clear on this issue. We believe in Argentina's rights to the Malvinas, but we have always criticized their use of force to recover the islands."

***It had been hoped that the* first civilian government since 1973 might allow British aircraft refuelling facilities in Uruguay.**

The 48-year-old leader of the centrist Colorado Party, Señor Sanguinetti won Sunday's poll largely because he offered voters a "change in peace" *after 11 years of* harsh military rule. In the interview he attributed the return to democracy to lengthy negotiations between military and civilian leaders which in May led to the agreement to hold elections.

"That agreement was fundamental, since it allowed a peaceful exit (from military rule) and a complete transfer of power", Señor Sanguinetti said. "In the election the voters clearly supported that agreement".

He would seek to form a *government based* on cooperation between the main political parties, and said it was *possible he would* name a coalition cabinet including ministers from other parties.

He said Uruguay would continue to negotiate its $US *4.65 million foreign debt under* the auspices of the International Monetary Fund.

Insanity verdict

Los Angeles, (Reuter) – Michael Miller, 21-yearold son of President Reagan's personal lawyer, was committed to a *state psychiatric hospital for life* yesterday after being found insane when he murdered his mother. *He* was acquitted of a rape charge.

Panama protest

Panama City (Reuter) – More than 20,000 people marched through the streets here to *protest against corruption and* new tax measures aimed at reducing a spiralling budget *deficit. The Government prom*ised to set up a watchdog committee on spending.

Out of custody

Johannesburg – Miss Kate Philip, president of the National *Union* of South African Students, arrested with other union leaders two weeks ago, has been freed from security police detention.

Le Monde back

*Paris (Reuter). – The influen*tial French daily *Le Monde* appeared again yesterday after the suspension of a two-day strike by loaders and administrative staff over *pay* cuts.

Kasparov fights back but draw is agreed

Moscow (AP) – World chess champion Anotoly Karpov, leading 5–0 in his title *defence*, played to a draw against Gary Kasparov yesterday in the twenty-eighth game of their contest.

The game opened with Petrov's Defence and Kasparov playing white and aggressively. But the players agreed to a draw after the challenger's twenty-fifth move. Competition is due to resume tomorrow unless a time out is requested.

Twenty-eighth game
White Kasparov, Black Karpov

1	P-K4	P-K4	2	Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3
3	KtxP	P-Q3	4	Kt-KB3	KtxP
5	P-Q4	P-Q4	6	B-Q3	Kt-QB3
7	O-O	B-Kt5	8	R-K1	B-K2
9	P-B4	Kt-B3	10	PxP	BxKt
11	QxB	QxP	12	Q-KR3	KtxP
13	Kt-QB3	Q-Q2	14	QxQ ch	KxP
15	B-K3	Kt-K3	16	B-KB5	B-Q3
17	QR-Q1	K-K2	18	Kt-Kt5	KR-Q1
19	KtxB	PxKt	20	P-KR3	P-QKt3
21	P-KKt4	P-KR3	22	B-Q4	QR-QB1
23	B-QB3	P-KKt3	24	B-B2	P-KR4
25	P-B5	Draw agreed			

● SALONIKA: Sweden held the Soviet Union to a 2-2 draw in the eighth round of the Chess Olympiad here when Arne Ornstein squeezed a draw out of Vladimir Tukmanov in the remaining adjourned game.

This bought the Swedes up to share second place with Bulgaria and theUS, but still 3.5 pts behind the USSR, the defending champions. England are joint fifth with 20.5pts.

Eighth round results
USSR 2, Sweden 2; Czechoslovakia 1, Bulgaria 3; Hungary 2.5, England 1.5; Romania 2, Iceland 2; France 2, Spain 2; US 3.5, Cuba 0.5; Brazil 1, Yugoslavia 3; *Switzerland 0.5 Holland 3.5.*

In the women's contest, the Soviet world champion Maya Chimurdanidze could only draw against West Germany's Barabara Hund but after eight rounds the USSR leads with 18pts from Bulgaria and Romania on 16.5 and Yugoslavia with 15.5. England are joint twelfth with Cavada on 14 pts.

Anger at Berlin strip

Berlin (Reuter) – The strip-search of an ailing West German woman of 64 in East Berlin yesterday brought demands for an explanation from the West Berlin authorities.

The woman was returning from visiting relatives *last* Wednesday via Berlin's Walterdorfer Chaussee crossing point when East German border guards led her away, interrogated her and ordered her to strip naked, the City Senate spokesman said.

In Bonn, the parliamentary spokesman on inter-German affairs for Chancellor Kohl's coalition parties called on the *Government to investigate* the incident. He said East Germany must make sure its border police conform to international norms when questioning or searching travellers.

Former CIA employee held on spy charges

Mr Karl Koecher being led away by Federal Bureau of Investigation officers in New York after his arrest on charges of spying for Czechoslovakia.

***The FBI said Mr Koecher,* aged 30, was arrested shortly before he and his wife were to have left for Switzerland on Tuesday. (Mohsin Ali writes). A statement alleged that Mr Koecher, a naturalized US citizen born in Czechoslovakia, had served as an "illegal officer" of the Czechoslovak Intelligence Service for the past 19 years.**

From February 1973 to August 1975 Mr Koecher was employed by the Central Intelligence Agency and had access to classified US national security information. He has been charged with delivering secrets and names of CIA agents to a foreign government, and faces a *maximum sentence* of life imprisonment if convicted.

Show of strength defeats Chile protest

From Our Correspondent
Santiago

The people of Santiago yesterday ignored opposition calls to stay at home as a show of strength by police and troops ensured that two days of organized protest ended in failure.

Activity in the city was virtually normal. The universities were the only places where a *few dissident protests* took place, which were quickly stopped by the police.

Overnight, six bombs exploded in different parts of the city, one near the Moneda Palace, but no casualties were reported.

Earlier on Tuesday opposition leaders met in the main square and tried to sing the national anthem and shout slogans against the Government. They too were rapidly dispersed by the police.

The two-day protest was the first to be organized since the implementation of the state of siege on November 6, which has imposed severe censorship on the press. Five opposition magazines have been banned and radio and newspapers are strictly censored.

But opposition leaders said the crackdown would only mean more violent acts against the Government in future.

"The strong government measures stopping all possibilities of peaceful protest are pushing the opposition struggle underground and causing it to *resort to methods it would not* previously have considered." said Señor Jorge Lavanderos, a former Christian Democrat senator.

Meanwhile, for the first time, the Government has threatened the foreign press by withdraw*ing their credentials.*

هكذا من الأصل

Bonhomie and fraternity likely to dominate Franco-British summit

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Perhaps the most striking aspect of the Franco-British summit which opens here today is that for the first time for many years the talks will not be overshadowed by any important disagreement.

The EEC budget contribution thorn has been drawn and the two countries see eye to eye on almost every other European subject, as on most international issues, so they will be able to settle down to discuss constructive, practical matters.

A series of collaborative projects are likely to be on the agenda, including the Airbus, fast breeder reactors, a cross-Channel electricity link, and, of course, the Channel tunnel, but, given the decision earlier this month by the governments to set up a working group to establish guidelines for the Channel fixed link, as it is more properly called, it is difficult to see what further steps can be taken at this stage.

Various co-operative military projects are also to be discussed, including consideration of possible future bilateral or multilateral projects such as a multi-launch rocket system, anti-tank guided weapons, military transport aircraft, and a new anti-tank helicopter.

No spectacular pronouncements are expected from the summit, but Mrs Margaret Thatcher and President Mitterrand will have plenty to discuss: the European summit in Dublin next week; the resumption of US-Soviet arms talks in Geneva in January and the expected visit of President Chernenko to France next year; M Mitterrand's visit this week to Syria and the Middle East; the Mitterrand meeting earlier this month in Crete with Colonel Gadaffi; international terrorism and the killing on Tuesday of the British Deputy High Commissioner in Bombay.

Mrs Thatcher is due here at 6pm today, when she will go straight to the Elysee palace for a first tête-à-tête with President Mitterrand, followed by an official dinner. The leaders will have another one-hour meeting tomorrow morning, before going into a plenary session with all the ministers attending the summit. That will be followed by a joint press conference at noon, and a final lunch, hosted by M Laurent Fabius, the French Prime Minister.

Seven British ministers are expected to accompany Mrs Thatcher: Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Minister; Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Mr Michael Heseltine, Defence Secretary; Mr Peter Walker, Energy Secretary (Britain is France's main supplier of oil); Mr Nicholas Ridley, Transport Secretary; Lord Gowrie, Minister for the Arts; and Mr Geoffrey Pattie, Junior Minister in the Department of Trade and Industry, who will be standing in for Mr Norman Tebbit.

After the summit, Mrs Thatcher will fly to Avignon where she and M Fabius will co-host a dinner marking the opening of the third biennial conference of the Franco-British Council. She will return to London on Saturday morning.

The council was set up by the governments in 1972 to improve relations. This year's conference is due to be attended by about 150 distinguished people from both countries, drawn from the world of politics, trade unions, business, the civil service, education and the press.

Among the British delegates are Mr Douglas Hurd, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland; Mr Dennis Healey, Opposition spokesman on foreign affairs; Mr Peter Rees, Chief Secretary to the Treasury; Lady Young, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs; Air Chief Marshal Sir John Aiken, former Director General of Intelligence at the Ministry of Defence; Field-Marshall Lord Carver, former Chief of the Defence Staff; Sir Anthony Tuke, chairman of Rio Tinto Zinc and former chairman of Barclays Bank; Sir Kenneth Edwards, deputy director of the CBI; and Sir John Fretwell, the British Ambassador to France.



● RECOVERY KISS: Mrs Margaret Schroeder gives her husband, William, a kiss as he recovers after receiving an artificial heart at Humana Institute in Louisville, Kentucky, on Sunday. Mr Schroeder, aged 52, is "in excellent spirits" and his doctors hope that he will be able to get out of bed for a short time by the weekend (Trevor Fishlock writes). His nurses are encouraging him to move his legs to prevent blood clots developing, and to cough and breathe deeply to prevent pneumonia.

Settlers gang up against New Caledonia chaos

Noumea (Reuter) – White settlers in the French Pacific territory of New Caledonia yesterday formed a group to press for firmer official action to stop the chaos created by Karnak tribal militants seeking independence.

The group called itself The Popular Movement for the 18th of November, the date on which a new National Assembly for the territory was elected.

● PARIS: France yesterday summoned the Australian Ambassador to complain about a statement by Mr Bill Hayden, the Foreign Minister, calling on France to begin urgent independent talks with political groups in the territory, Reuter reports.

Diplomatic sources said France objected in particular to Mr Hayden's description of New Caledonia as one of the last vestiges of colonisation in the Pacific.

Popularity boost for Peacock but Hawke stays clear

From Tony Dubondin, Melbourne

A 5 per cent rise in the personal popularity of Mr Andrew Peacock, the Opposition leader, has given him a psychological boost for the last few days before Saturday's election.

The results of the Gallup poll published in the *Melbourne Herald* yesterday together with Mr Peacock's good showing in Monday's televised debate with Mr Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister, resulted in the Opposition leader receiving some of the most enthusiastic attention of his campaign when he addressed several rallies in Sydney yesterday.

The Gallup poll put Mr Peacock's personal popularity at 37 per cent against 32 per cent in the last poll two weeks earlier. The latest poll was taken before the television debate and, given the general view that Mr Peacock did better than the Prime Minister, the opposition leader's position has probably improved further.

The same poll found Mr Hawke' popularity had slipped 5 per cent over the same period although this still meant 70 per cent approved of the way he was handling his job. And 71 per cent thought he would make a better Prime Minister than Mr Peacock.



The poll was carried out among 2,192 people at all of the 148 federal electorates (constituencies).

While the debate and opinion polls are unlikely to alter Saturday's expected Hawke victory, they may help head off a challenge to Mr Peacock's leadership of the Liberal Party.

Killings upset Korea ties

Tokyo. – North Korea has hardened its line' against the South after the border shooting last week in which a Russian defected and three North Koreans were killed (David Watts writes).

Pyongyang had confined its criticisms of South Korea and the United States to statements to the press or at the United Nations commission

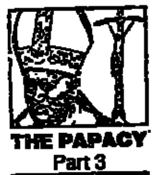
But yesterday, a key committee released a statement saying that the incident had caused an obstacle to further talks between the countries.

Seoul has proposed that the next round of economic talks, originally planned for next Wednesday, should be held on January 17. There has been no response from Pyongyang.

Real change at the Vatican

Grudging credit for restoring freedom

Peter Nichols reports from Rome on the developing style and content of the pontificate of Pope John Paul II. This is the last of three articles.



THE PAPACY
Part 3

Critics at the Vatican give John Paul II credit of a rather grudging kind for having restored a Pontiff's freedom of action. "He has shown," a former close adviser remarked, "that a Pope can now do what ever he likes."

The point is important for a broad sweep of reasons, the first being this Pope's own powerful personality and the unprecendented prominence on the international scene which he has enjoyed practically from the moment of his election. The workings of the Vatican are such that the direction (or lack of it) given by the personality of the Pope stamps the whole conduct of the Roman Church's central administration.

John Paul II is moreover introducing a real change.

Paul VI for instance had prepared an imaginative scheme for changing the way a Pope is elected. He had wanted to give representatives of the world's bishops a hand in the papal election instead of leaving this as a monoploy enjoyed only by cardinals. It was even said that he contemplated a presence of lay people at future elections.



Pope Paul VI: Hands tied by tradition.

He had to abandon the whole idea because traditionalist feeling would not permit him to make so drastic a change. Even his decision that cardinals over 80 years of age could no longer vote in papal elections was accepted only reluctantly, and some of the more reactionary cardinals were said to be planning to oppose it on the grounds that it was illegal.

No one would try to tie John Paul II's hands, and he is in fact a restorer rather than an innovator despite the modernity he displays in such behaviour as days spent skiing and working luncheon parties.

It is not this aspect of his character, however, which his critics fear. They see, in the new freedom of action that he has given himself, a growing danger to the concept, devised by the Second Vatican Council, of an outward-looking Church.

One eminent personality in the Roman scene described the situation in these terms: "The drawbridge is being pulled up again. The Church is returning to being a fortress". He is an Italian and expresses a fairly common fear that the Pope's Polish origins have too much dominated his papacy, and may do so still more.

"We have to make up our minds about Poland," he says, "and decide whether the Church in Poland, which the Pope sees as a model, is in fact the last surviving example of a traditional relationship between Church and state, with the Church openly entering the political field, or whether it is an example of what we are supposed to expect the Church elsewhere will become in the future." He clearly hoped it would not be the latter.

He went on to express his anxiety about the Pope's methods of administration and of seeking advice, which he thought were having an increasingly narrowing effect on his outlook. The Pope does not use his civil service in any advisory function: indeed, he uses them very little at all. The small circle around him of persons with ready access usually hold strict traditionalist views, beginning with his Polish – and closest – private secretary. He is sympathetic towards the Opus Dei and such Italian organisations as Communion and Liberation, both of which are becoming increasingly powerful, in part because of the Pope's known predilection for them.

Prelates here who sadly see the Council fading into the past are made still sadder by the growing influence of these groups, and, in a sense, the old Council battles have been transferred to this field of a clash between a modern Church in individual touch with modern problems and what they see as a new form of Catholic exclusivity.

What worries them still more is that several of them have noticed a hardening of the Pope's views which accompanies the greater freedom of action he claims for himself. A bishop who sees him with some frequency summed up the situation in these words: "He has shown his own self more clearly in the last few months after spending years in comparatively cautious study of the whole complex situation". In reply to the obvious question of what this would mean in practice, he said: "For the future this means an increasingly authoritarian papacy".

The most intriguing question of all goes beyond whether these "orphans of the Council" are right or wrong: it is whether what they feel to be taking place reflects the whole atmosphere of present times, and not just the Roman Catholic church.

[Concluded]

Quebec Cabinet patch-up

From John Best, Ottawa

Mr Rene Lévesque, the Premier of Quebec, has patched up a gaping hole in his Cabinet created by his decision last week to take a softer line on Quebec's independence from Canada.

The Premier carried out an unexpected Cabinet reshuffle on Tuesday after the resignation of six ministers.

However, the battle between moderates and radicals within the ruling Parti Quebecois (PQ) is still far from over. It is certain to be fought out again at a special convention on January 19, called to try to unite the splintered party.

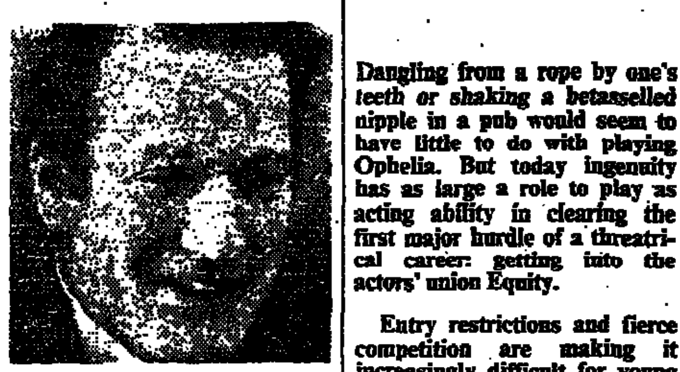
Mr Lévesque filled the biggest void in his cabinet by naming Mr Yves Duhaime, previously the Energy Minister, to replace Mr Jacques Parizeau as Minister of Finance. The President of the Treasury Board, Mr Michel Clair, was named interim Social Affairs Minister to replace another prominent, departing Cabinet minister, Mr Camille Laurin.

THE ARTS

Interview

The Orchestra of the Academy of St Martin in the Fields is 25 years old this month. Nicholas Kenyon talks to the man who has been at the helm over all those years, Neville Marriner

The style that gets it together



Marriner: 'I would like new people with new ideas'

The American magazine *Stereo Review* once ran a classic cartoon showing an avid radio listener tuned into hi-fi. The loudspeaker is saying "... played now by the Orchestra of the Academy of St Martin in the Fields..." and a parrot in the corner of the room adds. "Neville Marriner conducting". There in a nutshell you have both the achievement and the problem of Marriner's Academy, which celebrates 25 astonishingly consistent years this month.

Last night's concert at the Festival Hall inaugurates a South Bank season, underwritten by Citibank, which is the first season the Academy has ever promoted itself in London's main concert-hall venue. It has made its reputation almost entirely through records: it has established a sound and an identity which is instantly recognizable and which few of its consumers would wish to change; and it has proved a lucrative and a restricting force for Marriner, who at 60 is now one of the most successful conductors in the world.

Marriner's name is on around 300 record sleeves as director or conductor. In the annual listings of new records he is up there in the top three or four in numbers of new releases, along with Karajan and (a more surprising name) Harnoncourt. He is the conductor of the South West German Radio Symphony Orchestra in Stuttgart, and music director of the Minnesota Orchestra. But in a surprising move, Marriner told me that he will be relinquishing the Minnesota post in 1986 to concentrate on more work in Europe – he is a regular guest with both the Concertgebouw Orchestra and the Orchestre de Paris – and on his Stuttgart post. He firmly intends to go on working with the Academy; a couple of weeks ago he was in the Abbey Road studios putting together the Academy's third recorded version of Bach's Orchestral Suites.

All this from a man who did not think he had the technical equipment to become a conductor: "My keyboard playing was abysmal – I couldn't even do 'Three blind mice' – and that was thought very important for a conductor when I was training. On the other hand I knew I wasn't going to be a great virtuoso violinist with an international reputation so I thought the best thing I could do was to direct from the violin. I did do some conducting classes with Pierre Monteux in Maine. I didn't know what I was doing and I was thoroughly miserable, until one day it went quite well and Monteux rang up in the evening and said 'Neveele, it was better today. But why do you steeck out your beeind when you want a pianeesimo?'" I learnt a lot from Monteux: he never marked his score, had it all in his head, but he had an uncanny feeling for when someone in the orchestra was in difficulties, and he'd make this odd little hissing noise to bring him back into the fold."

Marriner also learnt a great deal from the conductors he played under as a violinist in London after the war: especially Toscanini.

"I think we were all frustrated with our daily routine; 25 years ago London orchestras weren't as good as they are now, and the LSO was probably the worst. It was half-way through the Joe Krips era; he smoothed over the cracks so you didn't hear too much of what was going on. There was a lack of responsibility: I led the second violins but there was little you could do to influence the sound. So I think we got together as the Academy to give ourselves that sort of responsibility, and to play well.

"The fact is that few orchestras really play in tune. If the strings aren't really together there's no bloom, so one of the things we were looking for from the start was players who really fitted together, who sounded in tune. Some wonderful players didn't fit. I think what we set out to do was to create a style which would be recognizable."

That has certainly been achieved, and with a vengeance; Marriner realizes the problem it creates. "Now I realize you may think that's a bad thing. I can't remember how many times you've reviewed us but the message was usually that it's a positive disadvantage to have a recognizable style especially if you don't like it. In a way I agree. It could become boring. But look at it another way. Around the world it's very useful to have this character, and people respond to it instantly."

Marriner does insist that the Academy must develop. "I would like the Academy to go into the 21st century as a regenerative institution. I would like new people with new ideas to come into it and change it. But that's more a question of repertory and so on, rather than playing style. Taste is changing, style is changing, and players' abilities are changing."

The actors' union has imposed entry restrictions that make membership difficult for young drama graduates – with the result that many find circus work and strip-dancing open the back door in. ***Lisa O'Kelly*** *describes the campaign for a more liberal policy which would stop the 'lying, cheating and resentment'*

The battle to open Equity's front door

Dangling from a rope by one's teeth or shaking a betasselled nipple in a pub would seem to have little to do with playing Ophelia. But today ingenuity has as large a role to play as acting ability in clearing the first major hurdle of a theatrical career: getting into the actors' union Equity.

Entry restrictions and fierce competition are making it increasingly difficult for young actors and actresses to penetrate Equity's tightly closed shop through the traditional channel of repertory theatre. So highly trained drama school and university drama graduates not prepared to waste years on the dole waiting on rep have been sneaking in through the back door.

Equity has 32,000 members, roughly half of them actors and actresses. The rest work in opera, ballet, variety and the circus. The variety end of the business (pub entertainment, cabaret, strip clubs) is relatively accessible to drama graduates, most of whom have been trained to dance and sing, and entry restrictions are flexible. If you can produce contracts to prove you have had eight engagements, then you are in and free to move into the theatre.

The James Russell Agency, which advertises every week in *The Stage* promising Equity contracts to "attractive striptease artistes", says a large number of girls on its books are there solely for the purpose of getting an Equity card. And a recent survey of graduates from six major drama schools showed that, of the 25 per cent who obtained cards through variety contracts, not one is still working in that field.

Less common and more controversial is the practice of paying one's way in. One young actor paid more than £2,000 in bribes to several nightclub owners to forge contracts for himself and a backing group. The publicity photographs he submitted to Equity along with the faked contracts were of himself and a couple of friends posing in tuxedos. None of them can sing a note. He now makes regular appearances on commercial television.

These anomalies in entry restrictions are behind a major split within the union at the moment. Peggy Ashcroft, Prunella Scales, Paul Eddington, Michael Hordern and Dorothy Tutin are among those spearheading a campaign for the removal of the "quota system" of allocating new cards. They want to see membership available to any newcomer offered bone fide work in the theatre. Voting in a referendum closed at the end of the week.

The quota system was introduced piecemeal during the early 1970s as a result of casting agreements negotiated with theatrical managements, and it has never been reviewed. It means that directors undertake to audition only those actors already Equity members or to whom they can allocate one of the tiny annual quota of cards made available to them for new recruits.

Equity allots each of the 125 repertory companies and the larger fringe groups two cards per year. Smaller fringe companies get one each and there is a pool of 40 cards for newly-formed companies. West End managements have none apart from a very limited number for walk-on and chorus parts.

This adds up to a lot fewer cards than there are drama school graduates, let alone university drama graduates. Small wonder that young actors and actresses, demoralized by not being allowed even to audition for work after three years' intensive training, are attracted by the option of paying or stripping for their card.

The problem is exacerbated, ironically enough, by the fact that, under an Equity agreement negotiated five years ago, salaries have to average out above a certain level. "There is no incentive for managers to take on newcomers", says the actress Adrienne Burgess, spokeswoman for the de-restriction campaign. "They can't get away with paying them a pittance any more so they tend to prefer experienced actors who are already Equity members." As a result only 75 per cent of quotas are used up.

This is the crux of the campaign's case. "Quotas are unnecessary and counter-productive", says Adrienne Burgess. "The system only serves to alienate newcomers who feel they are being kept out of the profession by a redundant rule. Those who use the back door resent having to do so; those who can't, or won't, resent the fact that others can get in that way, and variety members resent their field, already notoriously open to exploitation, being used as a stepping stone."

Equity's general secretary, Peter Plouviez, feels the campaigners have jumped the gun. "Certainly there are anomalies in the casting agreements and they must be ironed out. We first introduced entry restrictions 20 years ago. Since then Equity membership has more than trebled but the amount of work available has not."

Plouviez sees tighter entry control as the only way forward: "The ultimate logic would be to make studentship at accredited drama schools the norm of entry." But Adrienne Burgess disagrees on both counts, saying that if new cards are limited to drama schools then university drama departments, which have produced some of out best actors – among them Ian McKellen and Edward Pether-bridge of the National Theatre – would go to the wall. "And kids who haven't had the chance to come through either of these channels simply would not stand a chance."

She also thinks it is "nonsense" to say that, if restrictions were lifted, the profession would be flooded with newcomers and the established artist would be undercut. "If theatre managers are now only employing 75 per cent of the newcomers they are permitted to, why on earth should they start taking them on in droves if the quotas were removed?"

None of the reformers is under the illusion that abolishing the quota system would mean more work for newcomers. But Adrienne Burgess says: "It will at least put a stop to the lying, cheating and resentment which is eating away at the foundations of our union. Young actors should not have to fight the union which should be fighting for them."

Theatre

Welcome back, Bond

The Pope's Wedding
Royal Court

More even than John Osborne, Edward Bond is the Royal Court's house dramatist: having served his apprenticeship there, stayed with the company after making his name, and written the play – *Saved* – which finally carried through the Court's anti-censorship campain. They are right to be bringing it back next month in the course of this twentieth-anniversary Bond season.

My only complaint, and a face-saving one at that, is that the management first launched him on the unsuspecting public with that explosive work.

Back in 1962 **The Pope's Wedding** may have looked at once eccentric and derivative. Its Fenland locale was miles off the theatrical beaten track, and its reclusive central character must have stirred immediate echoes of Beckett, Pinter, Rudkin and other playwrights who had found a theatrical growth area in tramps and derelicts. It is only in the light of what Bond produced later that it becomes clear that he was playing a different game.

The severe limits he set himself in these early days invited misunderstanding. They set out to diagnose the consequences of social conditioning on individual behaviour through the medium of inarticulate characters.

In *The Pope's Wedding*, the action consists of two separate worlds which gradually coalesce. On one side there is the world of the working-class Fenland young, farm boys with nothing to do but fight, kick stones around, and steal a girl's handbag. On the other, there is the cluttered shack of old Alen, the recluse, living his own enigmatic existence away from the treadmill.

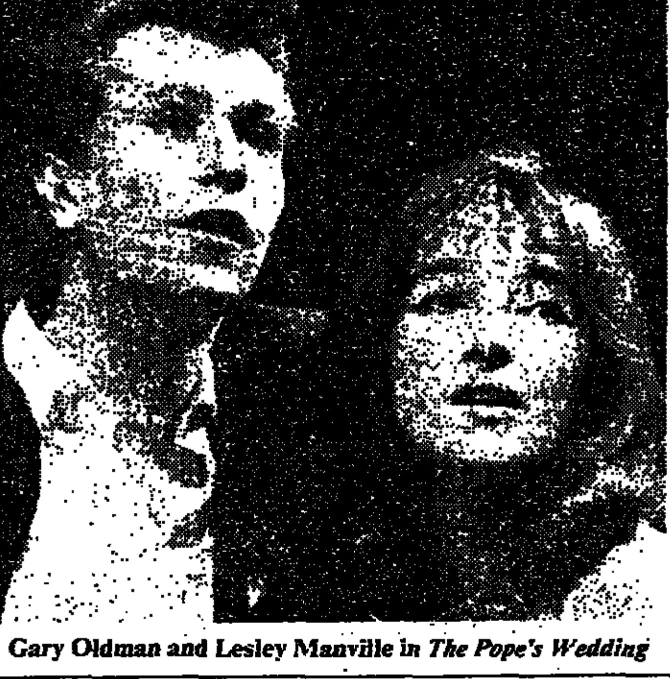
The point of contact is Scopey, one of the gang, who develops an obsessive interest in the old man, at the expense of his wife and his job. He finally dresses in his old clothes and kills him in an effort to take over the old man's identity.

Like Len in *Saved*, Scopey wants something for which he has no words to ask. And the emotional force of the play derives from the fact that he chooses as his benefactor a pitiful, child-like derelict who has nothing to give.

In Max Stafford-Clark's production, you see Tony Rohr responding with panic-stricken ferocity to the invasion of his hovel, and Gary Oldman taking charge with a cocky authority that develops into compulsive curiousity and passionate need as he combs through the junkyard of the old man's mind and finds there is nothing there. These scenes are deeply impressive: especially in counterpoint with the bleak humiliations of Scopey's declining marriage, and his alienation from the boys.

What comes across directly is the evocation of seasonal rhythms (including a splendidly mimed cricket match), a period sense of the mating game (thanks largely to the two swaggering girls, Lesley Manville and Joanna Whalley), and the stark contrasts of openness and enclosure in Peter Hartwell's set.

Irving Wardle



Gary Oldman and Lesley Manville in *The Pope's Wedding*

Dance

London Contemporary
Saddler's Wells

Richard Alston made the original version of *Doublework* in 1978 for himself and five other dancers. Initially it was danced in silence, but for a later showing, a specially commissioned score was added and the ballet itself reworked and it is in this version that the ballet has entered the repertory of London Contemporary Dance Theatre.

As its name suggests the work consists of a series of duets, interspersed with solo and group entries. The range of movement is rich and varied, but I have to say that I find James Fulkerson's score for string quartet an ugly distraction. Presumably it was felt that in a larger theatre – the work was first shown at London's Riverside Studios – an extra dimension was needed, but I wonder if it might be worth dispensing with the score as an experiment, and also with the fussy lighting plot which makes it difficult to see the dancers.

The cast dance it handsomely, especially Patrick Harding-Irmer and Anca Frankenhaeuser in the long closing duet, and Anne Went in some fast light entries, and technically they are probably stronger as a group than any previous cast. What is missing is any real variation or emphasis in the quality of the movement, nor does much sense of individual personality come across. It is beautifully performed; but I get no feeling of deep involvement in what has been shown in the past to be a thoroughly satisfying work.

Judith Cruickshank

Television

Little appetite for this Oxbridge adultery

The trouble with Frederic Raphael's **Oxbridge Blues**, which continued on BBC 2 last night, is that there is more icing than cake: the appetite cloys early.

Similar Triangles was a story of adultery. "Not a cosy, modern adultery", narrator Norman Rodway told us, for it was a play without dialogue. "There was more anguish in it."

The plot was simple. Civil servant has mistress, many hasty meetings: lots of smart things for the commentator to say. Mistress loses husband in accident and civil servant meets her family and spends a night with her and her children. The guilt, apparently necessary for the equilibrium of both lovers, is off the gingerbread and it is apparently the end of the affair. Then mistress remarries and away they go, enabling the husband to relish his wife again.

Visually, excepting the scenes of intercourse, which tended to be dwelt on as though it had only recently been discovered, it was brilliantly done and director James Cellan Jones proved what a resourceful fellow he was, too, but one wondered whether all that talent and technique couldn't have been better employed.

Ciaran Madden, as the wife, Kate Fahy, the mistress, and Malcolm Stoddard, the civil servant, performed well in Raphael's cynical web, quite a bit of the time without their clothes. Acting nowadays can be a draughty business.

He'll See You Now was enhanced by Susan Sarandon and Barry Dennen respectively. She was a big American star who went to the shrink originally because she feared one breast was bigger than the other. Seven years later, when we met her, she seemed to be trussed in every conceivable Freudian string.

When she sacked the psychiatrist, he was able, free of professional inhibitions, to woo and win: not terribly difficult because, as she said: "I'm a pushover. Push me." Ms Sarandon and Mr Dennen were very good and we were much more sophisticated than we were at the outset, thanks to Mr Raphael.

Dennis Hackett

Concerts

LSO/Boulez
Barbican

Pierre Boulez's second concert with the London Symphony Orchestra this month was a lot happier than his first, and would have been even without the presence of Jessye Norman. But she certainly helped. Sumptuously arrayed (of course she always is sumptuously arrayed, but this was something different) in a robe that united at least three different periods of Matisse, she was on superb form, and rode with triumphant equanimity over the problems of an acoustic not generous to singers. Nobody before in my experience had found it possible to sustain a vocal legato in this hall, and yet Miss Norman needed no effort to achieve perfect smoothness.

But then she is very much her own lady. Her way with a song is not so much a performance as a coronation: she holds back from identifying with the situation but instead glorifies it. It is the Brangane paradox, to be rapturously bound up with an emotion and still remote from it, and here in Berg's Seven Early Songs no less than in Wagner's Wesendonk settings Miss Norman offered a Brangane-style delivery of warmth, care and benediction.

Nor was this at all inappropriate. Every one of Berg's poets speaks of night, and after the first, every one of the poems is a love song. Miss Norman was happy to give them space and time enough to breathe and Mr Boulez was happy to accommodate his orchestral jewels beneath his singer's arching phrases. Only once was there disagreement, at the beginning of "Im Zimmer", where he seemed to want a more scherzando character in the wind music but she gently raised a hand to suggest the pleasure need not be hurried. It is good news that the performance is to be recorded.

The rest of the concert was of familiar Boulez repertory, but in performances of slightly unfamiliar style, as if the partnership with the LSO had now established itself as something different from his partnership with the BBC Symphony. Webern's Passacaglia was urged with unusual strength from the bass, and yet also proved to contain two or three still moments of Debussian stringed texture: I had not heard it quite like that before.

There were also new things in the great Boulez warhorse *The Miraculous Mandarin*. Maybe the glistening sensuality was not so marked as in other performances, but the chase was surely faster than ever before.

Paul Griffiths

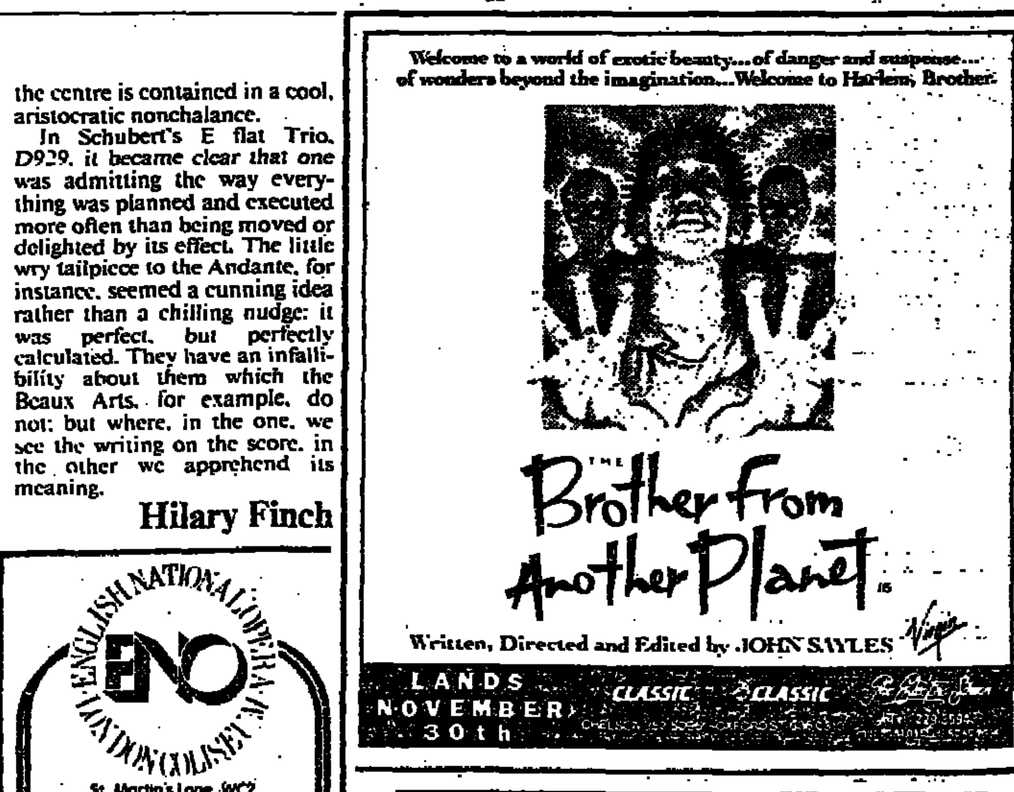
Israel Piano Trio
Wigmore Hall

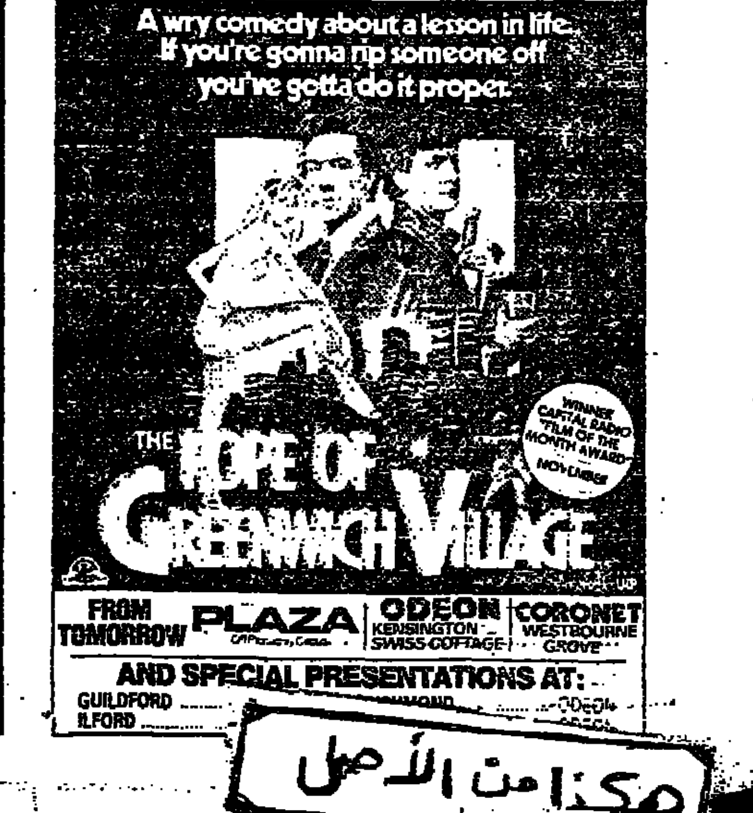
Since their London debut five years ago, the Israel Piano Trio have been regular and dependable visitors to Britain. Their authority, intelligence and unassertive virtuosity has a strength and nobility which is its own guarantee. In starting with Mozart (Trio in B flat, K502) they put their cards on the table, proving themselves stylists who know just how to find the impetus of melody and ensemble from within the score itself.

There was little gloss in their playing: Alexander Volkov's pedalling was kept to a minimum: the mid-phrase swells of Menahem Breuer's violin were almost ascetically controlled; only the resonance of Marcel Bergman's cello was allowed to give density to the ensemble. As the evening moved on towards Brahms (the C minor Trio, Op 101), it seemed that what motivates their playing is a drawing in, rather that a radiating out of thier own and the music's energies. Not that it is introspective playing – we are drawn in too. But its outlines can harden in bold, black unisons and its rhythms tauten, to near breaking point, so that the centre is contained in a cool, aristocratic nonchalance.

In Schubert's E flat Trio, D929, it became clear that one was admitting the way everything was planned and executed more often than being moved or delighted by its effect. The little wry tailpiece to the Andante, for instance, seemed a cunning idea rather than a chilling nudge: it was perfect, but perfectly calculated. They have an infallibility about them which the Beaux Arts, for example, do not; but where, in the one, we see the writing on the score, in the other we apprehend its meaning.

Hilary Finch





SPECTRUM

Will BBC1 make the grade?

The Times Profile: Michael Grade

The programming philosophy of Michael Grade, the "outsider" brought in to restyle BBC 1, will be revealed for the first time next Wednesday when he announces the channel's Christmas line-up.

The way he schedules the programmes *inherited from* Alan Hart, the corporation man abruptly chopped to make way for the charming and voluble *figure from outside*, will give the first clues to the undoubted changes which are about to take place on BBC 1.

All Grade can do now is to shuffle the cards he has been left, but he knows that his friends and critics alike, both inside and outside the corporation, will be watching every move he makes. What he does will give the first hint of the major programme changes which will *not be seen until* next year.

It will work if Grade's luck holds. Apart from his period in the limbo of independent televison production in Los Angeles, Grade has been followed by success since the day, at the age of 17, when his father, the agent Leslie Grade, brother of Lew, persuaded Hugh Cudlipp *to employ* him as a trainee journalist at the *Daily Mirror*.

Grade, now 41, in his usual winning way, is the first to tell this story against himself. Despite this inauspicious start, he went on to become a respected *sports columnist*, before leaving for the traditional family pastures of theatrical agency work.

At the age of 30, he joined London Weekend Television as head of light entertainment and became director of programmes three years later. The world looked at the big *cigar*, *copied* from his uncle Lew, and saw an *out-and-out pop television* figure, more at home with the *showbiz* characters he had once represented as an agent, such as Larry Grayson, than the heavyweights of the television establishment.

'He was flattered to be offered the job. He hated Los Angeles'

Nothing could be further from the truth. Grade learnt from *his* father *the* rules followed by the leading families of the entertainment business. Leslie was well placed to know them – his clients included Billy Cotton the bandleader, whose son Bill rose to the throne of *managing* director of BBC TV this year in a palace coup.

It was Cotton junior who read the address at Leslie Grade's funeral, and eventually gave Michael Grade the job of Controller of BBC 1.

Hard work, loyalty, the ability to mix with those outside one's normal *social* groups, and an eye for the main chance always served a good theatrical agent well, and Grade has lost none of these characteristics.

He can still – genuinely – profess a fondness for opera, and support the importance of network current affairs programmes, *one of the departments* which suspected his arrival most. But at heart he is an entertainer, and that quality, more than any other, has attracted him to the BBC in its present dire straits.

At London Weekend he is still best remembered for the *monumental* row with Dennis Potter and Kenith Trodd over *the company's ambitious* attempt to inaugurate a series of *expensive television dramas*. The finger of blame was pointed *squarely at Grade* when the whole idea fell to pieces with the producers accusing London Weekend of simply wanting to *commission something* worthy enough to secure its franchise, and the company moaning darkly of budget problems.

The unsuccessful Saturday night spectacular, *Bruce's Big Night*, and the audacious raid on televised soccer which provoked the BBC's director-general Alasdair Milne into an outburst about the avaricious tactics of commercial television were also Grade's creations. Neither has had any lasting effect on the standard of British television, for good or bad.

In 1981 Grade left for Los *Angeles to work with* Norman Lear's Embassy Television company. At home his first marriage had broken up, *leaving* two children. The money in America was attractive, the possibilities seemed limitless.

Yet it turned out to be a disastrous move. Grade failed to fit in with the Los Angeles network's bosses and was *genuinely* appalled *by their* slavish ambition to follow the *ratings whatever the* consequences.

Much was made of the fact that he was taking a pay cut to return to Britain and join the BBC. In fact, Grade was deeply unhappy in America, on a *personal and professional level.* He missed his children and *eventually* left Embassy to start his own company.

None of the programmes in which he had a guiding hand proved particularly successful in America, and none has crossed the Atlantic to the *British screen.*

The one high point of his Los Angeles sojourn appears to have been his second marriage to Sarah Lawson, Baron Burnham's daughter.

A friend in British television *commented*: "*Michael* was enormously flattered to be *offered the BBC job. He hated* Los Angeles because he wasn't successful there. That wasn't necassarily his fault – it's tough for anybody who's British to make it to the top there.

"He was desperate to come home and there was no point in running an ITV company – he'd *done that already – so* he jumped at the BBC."

The salutary American exprience may partly explain the odd speech Grade made two weeks ago at a television function in Cardiff, his first public statement since taking up the job.

He launched into an *attack* on the commercial network for using violent shows at a time of the evening when children were watching and criticized ITV for concentrating too much on game shows.

At the same time, he announced the dropping of the *Miss Great Britain contest*, which he found "close to offensive", and two sports series, *International Superstars* and *The World's Strongest Man*. They were all, Grade said, contests which had become anachronisms.

Was this the man who tried *to fob off a whole nation* with Bruce Forsyth for most of *Saturday night? Apparently the* atmosphere at Television Centre works wonders on the central nervous system of the most diehard popular television executive.

But Grade has always had an instinctive feel for BBCSpeak, the corporation's internal language in which the verbosity of a statement is always in inverse proportion to its real content.

At his Los Angeles home, the day after his appointment was announced, he said: "It is going to be a battle to surpass the standards of excellence for which the BBC stands and to try to provide the best programming across an extraordinary wide range of interests."

Would he go downmarket? "Ratings are very important but they are not the most important thing. It would be very, very easy to go in and push the ratings up virtually overnight by going down-market but you just would not do that."

Like all good BBCspeak, it may not mean much, but *it* sounds nice. Since arriving at Television Centre in September, Grade has scored some personal successes. A naturally likeable man, he has defused the opposition of those who saw *him* as the first piece in a domino movement to topple the BBC into out-and-out down-market programmes.

Yet he still needs to pull something special out of the hat. Last week the BBC's ratings foundered around the crucial 40 per cent share of the national audience. The *figure* has a gloomy familiarity to the *corporation's strategists*, who are now working on the case for a new licence fee.

From the first day of the quiet campaign to win a *substantial* increase *from the* Government, there has been an *underlying assumption that the* fairness of a general tax on television set ownership, which is what the licence fee really is, cannot be sustained if the BBC can regularly muster only two-fifths of the viewers.

Publicly, of course, everyone from Stuart Young, the BBC *chairman, down will say ratings* are an inaccurate measure of a broadcasting organization's worth. And they are, in part, right.

But the picture of a worthy BBC television organization being punished by the critics because its intellectual rigour is attracting too few viewers is an inaccurate one. The BBC is receiving only 40 per cent of the audience because its prime-time, down-market *programmes are not attracting the* audiences they should. Last week, the BBC had just three programmes in the top ten.

A salvage operation is required, and Grade has been brought in to do it. At Christmas, he *needs to shuffle* his cards wisely enough to give *the BBC its traditional viewing* lead.

Last year ITV ate into that customary domination, winning the festive war on all but the main holidays, when, in any case, viewing audiences are well below normal levels. As *programme* controller at London Weekend, Grade *learnt* the intricacies of popular scheduling.

He has already demonstrated some of this skill in his short time at Television Centre, switching *Tenko* from its planned *Thursday night slot to* peak time Sunday evening, and winning the corporation, last week, its third largest audience.

'He is no future director-general which means the staff trust him'

What remains to be seen is how well he can *reshape* the disorganized and disheartened *production departments around* him. It won't be easy, for Grade's *position* as *controller* commands substantial power with little direct control.

He holds the purse strings for the channel, and dictates the programme schedules. Production heads come up with programme ideas and develop them, leaving the controller with *more* than a *veto on* actual content.

Strictly speaking, the same system applied in ITV, but the smaller output of programmes in every individual company there effectively means programme controllers can become *much more* closely involved in production.

Those *who have watched* Grade at Television Centre *already detect a growing* impatience at his inability directly to influence programme plans, one reason why Cotton would desperately like to make him overall controller of both BBC 1 and BBC 2.

Before that, however, Cotton must find a satisfactory new *role for Brian Wenham who* now holds the apparently conflicting job of director of programmes.

One position might be the managing directorship of BBC External Services, but last week's *foreign aid cuts* make it even more unlikely that Wenham would see that as an acceptable move. Another might be the creation of a new job – deputy director general.

If Cotton wins the internal political battle, a way will be found. Huw Wheldon, the *BBC's former managing director* of television, is once said to have remarked that the BBC's management reorganizations resembled musical chairs, with the crucial difference that, every time the music stopped, a chair was added, instead of being taken away.

According to one *ITV* executive who worked with him, Grade has one unique advantage at the BBC: "He's no threat to anybody. He might just take over from Cotton when he retires in three or four years' time, but Michael is no *future* director general. That means *the staff like and trust him*, because they know that in a few years he'll push off somewhere else."

Why does Grade's eventual departure seem inevitable to those who know him? It would take a real revolution at Broadcasting House to enable *someone of his background* – a series of private schools followed, at the age of *17*, by the university of life corridors of the *Daily Mirror* – *finally* to penetrate the director general's office.

Wenham – Royal Masonic School, Bushey, St John's College, Oxford, and still only 47 – must continue to look a long-term favourite for the top job.

On the programming side *ITV believes he has two* immediate chances to restore the viewing balance – the introduction of a new soap opera next year, and the use, as often as possible, of Terry Wogan. The soap, *East Enders*, is being made at Elstree, ironically in the old studios of ATV, once owned by his uncle Lew.

It should have started in January, but "production difficulties" have now delayed it to February or even March. Grade recently said the programme would go out twice a week, at 7.30pm on Mondays and Wednesdays – in other words, opposite *Coronation Street*, *ITV's* most popular programme.

'The real test is next autumn. He has his work cut out'

"He was making a dry joke", one BBC executive remarked later. The timing, and popularity, of the series will determine much of BBC 1's overall *audience success next year*.

As for Wogan, ITV has learned to live with the fact that he is one of the BBC's few assets. It can afford to. In New York ITV had a clean sweep of the international Emmies, while *the* BBC *failed to win* a nomination. ITV has picked up two Prix Italia this year. In the same arena the BBC picked up nothing.

One ITV figure said: "It's much too early to pass judgment on Michael. The real test is next autumn – by this time *next year things need to be* different at Television Centre. *But he has his work cut out.* In the end, you are as good as your heads of department, and one of the real problems at the BBC is that it is very short of good heads of department. That's why it's short of good programmes."

David Hewson



Michael Grade: Launching a salvage operation at BBC1

AN ENTERTAINING SUCCESS STORY

1943: March 8, born, son of theatrical agent Leslie Grade. Educated at private schools in London.
1960: Joins *Daily Mirror* as trainee journalist, becoming sports columnist 1964-66.
1966: Joins the Grade Organization as a theatrical agent, forming his own company, London Management and Representation, three years later.
1973: Resigns as joint managing director of his agency to become deputy controller of entertainment with London Weekend Television.
1977: Appointed London Weekend director of programmes and joins the company board.
1981: *First* marriage dissolved, quits London Weekend to join Embassy Television in Los Angeles.
1982: Marries Sarah Lawson, *daughter of Baron Burnham.*
1983: Leaves Embassy to run his own production company.
1984: Old friend Bill Cotton invites him to become Controller BBC 1.



Under threat: One of Yellowstone's 200 bears

Grizzly truth about mixing with bears

The searchers soon saw what had happened. The young woman, backpacking alone in a remote part of Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming, had been dragged from her tent in the night and partly consumed by *the grizzly bear*.

A few days later a gizzly *entered a campsite in the park* and pulled a boy aged 12 from *his tent, injuring his arm.* Two weeks later a naturalist and her husband had the misfortune to surprise a sow grizzly and her cubs: *the* bear charged, slashing and cutting the couple, but did not continue the attack.

Grizzlies are the most splendid and formidable of North American animals, up to eight feet from nose to tail and *weighing 40 stone* when *fully* grown. They are, however, a *threatened species* and *present* the managers of Yellowstone with their most controversial and difficult problem.

The managers are charged with providing both a habitat in which grizzlies may roam freely and flourish, and *a park that* people can enjoy in relative *safety. The aims are not* readily compatible: people and bears do not always mix well.

The 3,400 square miles of Yellowstone are a grizzly bear heartland, home for about 200 of the 600 to 800 grizzlies left in the lower 48 states of the US. The rugged park attracts more *than two million people a year.* Bear-supporters and people-supporters ask: "Whose park is it, anyway?"

The backpacker's death (there was a similar killing by a grizzly just outside the park last year) has intensified the debate. This year, apart from the fatal and dangerous contacts between people and grizzly bears de*scribed above*, there have been more than 900 grizzly sightings at Yellowstone; twice as many as last year and particularly unusual considering that grizzlies prefer to keep away from humans.

"Everyone has an opinion *on* bears", Mr Tom Hobbs, chief *ranger of* Yellowstone, says. "The letters I get say people *should be kept* out of the backcountry, or the bears should be got rid of to make the backcountry safe for people."

But grizzlies are no more dangerous now than they have always been. Car crashes are a *greater hazard in the park*, and so are bison: people pose for *pictures by them and are gored*.

Since Yellowstone opened in 1872, grizzlies have killed five people, so they can hardly be regarded as regular maneaters. They are omnivorous, mostly eating grass, berries, ants, small rodents and *carrion* – but *they* can run at 40 mph and bring down a *deer*.

Part of the problem is the bear's *image: the teddy bear and* cartoon characters such as Yogi Bear, *have made them seem* cuddly and agreeable, or clowns, *especially to town-dwelling* visitors.

For nearly a century, bears were almost an entertainment at the park. Crowds gathered to see grizzlies feeding at rubbish dumps, and visitors made the black bear a beggar by constant roadside feeding. Two black bears had to be *destroyed every* month because of complications caused by food and *junk they* were fed by visitors, so park *authorities closed the dumps.*

Some naturalists warned that *bears would have difficulty* adjusting to life without the dumps and titbits, that there would still have to be some controlled feeding. Indeed, bears have continued to hunt in populated areas, forcing the authorities to *sedate* troublesome bears with drugged darts *and* haul them *into the* backcountry.

"*We have tried to raise* people's fear level. We do not want to scare them, but we want to make visitors aware that this is a place of wild animals" says Mr Hobbs.

Those who hike and camp in bear country are warned to follow strict rules; to travel in groups, to *wear bells and to talk, so that* bears will hear them and move away. *Grizzlies* are particularly dangerous when surprised.

Bears have an acute sense of smell and will investigate anything that arouses their curiosity. Campers are warned to keep food out of tents, *not to sleep in the clothes they wear while cooking*, to store food by suspending it *from a tree trunk at least 10 feet* above ground. Women are warned to avoid using cosmtics and to stay out of bear country when menstruating.

Mr Hobbs thinks there has been more grizzly activity and sightings *this year because the* failure of the high county pine*nut crop drove bears to the* lowlands, where damp weather encouraged a longer season for the vegetation bears love.

Most people who travel through bear country feel, like the rangers, that the risks are acceptable, part of the adventure in exploring a remarkable *tract of mountain wilderness*. Meanwhile, the grizzlies are *going underground – sleeping in* their winter dens until spring.

Trevor Fishlock

moreover . . . Miles Kington

An announcement by Kilowatt and Bunsen, the Stockbroker-Royal

PRIVATIZATION OF NORTHERN IRELAND

After the success of the public share offering of *British* Telecom, the Government has instructed us to prepare a prospectus for the privatization of the province known as Northern Ireland.

This fine region, lying within easy reach of the UK, Eire and Iceland, has been under the direct control of the Government. Although it has had a mixed trading history, we feel *that its potential is enormous.*

At a time when places like *Greece and Spain are becoming* saturated by the holiday trade, the investment *potential* of Northern Ireland as an unspoilt vacation area is limitless.

Share Offer – The six counties contained in Northern Ireland are valued at *£5bn*. This is a conservative estimate, so we reckon that shareholders will be able to make a quick killing by *flogging off their shares within* six months – or as we say in the *trade make your contribution to* Britain's prosperity.

The shares themselves will go on sale in January. There will be a full *98*-page prospectus, a shortened eight-page version for people who can't understand big words, and a small two-page version for people who can't understand short words.

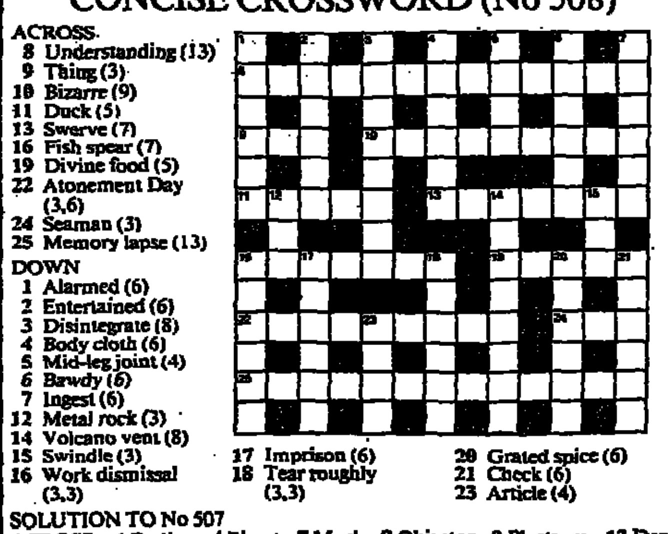
We also have to say in small print that there is a chance that the Labour Party may renationalize the place. Now we've said it, you can ignore it.

Green and Pleasant Land – Among the assets you will *control* are the Belfast Opera House, the Giant's Causeway and a *fine whiskey distillery.*

Special Chance – Kineweed and *Bonsai* (the Stockbroker-Royal) has been empowered to make a one-off Christmas offer to regular readers. Just say in not more than twelve words why you think the Government is taking this action. For instance, you might say: "I think the Government is taking this action in order to swell their own coffers and get rid of a particularly knotty situation."

You've probably noticed that there are fifteen words in that example, but that's the Irish for you. No, only kidding. The winner of the contest will receive *1,000* shares. *Millions* of shares, if we can't get rid of them any other way.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 508)



ACROSS
8 Understanding (13)
9 Thing (3)
10 Bizarre (9)
11 Duck (5)
13 Swerve (7)
16 Fish spear (7)
19 Divine food (5)
22 Atonement Day (3,6)
24 Seaman (3)
25 Memory lapse (13)

DOWN
1 Alarmed (6)
2 Entertained (6)
3 Disintegrate (8)
4 Body cloth (6)
5 Mid-leg joint (4)
6 Bawdy (6)
7 Ingest (6)
12 Metal rock (3)
14 Volcano vent (8)
15 Swindle (3)
16 Work dismissal (3,3)
17 Imprison (6)
18 Tear roughly (3,3)
20 Grated spice (6)
21 Check (6)
23 Article (4)

SOLUTION TO No 507
ACROSS: 1 Boding 4 Bisect 7 Mock 8 Objector 9 Plectrum 13 Den 16 Clement Attlee 17 Tie 19 Dislodge 24 Plethora 25 Envy 26 Brandy 27 Tureen
DOWN: 1 Bomb 2 Decollete 3 Groat 4 Bijou 5 Sick 6 Crone 10 Creed 11 Rates 12 Matlo 13 Diligence 14 Need 15 Scut 18 Idler 20 Ivory 21 Least 22 Stun 23 Hymn

BOOKS I

Coloured spectacles

James Fenton on long dead arts, junk festivals, and a forgotten world

ART AND POWER
Renaissance Festivals 1450-1650
By Roy Strong
Boydell & Brewer, £19.50

Dotted around the museums and palaces of Europe you will find curious paintings or engravings in which some king or prince is shown riding a ceremonial chariot, drawn perhaps by exotic beasts and accompanied by allegorical figures. Perhaps a winged personage stands behind the ruler, forever holding a crown above his head. Perhaps there is a great procession featuring captives and celebrating knights. Perhaps there are elephants.

If there *are* elephants, it is likely that the ideas behind this triumphal procession have come from a reconstruction by the painter Mategna, called *The Triumphs of Caesar*. This influential work, which tried to show the late fifteenth-century world what a Roman triumph would have been like, was copied all over Europe by the great courts of the days. Whenever a royal occasion demanded a ceremonial entry into a city, people looked back to the example of antiquity to see how these things should be properly done.

And one of the greatest demands upon the kings of the period was that of magnificence. Kings were supposed to be magnificent. They were supposed to make grand, extravagant gestures. They were supposed to keep up with the standard set by their ancestors, whom three houses of Europe could supposedly trace back to Brutus of Troy.

There were obviously many other demands on the king. When Henry VIII appeared on ceremonial occasions it was in the role of the flower of chivalry. The passion for tournaments, as Roy Strong points out, grew stronger at just the moment when the arts of chivalry were beginning to be outdated on the battlefields. Still, for a while the kings were the embodiment of chivalric honour, as well as of virtue. And the festivals which they held were designed in part to remind the kings of their duties – in part to celebrate their power.

Art and Power looks at the form and meaning of these celebrations. It tells you what the sources were for those allegorical representations which look so weird and inconsequential now. Some of the pictures associated with the triumphs of kings have the same strangeness, even the same architecture, as a painting by de Chirico. The difference is that whereas the surrealist offers no key, the learned courtier could easily unravel the multiplied meanings of the emblems shown. Or he could do if he had access to a decent library.

"Few subjects", writes Dr Strong, "have suffered so much from the modern compartmentalization of knowledge as festivals. It has fallen between so many stools, those of the historian of art, literature, ideas, and political history." This is not elegantly expressed. What, we may ask, has fallen between so many stools? Festivals has. But would it not be better to restrict ourselves to two stools when trying to redeem a useful cliche.

Dr Strong writes of amazing, almost unbelievable, brilliant, spectacular, famous, celebrated and staggering events in a tone of voice that does rather too often remind us of Alan Whicker. One can see his problem: if he is writing about *spectacles, some moments* are bound to be spectacular. But not, perhaps, as many as he thinks. He appears to have been infected with hyperbole by the source-material he has been handling.

How interesting, then, is the subject of this book? Dr Strong tells us that he first wrote the latter part as lectures in 1971-72, expanding it in 1974 as the book *Splendour at Court*. This material has been revised and re-written, with a first section of 60 pages, "virtually all of which is new". It seems odd to me that if the material is so interesting, if fails over the years to yield more than 173 pages of text to accompany the illustrations and notes: *"Art and Power* is designed as a point of departure and a basic work of reference for anyone who needs to study Renaissance festivals, whether their concern is with the history of politics, theatre, art or ideas."

Let us suppose ourselves to be concerned with, say, the history of entertainment at the court of Charles I, to which Dr Strong devotes 18 pages. The chapter can hardly be called a work of reference, although it is equipped with foot notes. As a point of departure, we are told that Charles and his queen ruled "over the most brilliant and civilized court in Europe *during the third decade of the 17th* century until the mirage of peace and power they created vanished into a disastrous civil war. England, which had been on the fringes of Renaissance culture since the Reformation, suddenly became the focal point for everything of any importance that was happening in Europe *in the arts*." The point of view from which these sentences are written is peculiar. The "mirage of peace and power" is obviously the mirage within the court, not beyond its confines. The idea that England throughout the reign of Elizabeth and James had been on the fringes of, say, the art of poetry and drama, but now became the focal point for these arts – because Jonson was collaborating with Inigo Jones on his masques – is this supposed to be a serious idea? The sort of idea that would appeal to the *historian* of ideas?

Dr Strong may well believe what he is implying here since he later singled out Thomas Carew's masque, *Coelum Britannicum*, as great "not only on account of the richness of its themes and its almost unbelievable mechanical marvels, but also because Carew's text ranks as magnificent poetry." This is an example of the "school of Alan Whicker" scholarship at work. What Dr Strong quotes from Carew is hardly magnificent, more a matter of workaday sycophancy.

Sympathy for a point of view is one thing. Delusion another. It was said of Racine's plays that they were written for an audience of one – the King. To think of them in this way as performed to one man at the optical and ideological centre of the perspective, is a perfectly possible task – and an illuminating one. But it is not the only way to have access to the work of art.

The trouble with Roy Strong's subject matter in this book is that so much of the art associated with Renaissance festivals is such junk, and so much of the rhetoric such irrelevant nonsense. The obsessions of the kings, such as the passion for royal genealogies, had the tendency to disfigure not enhance great works of literature. The masque is dead. Allegory is a dead art, and was dead for much of the period under review. Indeed, so much of what is being recommended to our attention is either irretrievable or plainly dead.

Social history in the making

Kay Dick

THE POWER TO ALTER THINGS
The Diary of Beatrice Webb, Volume Three 1905-1924
Edited by Norman and Jeanne MacKenzie
Virago, £20

Behind us the inner fury of the tormented contradictory Beatrice Potter of Volume One, almost yet not quite conquering her passion for Joseph Chamberlain, sublimating sexual desire in good works and marriage to Sidney Webb. Behind us the lingering doubts of Volume Two, accepting her self-determined act of "felo de se", that is the limitation of life as Mrs Webb, noting the depressive moods, ill-health, convincing herself, more or less, that by refusing Chamberlain she had made a rational decision, although the need still is strong to confess to that "Other Self", that is her diary. "The battle was long and terrible" was her final note to that diary, but the rewards were based in power, and Beatrice enjoyed power. Aptly is Volume Three titled.

These two decades of Volume Three were for Beatrice her years of power, and although one misses the human aspect in this document, the interest is held. Social history in the making. Beatrice takes us through these years with her natural facility for catching the flavour of social and political change, and excels with deft and mostly shrewd portraits of those who influenced, fashioned and brought about these changes. As a whole this work is a notable publication, for which praise should go to Carmen Callil the inspirational editorial instigator, the textual editors – scrupulous and scholarly – and the London School of Economics. That cliché about a rich mine *for social and political historians* here has a genuine validity. Beatrice's unerring instinct for detail that will serve posterity is as graphic and informative as Greville's *Diaries*.

Here we get Beatrice using her power as a consultant to those in power. A role she clearly greatly relished. She was indeed an elitist (in the liberal sense), a director of principle as she saw this; and to that end she conquered her aversion for grand dinners and entertainment so that she could proffer counsel, enjoying it all greatly. Much taken with Balfour, she was stern about Asquith. The names splash from these pages. Every one of influence came her way – she saw to that.

What she could not tame were eccentric geniuses such as Shaw and Wells who come in for a lot of ticking off. Frankly puzzled by Shaw's plays she did not hit it off with Charlotte, although she remained fascinated by Shaw the charmer. Censorious in the extreme about Wells, whose love behaviour puzzled and distressed her. *She* had given up Chamberlain. Wells continued, against her advice, to revel in his "impudent audacity" in sexual matters. She berated these "moderns" for their lack of religion. Although she called herself an agnostic she never gave up on prayer. And she was extraordinary naive about sex: she liked the safe harbour of her sweet platonic Sidney.

The war coincided with the Russian Revolution which threw her into deep depression. She began to feel her age, worried about her health and became death conscious. She *made her forecast*: "The insanity of war is being proved even to the most imperialist state. The approaching world famine is making the equalitarian state not only conceivable but probable." Even so she still viewed Sidney and herself as "lifelong propagandists" whose ideas were taking root. She sums up her cup of happiness with the devoted imperturbable Sidney, their published books and their achievements. The war brought personal losses in her family, followed by the deaths of beloved sisters.

She ends by answering a personal question as to her preference with "Personally I prefer a student's life". This is precisely what she was: a great and dedicated student, enthralled by research, filling this third volume with notations for other students to pick up and assess. An admirable woman, remarkable in her energy and dedication to observation of the world she lived in, not wholly likeable and not wholly liking herself. A woman to be read, probably only in small doses. Too much at a time dulls the taste-buds. Even so one looks forward to the final volume. She has come a long way to our knowledge of her from that passionate young creature of Volume One: one can still smell the wounds and that is good.

Sing unto the Lord a New York song, David (Psalms 33:3)

FICTION

Stuart Evans

GOD KNOWS
By Joseph Heller
Cape, £8.95

THE FOREIGNER
By David Plante
Chatto & Windus, £9.95

The young lion David, sometime shepherd, mellifluous soother of troubled royalty, slayer of tens of thousands (including Goliath), psalmist and conqueror who "took a kingdom the size of Vermont and created an empire as large as the state of Maine," is now old and lingering on his deathbed. His ministering angel, the flawless Abishag, cannot arouse his once pervasive lust. Bathsheba, who still can, is no longer interested and visits him only to secure the succession for her son, Solomon, by persistent nagging interspersed with subversive technical advice to the beautiful Shunammite.

Solomon (Shlomo) is unusually stupid, and writes down on clay tablets everything his undoting father says. Adonijah, on whom the succession will otherwise light, is a popinjay. Lurking around is the oldest established permanent floating *prophet* of the kingdom, Nathan. Worst of all, David is no longer on speaking terms with God, with whom he is engaged in a Mexican stand-off.

The meandering stream of memory of a bedridden potentate, no longer potent but rich in recollection of the time when he was "*a normal virile tyrant*" who snapped up unconsidered rooftop bathers and sent their uncomprehending Hittite husbands to their death, is artfully and hilariously arranged in and out of time. Description and dialogue make use of the noble language of the King James Bible (about which David has severe reservations) and vibrant New York Jewish ironies, with penetrating rhetorical questioning which this ace of Jews recognizes as a distinctive linguistic contribution to life and literature. God is especially good at it.

David is less than kind to Shakespeare, "that gonoph" (pick-pocket), Shelley, Homer (who could never build a story), and sundry others. There is *abundant wit, farce and comedy* on every page from the logistical problems of trimming Philistine genitalia, to the disgraceful representations of David by Michelangelo and Donatello.

Underlying all the laughter, though, there is anger. David's quarrel with God is real: the life of an innocent baby was expiation for the murder of Uriah. Prophets are sanctimonious. God himself stands off. And although He speaks to Nathan in Yiddish, David knows that a truly Jewish father would give his own life to save his son. What for some will seem blasphemous must for many others go beyond bigotry or even faith to question the superstitions which justify pain and *misery*, let alone wilful cruelty, in the name of supernatural justice. A very funny, very serious, very *good* novel.

After the vitality of Joseph Heller, David Plante in *The Foreigner* seems more than ever etiolated. Readers familiar with this author will not be surprised to find a central character whose sensitive nature is refined to the point of inanity, and whose innocence, loosed upon a naughty world, suggests a simpleton asking for trouble. The mannered, monotonous prose describes the adventure into pointless confusion of a young American determined to be an outsider.

He ends up in Barcelona as the prey of an exploitative, vaguely criminal compatriot couple who use him for their obscure ends which involve his witnessing one of the most unerotic couplings in permissive literature. *The poor youth* develops a fixation about Spain and rambles from Catalonia to Almeria contemplating feathers, puddles, half-empty glasses, punched tickets, and every other kind of transfixing banality with awed horror. Perhaps it is all intended to signify some brand of existential disgust, but what emerges seems singularly pointless. Come back Roquentin: all is forgiven.

BOOKS II

Down Under in Limey and Oz eyes

Linda Christmas

THE DICTIONARY OF AUSTRALIAN QUOTATIONS
Edited by Stephen Murray-Smith
Heinemann, £35

The Australians have such a graphic way with the spoken word that compilations of colloquialisms and studies of slang have for long occupied academics, while the less colourful task of serious dictionary-making has waited in line. Thus the invaluable *Macquarie Dictionary* is a mere two years old, and only now do we welcome the first *Dictionary of Australian Quotations*.

Stephen Murray-Smith's volume is, as the price suggests, a handsome publication. It offers 4,000 entries covering what Australians, whether they be Aborigines, advertising copy-writers, or academics, poets or politicians, have had to say over 200 years, from the text of the first sermon in February 1788: "What shall I render unto the Lord for all his benefits toward me?" to Bob Hawke, the current Prime Minister, on the Bible: "This stuff about the meek inheriting the earth is a lot of bullshit. The weak need the strong to look after 'em". Religion aside, the Australians have a surprising amount to say on "Death" and "Women", and rather less than one might expect on "Cricket" and "Drink".

And then, generously, much space is given to the foreigners' view of Australia. In effect this means Marx, Engels and Lenin, a handful of Americans from the eloquent Mark Twain to a few daft lines from Bob Dylan, and many, many quotations from the British.

Their views cover the extremes from dull to devastating; from Darwin's gallantry: "This is a really wonderful Colony: ancient Rome, in her Imperial grandeur, would not have been ashamed of such an offspring", to Beecham's insults: "A Nation of oafs". In between there are numerous perceptive, and beautifully crafted paragraphs from Dilke, Lawrence and Trollope. On the whole, I detect a tendency towards niggardly, somewhat puzzled praise with the odd black spot (Webb and Morris) of strident condemnation. Les Murray, a leading contemporary Australian poet has an explanation for this: "Much of the hostility to Australia shown by the English above a certain class can be traced to the fact that we are, to a large extent, the poor who got away".

The dictionary has a double index of "Keywords" and of "ideas and References". There is no index of authors.

Painterly genius of all or nothing

Lawrence Gowing

MATISSE
By Pierre Schneider
Thames & Hudson, £75



Artist of the century

You do not come on a book like this every day. Perhaps 15 years ago – it seems longer – it was known that the materials held by the family of Matisse, who was emerging from controversy just then, 20 years after his death, as the painterly genius of the century and against expectations the best sculptor too, as well as the most serenely linear draughtsman, were reserved for a Life to be written by Pierre Schneider. Questions were still answered kindly and fully; the Master's daughter was as exact and helpful as ever. But in the background the intelligent and sprightly Schneider was labouring and something special was in store. So it turns out, exceptional in every way; four kilos and 740 pages of splendid book. It is not precisely a life, so much as a series of 23 discursive studies of the major critical issues in 65 years of development, discussed in a broadly chronological sequence that nevertheless harks restlessly back and forth, assuming extensive knowledge but adding continually to it, incorporating literary reference, innumerable unknown and revealing letters and mountainous documentation, concluding, under the title of "Moments in a Life", with racy accounts of seven biographical junctures that have otherwise escaped.

The works by Matisse that have been exhibited and illustrated over and over elsewhere are largely those that have landed in major collections. They include most of his masterpieces but the choice still reflects to a great extent the taste and the influence of the late Alfred Barr. Even readers who have seen all the exhibitions and books of the last 40 years will find that, of Schneider's 930 plates (no fewer than 220 in colour) something like a third are unfamiliar. They include the corpus of photographs that Matisse kept for his own use when he sold the originals, whose whereabouts are often unknown. These illustrations add a new dimension to understanding.

The survey is never less than perceptive. The terms of reference are naturally those that Matisse and his family would have wished. But the apotheosis of the *how* of painting, seen as triumphing over the old *why* and the *what*, does not always show the modernist outlook of the first half of the century at its most illuminating. *Conversation*, for example (the mysterious Leningrad picture of husband and wife), is described as a modern icon for Matisse's "almost religious awe towards life". But can it really be any such thing unless the aesthetic affirmation can communicate what it is about? The signs are said to be "so incandescent that they can express nothing less than the sacred dimension of life". *Nothing* less? The account begins and ends with "the almost terrifying hauteur of religious painting" (and that in the age of Mallarmé and Nietsche; there is a lot of *almost* in this reading). If *Conversation* had not defined a real relationship it would not have been the masterpiece that it evidently is.

But anyone who inclines to ask what this poet of clarity and comfort was in fact clarifying and comforting away will find plenty of aid in this great source book. A comic yet moving story tells how Matisse, rackd by the struggle at Issy would come back to Paris when "the artist's anxieties would return in force" in the hotel at the Gare Montparnasse. There are brilliant things in every chapter. For continuous illumination I choose the ninth, called "Only by Colour", about how Matisse came to Collioure and what it offered him in the years when the artists in Montmartre "were always making fun of him." Schneider can conjure up the spirit of a year to perfection in a couple of words – the Nietschean laughter of the new century or the "creative amnesia" of 1902-5.

It is a model monograph in itself and more than half of the 50 plates are quite unknown. A chapter called "The Mechanism of a Picture" turns out to be about studio scenes, life painting, the nude, the modelling of *Nu couché* and the painting of *Blue Nude*. It continues about drawing and that favourite theme of modernist meditation, the Sign, and about love and the Kantian revolution expressed in the phrase "I do not create a woman, I make a picture". It finishes with Bergson, music, time, modes of meaning and colour (everything is more or less about colour) – with a good story about Matisse and Marquet explaining to Van Dongen what an indiarubber was. Whoever has stayed with the writer through 44 pages of this will be wholeheartedly behind him and ready for an equally various and nourishing gallimaufry under the title "To do two things at once", which is a considerable understatement.

"This all or nothing", Matisse once wrote, "is very exhausting." A study that is inclusive and exhaustive suits him; as well as being perceptive and literate the book is also entertaining, as compilations so encyclopaedic rarely are. Within its critical limits it is the single book on Matisse in the 40 years since Barr that is quite indispensable. It is entirely beautiful – an enchantment from (almost) the first page to the last.

A seer into the Welsh past and the Welsh future

David Rees

THE MATTER OF WALES
Epic Views of a Small Country
By Jan Morris
Oxford, £12.50

Organizing, let alone writing this study of Wales past and present must have been a formidable task. The all-important structure of the book, or what Jan Morris describes as the "symbolic index" is provided by the story and purpose of Owain Glyndwr's (Owen Glendower). His last, lost bid for Welsh independence collapsed with the Lancastrian reconquest of Wales in the early fifteenth century. Jan Morris tells us that "this old champion's misty figure and brief years of achievement have come to represent some crystallization of Welshness." He is present throughout her book, she goes on, a mighty guide to her celebration of the Welsh tradition and the spell of the Welsh landscape.

Jan Morris describes an industrial South Wales that seems in irreversible decline. The Valleys have never really recovered from the great depression of the 1930s and in the Rhondda "a film of green is reappearing around the jammed townships below. Forests spring up where railway yards once sprawled, slag heaps sprout with tender grass; gradually the balance is restored and nature reasserts its primacy."

She implies that future lies with the enduring, resilient culture of the ordinary people, the *gwerin*. This culture is enshrined above all in the precise, traditional verse forms celebrated in countless *Eisteddfodau*. The poets are still the nobility of Welsh-speaking Wales and Jan Morris's succinct, informative summary of the roots of Welsh literature tells us why this is so. The old language, *yr hen iath*, which has survived so many vicissitudes since Glyndwr's time gives the Welsh speaker membership of a freemasonry denied to the Anglo-Welsh. But the social result of this dichotomy is the discord so characteristic of contemporary Wales, a discord played out against the inexorable advance of the English language.

The crux of the book is Jan Morris's vision of Glyndwr's country reborn as a twenty-first century Welsh republic. The capital is at Machynlleth, where the northern mountains fall into the Dovey estuary, and where the lost leader held one of his parliaments. The new Wales is fully bilingual, there are tough regulations about the buying of land by outsiders and somehow what is left of the industrial south has been tamed by a system of cooperatives. There is a Defence Force based at Aberhonddu (Brecon). Relations with London are good, and the English legation is at Nanteos, an ancient country house once the home of the Powells of north Cardiganshire . . . "As the very model of a non-nuclear, neutral, un-military ecological state, Wales is a lode-star for young idealists all over the world . . ."

This is a beguiling vision, but possibly an improbable destiny for a land where the spirit of Fluellen is never far below the surface of the national character. Moreover, modern Welsh historians have stressed that Glyndwr's must be seen in his own feudal terms, and that the great chieftain in his youth was an ardent ally of the English crown, even fighting against the Scots in the wars of Richard II. In power, he planned to annex the English marshes from Chester to Hereford, as Jan Morris mentions.

Jan Morris tends to dismiss the Tudors, but it was they who ended the wars and began the reconciliation of Wales and England, so earning a special place in Welsh hearts. Thus for the poet Sion Tudor (d. 1602), Henry VII was "the one who set us free" (*Yr un a'n rhoes ninnau'n rhydd*). To say this is not to debunk in any way this passionate, rewarding book, but to suggest that we must look at Glyndwr in the context of his own age, not ours.

The earliest, near-contemporary account of Glyndwr's rebellion – now Peniarth MS 135 in the National Library of Wales – concluded that "very many" believed that Glyndwr had died with the collapse of his revolt, but that "the seers maintain that he did not". Jan Morris is one of those seers.

Wagner of sound and film

J. Enoch Powell

JACQUES TATI
Frame by Frame
By James Harding
Secker & Warburg, £12.95



Tati as Mon Oncle and Oscar of 1958

When I started this biography of Jacques Tatischeff (Tati), the creator of M. Hulot, I began to laugh prematurely, as I do when beginning to watch for the umpteenth time one of Tati's great classics. My eyes even moistened with pride when I found that phrases from my obituary tribute to Tati in *The Times* were used at the head of chapters like texts from Scripture.

I was mistaken. It was a tragedy, something far above the comic story of a comedian, that I was about to read–yet another endorsement to the thesis that all lives of great achievement end in a kind of failure unless terminated on the quarterdeck by a musket ball.

Tati, by birth half Dutch, one-quarter French, one-quarter – surely the most important? – Russian, was a born genius; a genius of observation, of imitation, of human sympathy and insight. For the English (known curiously to the French as "Anglo-Saxons") he is the immortal interpreter of the enigma that haunts them down the centuries: the character and ways of their gifted and indispensable nearest neighbours across the Channel–immortal, as will be, so long as celluloid holds together, the five canonical works, *Jour de Fête*, *Vacances de M. Hulot*, *Mon Oncle*, *Trafic* and *Playtime*.

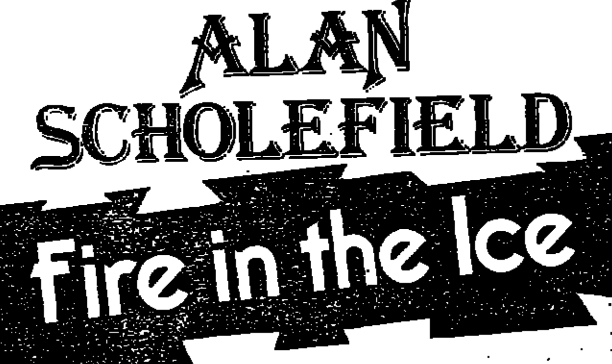
Tati was conscious of his own genius, jealous to maintain the methods, however laborious, that were necessary to achieve the results he aimed at, and remorselessly determined to impose his will and vision, down to the smallest details, upon all that went to make up the intended masterpieces. In his earlier films, *Jour de Fête*, *Hulot's Holiday* and *Mon Oncle* he settled himself in at a carefully chosen location, enlisted ordinary local people on a massive scale to be his actors, worked out a script that would be adhered to in every particular, and personally superintended the imposition of the all-important sound-track. Sounds, mere sounds, and movement, mere movement, were his working elements.

Reluctantly accepted by distributors, the first three pieces achieved immense financial success and refuted the many sceptics. M. Hulot became a person known around the world, especially the English-speaking world. But Tati was not satisfied. He aspired to create his own scene for his own creation. It was in this fateful determination that he recalls Richard Wagner, the creator of the music drama. Both men refused to believe that they could fully realize their vision anywhere except on their own ground. Wagner set about building Bayreuth: Tati invested a million pounds to call into existence out of nothing a whole city of glass and concrete at Vincennes – Tativille – where his message and perceptions could be realized under his sovereign control. The difference was that Wagner succeeded and Tati failed. *Playtime*, for all its glorious individual episodes, could not as a whole sustain his pretensions; and the edifice collapsed, leaving Tati himself virtually penniless, stripped even of his home and of the rights in his own films.

Life thereafter was for him a bitter epilogue, though his creative impulse did not cease to evolve new projects, of which only one, *Trafic*, attained completion and modest success financially. In one of the projects that remained unrealized there was to have been a feature which is infinitely and pathetically instructive. Ever since the days of the famous *Holiday*, Tati had been inwardly jealous of M. Hulot's success and yearned to prove to himself that he could create without him. In the film *Confusion*, which was all but sold to Hollywood, Hulot would play a part, but he was to be killed by an accidental burst of gunfire on a set, after which, inevitably, the actors would trip, or ostentatiously avoid tripping, over the corpse.

Tati's past successes hunted him to the end, never ceasing to fidget and tinker with the old films yet always promising something new. Harding and his book reveal the tragic drama that is encapsulated in the life of Jacques Tatischeff; but they are too near to the time and personality of the subject to write it. Perhaps one day a film-maker will make a film – the only fitting medium – around the life of one of the giants of cinema. Meanwhile, that part of humanity which is for ever in Tati's debt will possess the raw material of the story in this biography – frame, so to speak, by frame.







THE TIMES DIARY

The Laud's judgment

The beleaguered Monday Club is to be publicly harangued tonight – by one of its own number. Derek Laud, its only black member and secretary of the immigration and race relations committee, will tell Young Conservatives in Kingston that the club has become "an object of ridicule" and that its chairman, David Storey, should consider resigning. He accuses "wilder elements" of the membership of an "hysterical" approach to immigration and of lending the club a "brutal and inflexible" image and he accuses the leadership of a catalogue of sins: it showed a lack of "basic political maturity" in dealing with those who resigned in March alleging the club was racist and extremist; and its "principle contribution" recently has been "to deny our credibility to those in government whom we seek to influence". Laud has retained close links with those who resigned. Whether he will now follow their example he is not saying.

● Saatchi and Saatchi employed actor David Kernon to mimic Ken Livingstone's voice for last night's Conservative Party political broadcast *knocking the GLC. He was* most anxious, I'm told, that his identity be kept secret. This is hardly surprising. Until last month he was impersonating Red Ken for the GLC in *The Ratepayers' Iolanthe.* "I just thought it would be a neat way to get £240 from the government to send to Ehiopia," Kernon, a Liberal, told me yesterday.

Monkey business

Sir Keith Joseph's announcement that some parents will have to contribute to their children's university tuition fees surprised Bow Group member Richard Bacon. In March last year he interviewed Sir Keith for the LSE student newspaper *Beaver* about possible changes in the grant system. The education secretary said: "The cost of a student to the taxpayer is his or her tuition – now, we're not suggesting monkeying around with that."

Bathing beauty

Richard Branson has dreamt up a scheme to give Virgin employees and artists a Christmas box to end all Christmas boxes. He has lent all 1,600 of them a total of £2 million to buy 2,400 shares in British Telecom. The idea is that when they go on the market in a couple of weeks, the *employees sell immediately*, repay Branson his loan and keep the profits – which he reckons could be anything up to a million pounds. "Everybody from Boy George to the doorman stands to make the same amount," he says. "I'm not a gambling man but I thought the chances of our people making a loss was pretty slim. Virgin won't be making a penny." He thought up the idea in his bath.

● Good news for Russians born in the Stalinist era and *given names* like Tractor, or Electricity in homage to Soviet industrial zeal. The Russian paper *Trud* has reminded them that they have the right to change risible names.

Boxed in

The Trotskyist Militant Tendency – expanding so fast that it has outgrown the 3000-seat Wembley Centre – has taken for next year's rally the 6,000-seat Royal Albert Hall. This offers Militant the chance to recruit yet more supporters. By law, the capitalists who have boxes there must be asked if they wish to attend.

BARRY FANTONI



'Of course there's a difference with the Falklands – Argentina didn't want to join the Common Market'

Honour bound

Mash director Robert Altman did not make it to a special Commons showing of *Secret Honour*, his new film about Richard Nixon, on Monday evening. Nor did he join Clement Freud and Roy Hattersly for the reception afterwards. Instead he was locked in a wrangle at the Athenaeum Hotel in Piccadilly where his American Express card had been confiscated after the hotel checking machine declared it invalid. White with rage, Altman stormed back to his suite and refused to leave until the card was given back. After a couple of hours and 200 dollars-worth of phone calls to American Express HQ in Arizona his card was returned – by them cut in half – followed by apologies and champagne on the house. Back in his Paris office yesterday, Altman said the hotel could sue him for the Am Ex unpaid bill: "I'm not going to be logical about it. They weren't interested in logic – just in following orders."

PHS

Should we wish that Winston Churchill was alive to lead us today?

Michael Howard considers the changing needs of leadership

Needed: one nation again

Since 1945 the degree of national unity achieved under the leadership of Winston Churchill has been steadily eroded, leaving a desolate foreshore littered with evil-smelling detritus and decay. The underlying cause has probably been that the era *of national unity was also that of* national economic decline.

Three further factors made the situation *more difficult.* The first was "the oil shock" of the early 1970s. How we would have fared if we had not simultaneously become an oil-producing country, I do not dare to speculate.

The second factor, one seldom cited, has been the sexual revolution: the dissemination of cheap and reliable means of birth-control. The effect of this on the status of women is self-evident. Less evident is the effect in encouraging a new *generation to reject the social mores* of their parents; or at least select from among them those they find convenient.

The last factor is the "third industrial revolution" led by Japan, in computers, microtechnology and robotics. It is not simply the levels of unemployment resulting from this dislocation which are so disturbing; it is the grim long-term outlook for the labour forces discarded by old labour-intensive industries, with little prospect of being absorbed into the new capital-intensive ones.

Such a situation produces gigantic *social strains. It throws onto the* welfare state a burden such as its architects never conceived and a generation brought up to regard the state provision as a natural right understandably resents any curtailment of benefits.

Workers have always seen jobs less as a way of contributing to national wealth than as a means of drawing on it, a kind of social security. That goes for university teachers as well as miners.

Nevertheless, unless people are able to contribute by their work to the functioning of society, thereby acquiring some status within it, they will feel rejected and ultimately alienated. It is bad enough to feel exploited; it is infinitely worse to *feel ignored and forgotten.*

The long-term threat to social stability today arises less from those who feel unjustly treated than from those, especially the young, who simply do not feel part of society at all. It is among such people that mass movements, led by visionaries and dedicated to the destruction of the existing order, have historically *found their strongest support.*



Unless people are able to contribute to society by their work, they will feel rejected

Developments such as these can impose intolerable strains on the strongest of communities. We must not underestimate the success with which our own society has so far contained them, the extent to which patience, tolerance, goodwill and mutual understanding have eased necessary transitions and defused unnecessary crises. I believe that this success owes a great deal to the habits of mind and sense of community established during that earlier "era of national unity".

But neither should we ignore the existence of a dedicated minority which does not wish to see those strains contained; whose object is to exacerbate them so the social order *disintegrates and a new revolution*ary elite can seize power and implement their own ideological objectives. Their strategy was conceived by Lenin; the tactics conveniently described by Che Guevara, Mariaghella and Regis Debray.

Legitimate grievances, especially those not easily remediable, are exploited. A confrontation is forced in which the authorities are deliberately provoked to retaliate with violence. That violence is then itself exploited to discredit the authorities and justify further violence on the part of the insurgents. "Red Guards" are formed to intimidate potential or actual dissidents and ultimately displace the incumbent authorities as the effective instruments of government. The mass of the population, wearied and sickened by endemic violence, ultimately accepts the revolution as the only way of restoring some kind *of stability and order.*

Whether such tactics comes from left or right, the threat remains the *same. It must be identified, resisted,* and denounced. Those, however great, who out of compassion with the grievances which are being so skilfully exploited fail to do so, are at best naive and at worst willing dupes.

The tactics of dealing with such revolutionary manoeuvres demand courage, intelligence, patience, and *invincible good humour: character*istics which have so far been shown by the police. The strategy must be to remove the sources of grievance. Ultimately it can be achieved only by the creation of national wealth for investment to create further employment, and for public expenditure to sustain the welfare state. That wealth cannot be created by *printing money. High-minded adjur*ations as to how wealth should be redistributed are of very little help if it is not there to redistribute.

There is probably no way in which the transition can be managed without hardship, and if these are the only alternatives it may be that some short-term, local hardship, properly alleviated, may in the long *run be better than widespread and* growing pauperization.

But the greater that hardship, the greater the need for evident and genuine public concern, and for encouragement to see light at the end of the dark tunnel.

The criticism does seem to me to be well-founded, that key members of the government appear to see their function to be that of managing an economy, or indeed running a business, rather than that of caring *for a community. Indeed I don't see* how you *can* effectively run a business unless you are seen by the workforce as caring for their welfare.

In political as in military leadership, the way in which things are done is no less important than what is done. The tougher the going, the greater the hardships demanded, then the greater the need for *unflinching resolution at the top;* but the greater the need for evident compassion as well.

This brings me back to the concept of the nation as a focus of communal loyalty. Nostalgia is the worst imaginable guide in politics, and there was much in old-fashioned patriotism of which we should be glad to see the end. Too often, national unity has been purchased at the price of international disunity.

Patriotism is the close ally of xenophobia, if not of racial arrogance. But a proper pride in the community to which one belongs seems to me an essential framework to enable our society to function at all. For national feeling is like the devil in the gospel in whose place, once it was cast out, seven devils entered in. Loyalty, or what *sociologists call "group cohesion",* is a fundamental instinct in mankind and *national* loyalty only gradually developed out of a mass of small, conflicting, more immediate loyalties. The abandonment of the nation as a focus for loyalty means *that loyalties focus at a lower level* – upon class, regions, sects (or indeed sex) race, or simply upon gangs; *groups in continual and often* murderous conflict with one another. National feeling is what makes community-building possible: the sense that, in a fundamental way, we belong to one another.

It is desirable, so far as possible, to continue this move from lower to higher loyalties, from Britain to Europe, Commonwealth or the *Atlantic community; ultimately to* the planet Earth. But this can be done effectively only if the roots of national loyalties are well nourished, and that higher loyalty carries the whole nation with it – not just the intelligent and educated few. Otherwise national unity can be disrupted and nothing gained in its place. It is all too possible in seeking unity with other peoples, to lose touch with one's own.

Internationalism, or rather supranationalism, is all very well if it is based on strong, coherent national entities. But the greater the opportunities it seems to offer, the greater the need to promote *national* consensus. Otherwise the elites will be seen as out of touch with and irrelevant to the needs of the ordinary people, who may eventually turn to other leaders rather nearer home, more closely in touch with their concerns, speaking with accents they find more familiar – *leaders who will seem to stand very* much more unequivocally for what *they* perceive as being the national interest.

The concept of national unity took centuries to develop. The danger today is not so much that it will fail to develop yet further to embrace higher loyalties, but rather, that it will gradually disintegrate, *leaving a country divided, impover*ished and virtually ungovernable; a country at the mercy of fanatics and ideologues, quite prepared to use violence to achieve their ends.

National unity cannot be preserved by governmental action alone. There must be a *realization* on the part of us all that Britain is a Commonwealth; a society in which *the enrichment of the few contrib*utes little if anything to the national well-being but the deprivation of a substantial minority impoverishes us all.

Should we wish that Winston Churchill was alive to lead us today? Frankly, I don't think so. After all, the Churchill of 1940 was also the Churchill of 1911 and indeed of *1926. He was a warrior whose joy in* battle often overrode any desire for conciliation and who itched for the opportunity, as he once phrased it, "to put these grave matters to the proof".

I suspect that the present crisis would find him in the police control rooms, devising new strategies, new tactics and even new weapons to beat the pickets; in the intervals of making speeches which delighted a part of the population as much as *they infuriated the rest.*

The danger is that national unity will disintegrate, leaving a country divided

But from that protean character we can learn lessons. It was Churchill's firm vision of a united nation transcending barriers of party, region and class – a vision rooted in his understanding, as a historian, of how that unity came to be created and his confidence, as a statesman, that in spite of all dangers threatening from outside, and within, it could yet be enhanced and preserved – that made him universally acceptable as a national leader.

The problems which confront us today are far more complex and the dangers no less great than those of 40 years ago. They demand a different style of leadership and a rather different blend of resolution, compassion and sheer political skill. Without that vision of transcendent *national unity, the people will* assuredly perish.

The author is Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford University. This is an extract from the English Speaking Union's Churchill lecture, held this week.

Ronald Butt

Europe: sorting out the semantics

Enlargement of the Community is the principal business facing the European Council of Ministers next week but the deeper question of closer integration within the Community will not be out of sight. Something of significance is happening despite the difference of opinion about the best path to follow between President Mitterrand and Mrs Thatcher. That much is *conceded even in London, despite* the reigning scepticism about talk of "union".

A leading article in *The Times* recently, entitled "Unity not Union", argued that greater unity between the states of the Community was a more constructive way forward than the notion of union which the French have stressed and which, at least in President Mitterrand's rhetoric, seems to carry federalist overtones. This provoked *protesting letters from Community* enthusiasts who believe that unity must in some sense entail union.

Not least, Signor Altero Spinelli, whose committee was responsible for the so-called Draft Treaty establishing the European Union *(which was adopted by the European* Parliament) saw union as necessary to achieve greater technical cooperation, and a more genuinely common market within the Community.

Both sides of the argument over *union* would agree with Signor Spinelli over technical cooperation and a freer common market. What is at issue is his contention that these must involve strengthening the Commission's executive powers, phasing out the right of veto by sovereign states, except for foreign policy questions, and delegating virtual sovereignty over some issues *from member states to the "union".*

So what is the Foreign Office's analysis of these questions on which the British Government is working?

The point is conceded that the case for union cannot be met by complete immobility. It is argued that the two sides to the question are misled by a semantic problem. To the French, it is said, union means no more than increasingly close integration, or some sort of confederation. To the British a union signifies a unitary state ultimately implying the same concept as the relationship between England and Scotland.

The opening statement of the Treaty of Rome expressed a determination to establish the foundations of "an ever-closer union among the peoples of Europe". In 1972, when the Pompidou-Heath accord brought Britain into the *Community, the commitment* was expressed to (as President Pompidou summed it up) "progress towards a full European union in 10 years", though he significantly added: "We deliberately refrained from outlining the characteristics of this union because this could not be done in the time at our disposal". In 1976, the European Council stated *that European union would be built* progressively on economic and monetary union.

Finally, the first objective in the agreed text after the Stuttgart summit last year was "to strengthen and continue the development of the communities which are the nucleus of European union" by reinforcing existing policies and elaborating new *ones within the framework of the* Rome and Paris treaties.

"Union" therefore, is not a new word in the European vocabulary. What, if anything, does it mean?

The Heath-Pompidou summit plainly went too far, and some of the present utterances from the union lobby are interpreted by the British Government as a flight from reality.

But in Whitehall it is recognized that, paradoxically, the enlargement of the Community, while in one respect making it more disparate, is also going to force some changes in *the direction the "unionists" want,* and notably, more majority voting.

Despite the unanimity of decision required under the Luxembourg compromise when a nation insists that its vital interest is involved, there is already in practice more majority voting than is commonly supposed. But with 12 members, it will be increasingly difficult to secure a consensus on secondary questions. The Foreign Office, therefore, now seems to accept that there will have to be more majority votes.

As for the Spinelli concept of union, Whitehall does not believe that the French really endorse it. Though Paris might, it is conceded, go a little farther than London *vis-a-vis* strengthening the European Parliament, the French would certainly not give it revenue-raising powers; they are thought to have in mind such subjects as health and culture as suitable candidates for more parliamentary influence.

Whitehall certainly does not believe that the French would accept a derogation of sovereignty. When President Mitterrand talks about steps towards union, the British believe that he may be thinking of *such steps as the opening of the* Franco-German border, which is not a derogation of sovereignty but a practical recognition of the fact that millions of people constantly cross it. The extension of this particular concept is something the Foreign *Office might* not oppose in principle, though the Home Office might, if only because we have no identity cards.

Yet it is also accepted in London that the Luxembourg compromise is being abused by trivial use. The British say that if another Whitehall department proposes this in any particular case, the Foreign Office *resists* in order not to debase the currency. Other states, however, act differently. Herring quotas are regarded at a vital national interest by the Danes who invoke the Luxembourg compromise on every detail.

More majority voting would not, in the British view, represent an unacceptable transfer of sovereignty, provided every member can say, in the last instance, what does and does not affect its vital interest. The system should not be changed, but member states should have to explain (and justify?) why their vital national interest is involved. It is *allegedly only a matter of making* the existing procedures work better.

But if Whitehall is right in thinking that Britain could subscribe to 90 per cent of what President Mitterrand really means, what is the difference between them? What does the President mean when he talks about *"une vraie entité politique?"*

Can the gap between the French *and British positions be reasoned* away like this? Could an informal arrangement not to misuse the Luxembourg convention really change anything as long as each state remains the judge of whether any question involves its vital interest?

This much at least can be said. If the difference between the French and the British on "union" is as *small as Whitehall thinks, and* if both believe that union-unity does not require change in the basic Euro-constitution, President Mitterrand and Mrs Thatcher should have no difficulty in establishing the fact. If they do, they should tell the world plainly. There is no point in causing stress by proclaiming a difference that is really fiction.

Paul Jennings

Coded mysteries of the Eastern

No doubt a commuter in any British Rail region has his own vision of its oddities, a combination of local quirks and that mysterious inner life of the railway – so public, sweeping grandly through fields, noblemen's parks, suburban gardens, into the *heart of cities, and yet so private,* with its bell signals, big old brass things, code and rule books, its staff uniformed as for a peaceful army, talking more among themselves than to us, and laughing secretly.

But surely the railway sits most *strangely of all on East Anglia. In the* North and Midlands it has a comfortable historical continuity wih the mine tramways from which it developed, in the West the genius of Brunel logically connects London with the Bristol or early iron ships and the revelation of Cornwall to Victorians, the Southern is for trippers to Brighton and commuters *from Guildford. But Eastern?*

Even now Norwich is a separate capital best reached on horseback. At Stratfor.d St Mary, Suffolk, about half-way to Norwich, the letters of the alphabet are let into the flushwork buttresses, and a Latin rhyme tells passing priests that travelling excuses them as the entire breviary is con'ained in the 26 letters. And now that Felixstowe, served entirely by road, is our top port, the railway seems more *irrelevant than ever.*

In the invaluable *Dictionary of Railway Slang* there are some gems. D.C.M. (Don't come Monday – *one* day's suspension), Late and never early (L.N.E.R.). Porridge box (Royal Scot train) and sparkler (electric train).

But what is the expression, do you suppose, from the heart of the railway world itself, for Eastern Region? It is **Hostile territory**. And an old Great Eastern employee, on *lines laid surrealistically across vast* plains of wheat and beet interlaced with water, was a swedy.

After the train starts from Colchester a voice in the new, supremely unnecessary loudspeaker tells us that the next stop is Liverpool Street; too bad for anybody wanting out at Chelmsford.

Sometimes the voice is friendly, conversational, as if the speaker half *wanted to run a real disc-jockey* programme ("now here's a request for the Flying Pickets from that deceptively solemn-looking gentleman with eye-glasses in carriage four"). Sometimes it is oracular, official. "This is your chief steward *speaking*", it said the other day, so gravely that we wouldn't have been surprised if it had gone on to announce the declaration of war. "Will those in the restaurant car, when you have finished your meal" *(meal? At 5pm?)* "return to the appropriate compartment. We have had warning of a Code Three."

I looked round the compartment. No one seemed surprised. *Code* Three, riots in Chelmsford? Cow on line? Those damn wires down again? *Spot-check on first-class impostors?*

Sure enough, the train stopped. After about 10 minutes two ticket collectors came through, smiling to each other, as always. "We're all dying to know what Code Three is", I said (not true really. I've never seen a more apathetic-looking bunch of people).

"Code Three. Oh, that's all right", *he said. Laughing. They went to the* end of the deathly silent train, and came back. I asked again. One said *to the other "Ah, he wants to know* what Code Three is. Scargill is on the march." They went out, still laughing. Probably laughing still. That chap who wanted to know about Code Three . . .

All I can do is suggest a few more for that dictionary: **St Blotoff** (St Botolph's – alternative station, Colchester), **Merry Old Soultown** (Colchester), **Whelks and Scampi** (Clacton and Frinton Line), and **Code Three** (Any stoppage for which even driver does not know reason).

Hard times for the hard left

Diana Geddes asks if French Communists can survive current conflicts within the party

Paris

No longer in government, nor yet fully in opposition, the French Communist Party is facing the worst crisis in its 44-year history. It has been abandoned by half of its electorate over the past five years. The three main pillars of its traditional support – the blue-collar workers, the young, and the intellectuals – are crumbling. The party is racked by unprecedented *internal rivalries and divisions. Can* it survive?

That is the question over which *the party faithful are agonizing in* the lead-up to their 25th triennial party congress, due to be held on February 6-10. True to the Communist Party traditions of democratic centralism, most of the impassioned debate now going on is behind closed doors. But a few people, genuinely fearful for the party's future are beginning to speak out in public.

Earlier this month a group of Communists, some with senior rank, caused uproar by publishing notes of the discussions between the French Communist Party (PCF) and *the Kremlin* at the time of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in August 1968. The notes, taken by Jean Kanapa, then a leading Communist official, show the attempts of the PCF to take a middle line with Moscow by condemning the invasion but avoiding an outright break.

The group, who refuse to reveal their identity, say they decided to intervene because they believe that "the life and death of the party is now at stake", and because they are convinced that the party's ambigious relations with Russia lie at the heart of its present difficulties.

Although the PCF officially abandoned the Soviet line on the dictatorship of the proletariat in 1976, declaring that it intended to pursue socialism *"à la Francaise"*, it has never succeeded in cutting its umbilical cord with Moscow.

The dissident *Communists go on* to call for changes in the "losing team" heading the party. The debate now going on was "a question of creating the right conditions for an historic revival of the party. But is it too late? That is the crucial question. We, ourselves, would like to believe that nothing has been irretrievably lost".

Many feel that the party is in need of a radical shake-up if it is to survive. Its image has become hidebound and lacking in intellectual vigour. Its message is unclear and inconsistent. Georges Marchais, the party leader for the past 12 years, used to right-wing government of the day over the head, but he has now become a bit *"passé"* and tired.

Six members of the party's central committee caused a flurry of excitement at the end of last month by abstaining in the vote on the draft resolution for the 25th congress. Based on a report by Marchais, the resolution *analysed the party's* decline and its strategy for the future in strict accordance with the party's predominant conservative, hardline view.

Included among these six abstainers, dubbed the *"Renovateurs"* or reformists, was Pierre Juquin, the party's official spokesman and a member of its powerful politburo. *Not since 1970 had a member of the* politburo refused to toe the party line on the congress's main resolution. The six were said to represent the mere tip of an iceberg of discontent and desire for change, going right down through the party hierarchy.

Many of those who know the party well are still sceptical about the chances for fundamental reform, however. Henri Fizbin, former secretary of the PCF's Paris federation, who resigned in 1979 to set up his own *"Rencontres Communistes"*, comments: "One should not underestimate the depth of the crisis in the party, but it would likewise be wrong to overestimate the role which the six abstentionists can play. The way the PCF is run makes it impossible *for an opinion among the rank and* file which is contradictory to the party line to be heard. The party machine governs the whole debate."

Marchais is increasingly unpopular within the party, and is being openly criticised for the first time. The latest opinion polls show that only 44 per cent of Communist supporters hope he stays as party leader, compared with 71 per cent before the European elections. People favour Roland Leroy, editor of *L'Humanité*, the party newspaper, André Lajoinie, leader of the Communist group in parliament, and Charles Fiterman, former government minister and head of party propaganda.

But the Communist Party is not like other parties: It does not readily dispose of its leaders. To do so would be tantamount to admitting that the party itself was wrong.

Marchais' imminent demise has been predicted at regular intervals over the last few years, but he is still at the helm, and still has the backing of the party machine. No general *secretary of the PCF has ever been* removed.

One of the greatest difficulties for *the party recently has been its* relationship with the Socialist Party. Two days before the European elections in June, Marchais insisted that the results would have absolutely no effect on the Communists' participation in the government. "We are in the majority, and we shall remain there," he said. Even after the disastrous drop to 11 per *cent of the vote was known, he still* stressed that the Communists were "not in the habit of leaving a boat in difficulty".

A few weeks later, he led the party out of the government. For a while, *however, it remained on the* government's side still supporting a "union of the left". Then that union *was in its turn abandoned in favour* of a "new mass popular movement", which no one has yet succeeded in explaining.

The PCF's future strategy is vague and fluid, perhaps deliberately. According to the latest opinion polls, 69 per cent of communist voters would like to see a new alliance between the PCF and the Socialists. In fact the Socialists will still need the support of a substantial Communist vote if they are to have the faintest chance of returning to power after 1986. Could it be that Mitterrand, who has aimed to enlarge the Socialist Party at the PCF's expense, has succeeded in killing the goose which laid the golden egg?



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WE HAVE BEEN WARNED

When is a communist not a communist? It is possible in this country to call somebody a fascist as a term of general abuse but it is less easy to call somebody a communist without running the risk of libel. Mr Arthur Scargill is not now a member of the Communist Party though he was in his youth and early manhood. He is a member of the Labour Party but everything he says and does is consistent with a certain kind of communism and receives the full and open support from many close colleagues who are themselves formal members of the Communist Party of Great Britain.

There are basically three kinds of communists in this country: those who inhabit the Communist Party to maintain it as a tightly disciplined and cohesive body; those who inhabit the Labour Party on the grounds that the long-term communist interest is best served by working through the Labour Party which has more opportunities for exercising political power; and those who actually conceal their inner convictions by inhabiting other groups or communities such as the Tory or Alliance parties, the media, the universities, teacher training colleges and any useful institution which can be subverted and manipulated by a communist agent of influence.

Mr Scargill belongs clearly to the second category and on his own admission. He left the Communist Party, in his own words, because he objected to its policy of de-Stalinisation and because he wanted to join a political organization, the Labour Party, where there was real power. But the singular characteristic about this year's miners strike is that for the first time for many years, the communist element is so overt, even triumphalist, that the Labour Party and its leadership has been cowed into following the communist lead.

It is this communist presence, coupled with Mr Scargill's predominant role in the leadership and orchestration of the strike with a permanent coterie of communist colleagues, that makes it legitimate to examine his origins in the Communist Party and the consistency with which he has pursued his political objectives even after his departure from the Communist Party.

An examination of Mr Scargill's record, ably presented in a booklet published yesterday, shows no evidence that his formal departure from the Communist Party caused any change in his belief in the need to wage a class war in Britain to bring about a totally socialist society. His declared tactics have been first to change the Labour Party from within by removing all bans and proscriptions on far-left groups including the Communist Party. Having created such a "broad left" coalition, the leadership of each trade union would be packed with communists who would use their block votes to change Party policy and enforce such change. They would then proceed to discard what was left of the old social democratic ethos of the right wing of the Labour Party. It would by then have "completely served its purpose".

Such a party, containing all the far-left organizations but clearly run by a nucleus of communists or communist sympathizers as the NUM is now run, would take its struggle repeatedly to the streets. As Mr Scargill described it in the columns of the *Morning Star*, which has given him emphatic and sustained support throughout this strike, his view of the class war would involve "every sinew in every factory, office, dole queue, docks, railway, plant and mill" to be strained to the maximum. "Waiting in the wings are four million unemployed whose numbers could swell the picket line at any time. What is urgently needed is the rapid and total mobilization of the trade union and labour movements to take positive advantage of a unique opportunity to defend our class and roll back the machinery of oppression, exploitation and deep-seated human misery."

This strategy is spelt out in the Communist Party's official manifesto "The British Road to Socialism". It is thus hardly surprising that Mr Scargill and his lieutenants find it so easy to enlist the support of the Soviet and Libyan authorities. What is more surprising, however, is that such support has been given when there is so little evidence that the country is anywhere near the pre-revolutionary condition in which Mr Scargill would like it to be. The refusal of trade unionists to be dragooned as class warriors is reassuring. Less reassuring is the ambivalence shown to Mr Scargill and the communists by the leadership of the TUC, many elements in the Labour Party, and all those people in the country who seem to have reached some personal accommodation with the ugly violence and class war rhetoric of Scargillism.

So the conditions of a successful revolution have eluded Mr Scargill. Nevertheless he will surely continue to work for these objectives within the Labour Party. We must expect him to be able to mobilize strong-arm groups forged in the crucible of picket violence and loyal only to his bidding in furthering industrial or political thuggery. He will exploit the stab-in-the-back theory to explain the reluctance of the Labour movement to support his insurrection. Sadly those sentiments will be echoed in many a sectarian Labour committee room which is hostile to Mr Kinnock's leadership.

However, perhaps Mr Scargill has ultimately done Britain a service. One consequence of the coal strike is that Britain has woken up to the much wider involvement of formal and informal communists in industrial and political life than most people realized. The reds are not under the bed. They are on the television screen, or the radio. They share Labour platforms. They patronize the TUC. They intimidate Mr Kinnock. They are feted at rallies. They are cheered when they abuse the police. Their parliamentary allies endorse their defiance of the law. Does this suggest that they have become respectable? Emphatically not. We have been warned.

STUDENT GRANTS

The welfare state was not only a creation of Mr Attlee's government nor have its benefits been confined to manual workers and the poor. During the Macmillan premiership large sums of public money were committed, notably in education, to subsidize the middle ranks of society and their offspring. The Anderson Committee in 1960 said the offer of a university place should confer on a student "an entitlement to such financial help as he needs". And in 1962, in the midst of an precedented expansion of student numbers, that entitlement became law.

Twenty years on, the time has come to appraise all such entitlements, and enthusiastically to pursue the receiver of a student maintenance grant as the recipient of supplementary benefit with the questions: what public purpose is served by this dole? should this benefit be provided collectively and universally? where does public provision combine most appropriately with personal initiative and family responsibility?

This year as in the past two years Sir Keith Joseph was right to look for savings in the scheme of student support inherited from that earlier, more expansive era. This time there are many, and vocal, losers, but backbench pressure is not necessarily a good guide to policy.

However Sir Keith should now be giving more consideration to the matter of student maintenance for the rest of the 1980s. The ramifications of any changes in deemed parental contributions should be visible in, say, the green paper on the future of higher education expected in the New Year. Are there plans, for example forming part of Mr Fowler's social security review, to make it easier for students to take part-time work? Will the current examination of universities' efficiency broach the issue of that extravagant long vacation?

Sir Keith has directed the attention of parents and public to the organization of higher education. Degree-level students are encouraged to leave home to move into higher cost purpose-built academic accommodation. Bills for maintenance reflect an expensive pastoral and collegiate style – in polytechnics and colleges as well as universities – which has manifold advantages but whose cost has till now been obscured.

To meet the bills students and their families resort to haphazard arrangements, a compound of vacation earnings, payment of supplementary benefit to students, parents' money, the state's maintenance awards and loans. Yes, loans: it is striking how many students end their courses with an overdraft, proving that debt is less of a disincentive to study than is sometimes alleged. Provided there is a proper accounting of public outlays there is nothing wrong with this untidiness. Indeed as the economy of advanced education and training becomes more and more mixed (more sponsorship by firms, more students returning to college after an interval in work) the case for a diversity of sources of support strengthens.

Making sanguine assumptions about resources Conservative politicians of the early 1960s could provide for an entitlement to student support consisting of generous state grants with a small parental top-up. In this decade those proportions are changing. As long as higher education fulfils social goals, "externalities", it is right there should be a significant state contribution. Perhaps Sir Keith has been over-hasty in jettisoning the "minimum grant" that embodied the state's interest in the education of all students regardless of parental means. But insofar as higher education is a privilege – only a minority are admitted to degree courses from the relevant age group and they enjoy an expectation of higher life-time earnings – then the student should also contribute.

JUSTICE DELAYED IS JUSTICE DENIED

Justice delayed is a sub-category of justice denied, for days wasted in prison or darkened by anxiety through avoidable delays in the machinery of justice can never be handed back to the victim on release with his civilian clothes and passport. There are more than 1,000 prisoners in England and Wales at any one time who have been waiting more than three months for trial (some more than a year). Average delays are longer still for prisoners on remand.

The work of the criminal courts has been rising fast. The number of cases committed for trial in the Crown Courts has risen by 45 per cent in the past four years, and is now running at a record level. In spite of that increase, the waiting time between commitment and trial has actually fallen slightly, from 14.6 to 14.2 weeks – a considerable achievement in the circumstances. A major building programme is in train, and spending on the system has almost doubled since 1979. But the Lord Chancellor's department predicts that the number of Crown court cases will rise by another third by the end of the decade, so that existing measures are hardly keeping pace with need.

There is still far too little research going on into the detailed causes of delay, so that reforms can be targeted better. A conflict of evidence exists even over the question whether the Crown courts or the magistrates courts are more to blame.

The Government is committed to two new measures of relief. Defendants in the magistrates' courts are to be given the chance to see the prosecution case in advance. The evidence is that many opt for Crown court trial to get a sight of the case against them, and then plead guilty at the last moment, at considerable public cost in time and money. The Government also means to introduce a statutory time-limit on the period an accused person can be held on remand. This badly-needed reform should do away with many of the worst cases of unnecessary delay, as a similar provision has in Scotland. But it would be wrong to expect it to have a dramatic effect on average delays: indeed, by creating a presumption that the statutory time is acceptable, it may even diminish urgency in some cases. In the last resort it is congestion which slows the process down. A statutory maximum would have to allow for exceptions to ensure that criminals could not secure release simply by stringing the process out.

Earlier this year the Lord Chief Justice suggested that the right of jury trial should be taken away in some cases of minor theft to allow more cases to be dealt with relatively cheaply by magistrates. It is true that already the magistrates can try some cases implying dishonesty, with no recourse to trial by one's peers. But the exceptions are limited, and reflect a public sense, not strictly rational but real, that fraud by travelling on the Underground without a ticket implies a different order of culpability than outright theft. It would be wrong to widen this category and thus dilute the quality of justice. There are ways in which the delays in the system can be mitigated by better monitoring or by greater consistency of practice. But changes which seek speed at the expense of quality would only replace one kind of injustice with another.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Balancing risks of embryo research

From the President of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists

Sir, In recent debates in the House of Lords and the House of Commons on the Warnock Committee report, much of the discussion has centred on experimentation on human embryos up to 14 days. There has been much opposition to this from those with particular moral and religious views.

It is important therefore that the benefits which may accrue from research on embryos should be fully understood, so that the leglislators can make a rational decision on this matter. The Warnock Committee did recommend some protection for the early embryo by virtue of the material being human.

Apart from improvements in the success rate of test-tube babies which could be expected, the preventative aspect is one of the most important benefits which can be expected from this type of research.

Prevention of a serious condition is far better than waiting for it to occur and then giving treatment. This is done in embryo research and should it continue it may be possible to forecast and prevent such conditions as Down's Syndrome, Cystic Fibrosis or Muscular Dystrophy which are all very serious handicapping conditions.

Information about the growth of embryos may help the prevention of miscarriages which cause great distress in about one in five pregnant women. Studies of the environment of the growing embryo may help to prevent diabetic women from having more abnormal babies than non-diabetic women.

All these and other benefits could accrue in the future if controlled embryo research is allowed; if it is banned, there will be no possibility of prevention. We will then have to continue with pre-natal diagnosis and abortion as at present.

Those who would deny the possibility of preventing these terrible handicaps must bear a heavy responsibility if the recommendation of the Warnock Committee on embryo research up to 14 days is banned.

Your faithfully,
M. C. MACNAUGHTON,
President,
Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists,
27 Sussex Place, NW1.

From Mr Michael Fenton-Jones

Sir, As with the Warnock report, your leader of November 23 is not built upon any clearly defined moral or ethical base and is therefore of little value in guiding what you call our "somewhat ethically-chaotic society" in the measures necessary to govern the development and use of the new techniques opened up by the advance of medical knowledge.

You almost established your foundation in the title used but you omitted the essential words, for in Genesis 1, verse 1, we read "In the beginning God created. . ." If we ignore His purposes and His directions to those that He created in His likeness we are in awesome danger.

Many speakers in the recent Lords debate, followed yesterday by a number in the Commons debate, referred to our Christian heritage and some quoted directly from the bible to demonstrate that each of us was created in secret and woven in the depths of the earth. As the prophet Jeremiah records, "Before I formed you in the womb I knew you."

Without a moral or ethical foundation we are indeed left in a sad sub-human condition, yet our Sovereign and her Parliament are still called to defend the faith. The faith being built upon the ancient Judaeo-Christian traditions of the moral principles of our nation.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL FENTON-JONES,
Unicorns,
Beech Lane,
Guildown,
Guildford, Surrey.

From Mrs Agneta Sutton

Sir, Besides joining my voice to that of those who see all research on a human embryo as a form of technical cannibalism – unless the research be really for the good of that individual embryo – I wish to support the view expressed in your editorial on November 23, about the dangers of witholding from a person procreated by third-party donation of gametes, the full particulars of his own genetic origins.

The recommendation put forward by the Warnock report that "on reaching the age of eighteen the child should have access to the basic information about the donor's ethnic origin and genetic health" is just not good enough.

It may be a matter of interest that in Sweden the very opposite has been suggested, namely that at the age of majority children procreated by gametal donation should have full access to all the recorded information about the donor including his (or her) name.

If the person who is the product of procreation by gametal donation is to be denied access to the full information about his origins when such information exist on record in a data-bank and is accessible to certain members of the medical profession and public officials, isn't this a denial to the same person of a fundamental right and isn't his personal integrity violated by the state?

Furthermore, the legal safeguarding of the anonymity of donors, whose particulars are stored in data-bank files, would surely be a step encouraging the growth of a paternalistic and secretive society where all sorts of personal information are stored for the public good but access to which is open only to specialists or bureaucrats and denied to the individuals directly concerned.

Yours faithfully,
AGNETA SUTTON,
15 Great Footway,
Langton Green,
Kent.
November 25.

Fall in real value of student grants

From Mr Giles Radice, MP for Durham North (Labour)

Sir, Sir Keith Joseph's recent announcements on student grants and the means testing of fees shows that the Government is determined to make Britain's students suffer for the failings of its economic policies.

In each year since the Government took office the real value of the student grant has fallen and it would now need to be increased by over 12 per cent to bring it back to its 1978/9 value. The Government, however, plans a further real cut in the coming academic year with a cash increase of only 3 per cent, when it expects price inflation to be 4½ per cent.

Few other groups in the community have been expected to suffer such a sustained and substantial reduction in their living standards.

The Government has now compounded the problems created by an inadequate grant in the withdrawal of the "safety net" provided by the minimum grant.

An authoritative survey undertaken for the National Union of Students found that as many as 43 per cent of students did not receive from their parents the full amount of the parental contribution. Without the minimum grant those students are going to face very real hardship.

Finally, the Government has decided to introduce a "pay as you learn" scheme of charging some parents fees for their sons and daughters at college. This promises to be the thin end of a very thick wedge. In future rounds of public spending cuts Sir Keith or his successors will no doubt move towards "full cost" fees, at present charged to overseas students, of £3,000 per year for arts students and several thousands for medical students.

There is, perhaps, an unattractive logic to all these measures. The Secretary of State had hoped that a fall in the teenage population in the late 1980s and 1990s would create the opportunity of further major cuts in spending on higher education, but revised estimates of demand produced by his Department in July suggest that on any reasonable set of assumptions demand will remain buoyant.

It appears to be Sir Keith's hope that by making higher education more and more expensive he will still get his fall in demand for places. This will no doubt please the Treasury, But it surely makes no sense for a nation whose major asset in the future is going to be the skills and talents of our people.

Yours faithfully,
GILES RADICE,
(Labour Party Education Spokesman),
House of Commons.
November 27.

From Mrs Anne Shimwell

Sir, Money is not elastic! Many parents *cannot* make the contribution demanded of them; others will not. Is there no one in the Government clear-sighted enough to realise that preventing some of our ablest young men and women from proceeding to higher education is impoverishing the country in a very real sense?

Yours faithfully,
ANNE SHIMWELL,
The Old Peacock,
Queen Street,
Tideswell,
Buxton, Derbyshire.

Threat to medical care

From Dr Peter V. Scott

Sir, Richard West, Dean of St George's Medical School (November 16), pleads for money to keep London's teaching hospitals in the cosy financial state to which for so long they have grown accustomed.

In Dr West's somewhat uncharitable view hospitals unlike his own – that is, hospitals which possess no "unique qualities or established excellence" – should carry on regardless, despite demographic change, despite the march of medical science, and despite years of under-funding.

The Resource Allocation Working Party (RAWP) was set up by government to redress the balance, to establish some kind of national equity. In essence, that was bound to mean, sooner or later, cutting the budgets of the four Thames regional health authorities, an act to which Dr West takes such exception. If the DHSS keeps its nerve the rest of the country's 50 million inhabitants may, as a result, receive a fairer share of the NHS cake.

No matter what happens the country will not lose the "special and precious qualities" of some London hospitals. Dr West overstates the case when he implies that we might.

On the other hand let us take, as an emotive example, the Hospital for Sick Children at Great Ormond Street. Its annual revenue, at the last count, was £23m. The revenue for the whole of my health district, which serves a population of 160,000, is £18m: ample, we are assured, to support our seven hospitals and to meet the not unreasonable expectations of our statutorily designated new town.

Let the London teaching hospitals get their act together, as we in the provinces have been forced by an unforgiving Treasury to do. London has advantages we have not: endowment funds, the cachet of world-famous names and the undoubted lobbying power of what, in my part of England, we always refer to with awed respect as the Metropolitan Mafia.

Yours faithfully,
PETER V. SCOTT (Anaesthetist),
Bromsgrove General Hospital,
Bromsgrove,
Worcestershire.
November 18.

Cutting out the blarney

From Senator John D. A. Robb

Sir, In face of the cruel legacy of Anglo-Irish history and in the aftermath of her meeting with Dr FitzGerald, Mrs Thatcher displayed both a lack of understanding of the overall situation in Ireland and a hurtful insensitivity to the feelings of the Irish people.

It is now clear that kith and kin, divide and rule thinking is not as moribund as we had naively assumed.

Nevertheless, in humiliating Dr FitzGerald, one of Britain's friends, Mrs Thatcher has alienated – if I may use the word – a great many more Irish people than those of the marginalised section of the Northern minority. Britain has much to lose in the future from hostility in Ireland.

Yours,
JOHN D. A. ROBB (Chairman, New Ireland Group),
85 Charlotte Street,
Ballymoney,
Co Antrim, N. Ireland.
November 24.

From Sir John Biggs-Davison, MP for Epping Forest (Conservative)

Sir, Mr John F. McInerny reminds us (November 23) that neutrality is fundamental to Dublin's foreign policy. It is seen as a symbol of jealously guarded sovereignty, not as something to be traded for a united Ireland, as Churchill once hoped and Mr Enoch Powell alleges that the Foreign Office hope today.

Together with the breach with Crown and Commonwealth, neutrality makes annexation to the Republic unacceptable to the large majority in the North and incompatible with the strategic necessities of the United Kingdom. Irish unity must thus be sought within a community of these islands without infringement of the sovereignty of kingdom or republic. Despite their contrasting foreign policies, their relations are already closer than those of Commonwealth or European partnership.

But even the most innocent exchanges between Dublin and London, still more between Stormont and Dublin, will be suspect in the North until the Union is put beyond doubt by the renunciation of legislative devolution. At partition Carson wanted the Northern minority to be and feel safe through being governed from Westminster. He did not want a Northern Ireland Parliament, which was set up in the hope, now extinguished, of reuniting an independent Ireland under the Crown.

What, then of the Northern Ireland Assembly? This could assume local government functions, at present undemocratically discharged by organs of central government. The position of nationalists who already play a creditable part on district councils and statutory boards could be entrenched, as suggested by the local-government expert, Sir Patrick Macrory, and those of us who assisted him with the report, *Ulster: Britain's Undefended Frontier* (published by the European Institute for Defence and Strategic Studies).

Yours obedient servant,
JOHN BIGGS-DAVISON,
House of Commons.
November 24.

Red squirrels

From Dr J. F. D. Frazer

Sir, It was interesting to find (November 23) that when Lord Kilbracken added the red squirrel to schedules 5 and 6 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, he was apparently not aware either of the status of this mammal or of the degree of protection that it would receive under the Act.

The authoritative *Handbook of British Mammals* describes this squirrel as a "forestry pest potentially of economic importance....and numerous enough at present to cause timber damage to conifers in East Scotland, northern England and East Anglia." Further details of damage are given, including "occasional damage to cereal crops, orchards and soft fruit." When this species becomes too abundant, it can do serious damage.

Section 10(4) of the Act states that a landowner, occupier or person authorised in writing by the local authority "shall not be guilty of an offence by reason of (the) killing or injuring of a wild animal included in schedule 5 if he shows that his action was necessary for the purpose of preventing serious damage..."

Yours faithfully,
J. F. D. FRAZER,
The Mammal Society,
Burlington House,
Piccadilly, W1.
November 23.

Diminuendo

From Professor P. J. H. King

Sir, Last week (November 13) you reported the Chancellor as saying that the rate of inflation "has remained low: perhaps 4¾ per cent . . ." and I have looked in vain in your columns for some comment on his remarkable notion of "low".

A 4¾ per cent rate of inflation would halve the value of the pound in 15 years. Over a full working life a pound saved at the outset shrinks to 12½ p. A retirement of 30 years, now not uncommon, sees a pound available on retirement become but 25p.

Those who like to think long-term, perhaps to help their grandchildren, should note carefully that at this "low" rate of inflation a pound becomes a penny in 99 years, with the consequent need for a "new" pound equal to 100 "old" pounds to remove the excess zeros.

Yours etc,
PETER KING,
50 Court Road,
Eltham, SE9.
November 22.

Axing the Royal Navy

From Mr P. J. Freeman

Sir, The House of Commons debate on the Royal Navy takes place amidst renewed rumours of defence cuts requiring the deferment or cancellation of major projects, including the Type 23 frigate.

There is, however, no scope for postponement of the Type 23 programme, far less for its cancellation. This new class of frigates is urgently needed if the planned number of 50 active destroyers and frigates, envisaged by the 1984 defence estimates (Cmnd 9227, para. 436), is to be maintained after 1990.

By that time, without the Type 23, one third of the escort fleet (17 ships out of 50) would have been launched more than 20 years before. By 1995 the figure would have risen to one half, with the age of some ships exceeding 30 years. A considerable number of new ships is required if, over the next decade, a progressive decline in the efficiency of much of the fleet is to be avoided.

The Royal Navy was fortunate to be spared some of the more drastic cuts proposed by Sir John Nott, but the actual reductions in ships, trained men and dockyard capacity following the partial implementation of Cmnd 8288 were serious enough.

If, once again, major projects are to be axed Ministers should resist the temptation to deplete further the resources available to the Royal Navy, which is already operating with force levels close to, if not below, the minimum necessary to fulfil its commitments.

Yours faithfully,
P. J. FREEMAN,
21 Clarkson Road,
Cambridge.

Boroughs' spending

From Mr Donald Hoodless

Sir, As a former leader of a council now to be rate-capped and thankfully no longer involved in the destructive relationships which exist between central and local government, may I comment on aspects of Kenneth Baker's article (November 14).

One can understand, if not agreeing, with the Government's argument that public expenditure leads to high levels of public borrowing. This is bad for the economy and must be reduced. On this basis, local authorities have seen dramatic reductions in their capital programmes which have always been firmly controlled by central government.

The Government also sought to control local authorities revenue spending. This is made up of grant paid and determined by central government and the rest is funded through the rates. There is no borrowing. That would be illegal. Rates will lead to public spending. At a local level, it will reduce private spending and saving. That these transfers from the private to public sector will have any measurable impact on the economy as a whole is absurd.

Controlling local authorities' revenue spending has no substantial economic justification; but as Mr Baker points out the main thrust of government policies since 1979 is to reduce public expenditure. This has become an end in itself. If the policy is to succeed, it must have an impact on local services. Those that point out this truism are labelled "blatant scare-mongerers".

It is also dangerous and undemocratic to use as a reason for this policy, an argument that links between the ballot-box and the rating system have worn thin. The same analogy could apply to central government expenditures and the taxation of oil revenues. Both would be wrong, because the principles of our democracy are based on one person one vote, not on our ability to pay taxes.

Nor is it sensible to assume that because domestic rate-payers pay a small proportion of the total rate bill, that this does not influence local decisions on spending.

The City of Westminster's domestic rate-payers pay the smallest proportion of the total rate bill of any authority in this country. But as Westminster's councillors have been reminding their colleagues in London for years, their domestic rate-payers pay the highest rate bills. It is what you pay and what you get in local services that is most relevant.

The most charitable description of government policy towards local government is that it is muddled and ill-thought out. At worst it is vindictive towards those seeking to represent their local communities and provide local services.

Yours faithfully,
DONALD HOODLESS,
17 Cross Street, N1.
November 15.

Scargill the Stalinist?, discussed in the leading article on this page, is published by Oak Tree Books Ltd, 11 Rosemont Road, London NW3, price £2.50.

Double fault

From Lieutenant Commander Martin Fletcher, RN (retd)

Sir, Your delightful picture in yesterday's issue (November 22) showed two royal princes dressed in sailor suits but giving a military-style salute. Clearly their father, the Sailor King, was not present on the occasion!

Yours faithfully,
MARTIN FLETCHER,
10 St Helens Road,
Hayling Island, Hampshire.

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
November 28: His Excellency Senhor Elisio de Figueiredo was received in audience by The Queen this morning and presented his Letters of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the People's Republic of Angola to the Court of St James's.

His Excellency was accompanied by the following members of the Embassy, who had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty: Senhor Juan Rodolfo Webba (First Secretary) and Senhor Jeronimo Gaspar de Almeida (Second Secretary).

Sir Antony Acland (Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs) who had the honour of being received by The Queen was present, and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

Admiral Sir John Bush had the honour of being received by Her Majesty upon relinquishing his appointment as Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom.

Sir Hugh Cortazzi, Sir John Taylor, Sir James Craig, the Lord Moran, Sir Donald Murray and Sir Richard Stratton had the honour of being received by The Queen upon their retirement from the Diplomatic Service.

Lady Cortazzi, Lady Taylor, the Lady Moran and Lady Murray had the honour of being received by Her Majesty.

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh held an Evening Reception at Buckingham Palace for the Diplomatic Corps at which The Prince and Princess of Wales and The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, were present.

The String Orchestra of the Grenadier Guards played selections of music during the evening.

Her Majesty's Body Guard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, The Queen's Body Guard of the Yeomen of the Guard and a dismounted detachment of the Household Cavalry were on duty.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Chairman of the National Federation of Housing Associations, this morning at Buckingham Palace chaired the second meeting of the NFHA Inquiry into British Housing.

His Royal Highness, Patron of The Prince's Trust, Appeal for Commonwealth Veterans, this afternoon at Buckingham Palace presided over the first formal meeting of the Appeal Campaign Council.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips visited Bradford today.

Her Royal Highness travelled in the Royal Train and was received at Bradford Station by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for West Yorkshire (Sir William Bulmer).

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips subsequently opened the Pakistani Community Centre.

Her Royal Highness then visited Microvitec PLC and, having been received by the Lord Mayor of Bradford (Councillor Mrs Olive Messer) and the Chairman and Managing Director of the Company (Mr H. Martinez), toured the factory and was entertained at luncheon.

In the afternoon The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, President of the Save the Children Fund, attended a Schools Music Concert "Operation Ganges" in aid of the Fund, in the Great Hall at the University of Bradford.

Mrs Malcolm Innes was in attendance.

CLARENCE HOUSE
November 28: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this morning visited the League of Remembrance, Great Ormond Street.

Mrs Patrick Campbell-Preston and Sir Alastair Aird were in attendance.

Her Majesty this evening honoured the members of 600 (City of London) Squadron Officers' Dining Club with her presence at Dinner at Butchers' Hall.

Mrs Patrick Campbell-Preston and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
November 28: The Prince of Wales, President, The Mary Rose Trust, this afternoon chaired a meeting of the Court of the Mary Rose Trust, this afternoon chaired a meeting of the Court of The Mary Rose at Brewers Hall, Aldermanbury Square, EC2.

Major Jack Stenhouse was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
November 28: The Duke of Gloucester, President, National Association of Boys' Clubs, this afternoon received Mr Derek Harris, National Director.

The Duchess of Gloucester was present this evening at the Music for Youth's 10th Anniversary of the Schools Prom at the Royal Albert Hall, London W8.

Mrs Howard Page was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
November 28: The Duke of Kent today opened Thorn EMI Cable Television Limited's studio and transmission centre and visited Logica VTS Limited in Swindon.

His Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Captain Charles Blount.

The Duchess of Kent today opened the World Travel Market 1984 at Olympia.

Mrs Peter Wilmot-Sitwell was in attendance.

Dame Geraldine Aves has accepted the presidency of the North London Hospice Group, whose chairman is Mrs Elsa Perkins.

A memorial service for Mrs Norah Smallwood will be held today at noon at St Martin-in-the-Fields.

The New Rock Theatre Group Act 1, supported by Final Demand and a 1960s disco, will give a concert on Sunday, at Queen Elizabeth College, Campden Hill Road, Kensington, in aid of the Save the Children Fund, Ethiopia Appeal.

A Christmas bazaar, in aid of Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian Welfare Work, will be held at 72 Queensborough Terrace, Bayswater on Saturday.

Miss Doreen Wells will start the dancing at a tea-dance to be held at the Ritz Hotel on Sunday from 4.00-6.30 in aid of Action Research for the Crippled Child.



Tribute in oils: A new portrait of Julian Bream, the guitarist, was unveiled at the National Portrait Gallery, London, yesterday. Mr Bream is seen with the artist, Michael Taylor, who chose the commission after winning the John Player portrait award last year (Photograph: Murray Job).

Memorial service

Sir Robert Lawrence
A memorial service for Sir Robert Lawrence was held yesterday at St Pancras parish church. The Rev Douglas Bean officiated. Miss Belinda Ivens, granddaughter, read the lesson and Lord Marshall of Leeds gave an address. Among those present were:

Lady Lawrence (widow), Mr Angus Lawrence (son), Mr and Mrs Edward Ivens (son-in-law and daughter), Miss Kate Ivens and Charles Ivens (grandchildren), Mrs G Wilmott (sister), Commander J Donovan.

Lady Marshall of Leeds, Lord Marsh, Lord Ezra, Lady Greenway, Lord Greene of Harrow Weald, Lord Taylor of Gryfe, Lord Shepherd (chairman, National Bus Company), Lord McAlpine of Moffat (Sir Robert McAlpine and Sons) with the Hon William McAlpine and the Hon David McAlpine; Lord Taylor of Hadfield (president, Taylor Woodrow Group) with Mr R G Pottick (chairman) and Mr N C Baker (managing director); Lord Rayne (chairman, London Merchant Securities) with Mr J J Maguire (managing director), Lord Wolfenden (chairman of governors, Dulwich College) with the Master and Mrs Emms; Sir Geoffrey Errington (chairman, Executive Appointments), Sir John Elliot.

Mr R B Reid (chairman, British Railways Board) with Sir Richard Cave (deputy chairman), Mr Derek Fowler, Mr G Myers, Mr J J O'Brien, Mr J G Urquhart, Mr I M Campbell, Mr H R MacLeod, Mr Simon Jenkins, Mr J Palette and Mr J G Woodruff; Sir Peter Thompson (chairman, National Freight Consortium) and Mr J D Mather (chief executive); Sir Jack Hughes (Jones Lang and Wootton), Sir Ronald Arculus (King's College Hospital) Dame Margaret Weston (director, Science Museum), Sir Ronald Swayne, Sir James Swaffield, Sir Leonard and Lady Hooper, Sir Colin Cole (Garter Principal King of Arms), Sir Andrew Crichton, Sir Henry and Lady Johnson, Sir Peter and Lady Parker.

Sir Daniel and Lady Pettit, Sir Leonard Neal, Mr J W H Morgan (chairman, AMEC) with Sir Oswald Davies; Mr Peter Lazarus (Permanent Under Secretary of State, Department of Transport); Major-General G B Sinclair (representing the Engineer-in-Chief, Army), Brigadier C M Boyd (representing Director General of Transport and Movements, Army), Mr R F Hobson (joint chairman, National Car Parks), Dr John Colley (National Railway Museum), Mr R Close (British Institute of Management) and Mrs Close, the Headmaster of Alleyn's School, the Headmistress of James Allen's Girls School, Major Ralph Covell (chairman, board of governors, St Clement Danes School), Dr B Bull (Westfield College Council).

The Masters of the Loriners' and the Saddlers' Companies, Lieutenant-Colonel R M Fryer, Miss M P M Kilby, Chief Constable K H Oxford, Major-General and Mrs J C Woollett, Mr V G Paige (Port of London Authority), Mr T G Larman (B Elliott and Company), Mr R H Watson (Barclays Merchant Bank), Mr G B Simpson (British Railway Property Board), Mr D C H Crouch (Derek Crouch), Air Commodore B Hughes and Major-General F J Plaskett (Road Haulage Association).

Forthcoming marriages

Mr S. H. Bartrum and Miss E. A. Deller
The engagement is announced between Hugo, eldest son of Mr and Mrs P. H. Bartrum, of Whitchurch-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, and Elaine, only daughter of Mr and Mrs E. W. Deller, of Parliament Hill, London.

Mr C. D. Bligh and Miss Z. M. J. Berriman
The engagement is announced between Craig Douglas, only son of Mr and Mrs D. R. Bligh, of Melbourne, Australia, and Zara, only daughter of Mr D. Berriman, of Penrith, and Mrs S. J. Berriman, of Oswestry. The marriage will take place in Suffolk during April.

Mr J. Bloxham and Miss K. J. Everist
The engagement is announced between Jeremy, son of Mr and Mrs Lawrence Bloxham, of Hayling Island, and Katie, daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Everist, of Gartocharn, Scotland.

Mr A. R. Clark and Miss D. M. Goddard
The engagement is announced between Anthony, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Noel Clark, of Barnes, London, and Delia, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs John I. Goddard, of Fittleworth, West Sussex.

Mr S. J. Clark and Miss J. E. Bennett
The engagement is announced between Stephen, son of Mr and Mrs J. J. Clark, of Ealing, London, and Joanna Elizabeth, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs A. C. H. Bennett, of Otterton, Devon.

Mr J. Humphreys and Miss F. Newland
The engagement is announced between James, son of Mr and Mrs F. Humphreys, of Uplands Park Road, Enfield, and Fiona, daughter of Mr and Mrs T. Newland, of Theobalds Manor, Waltham Cross.

Mr N. P. Kemp and Miss A. J. Bishop
The engagement is announced between Nigel Paul, son of Mr and Mrs Derek L. Kemp, of Barton Street, Westminster, and Angela Jane, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Leonard C. Bishop, of Wadhurst, East Sussex.

Dr S. R. Malthouse and Dr M. E. Martin
The engagement is announced between Simon, son of Mr and Mrs Richard Malthouse, of East Horsley, Surrey, and Marina, daughter of Mr and Mrs William Martin, of Chart Sutton, Kent.

Mr J. N. L. Simson and Miss M. E. Shepherd
The engagement is announced between Jay Nicholas Litton, son of Brigadier E. C. M. Simson and the late Mrs D. C. M. Simson, of Chilbolton, Hampshire, and Mandy Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs David Shepherd, of Winkworth Farm, Hascombe, Surrey.

Birthdays today

Professor Sir Ivor Batchelor, 68; Lord Brown, 76; Mr George Cansdale, 75; Sir Eric Drake, 74; Professor M. E. Howard, 62; Sir Edward Hulton, 78; Mr Derek Jameson, 55; Professor Frank Kermode, 65; Mr Cecil Madden, 82; Mr Geoffrey Moorhouse, 53; Mr Toby Robertson, 56; Sir James Scott-Hopkins, MEP, 63; Sir David Steel, 68; Sir Peter Tennant, 74; Mr Alan Williams, 54.

Marriages

Mr D. K. Anderson and Mrs E. A. McN. Lindsay
The marriage took place quietly in Edinburgh on November 28th, 1984 of Mr Douglas Knight Anderson and Mrs Elisabeth-Ann McNab Lindsay.

Mr D. L. Brett and Miss C. Lane
The marriage took place on November 24 at St Timothy's Lutheran Church, Omaha, Nebraska of Mr David Lawrence Brett, younger son of Professor and Mrs R. L. Brett, and Miss Carol Lane, daughter of Mr and Mrs Kent Lane, of Omaha.

Mr R. J. Crowder and Miss L. E. Charlesworth
The marriage took place on October 28 in Singapore of Mr Richard Crowder, elder son of Mr. Petre Crowder, QC, and the Hon Mrs Crowder, of 8 Quarrendon Street, London, SW, and Miss Lucy Charlesworth, eldest daughter of Mr Michael Charlesworth, and Mrs Jocelyn Charlesworth of Snape Cottage, Wadhurst, Sussex.

Mr P. R. Taylor and Dr K-T. Khaw
The marriage took place in London on September 6 between Mr Peter Richard Taylor, second son of Mrs Margaret E. Taylor and the late Mr John W. R. Taylor, of Little Haywood, Stafford, and Dr Kok-Tee Khaw, younger daughter of Puan Sri and the late Tan Sri Khaw Kai Boh, of Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. A reception was held at the Portman Intercontinental Hotel.

Latest appointments

Judge Tudor Price, Common Serjeant in the City of London, to be a Judge of the High Court in the Queen's Bench Division.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Mr A. V. B. Norman, Master of Armouries at the Tower of London, to be Vice-Presidents of the National Association of Decorative and Fine Arts Societies.

Miss D. H. Burns to be Headmistress of St Mary's School, Calne, from September 1985, in succession to Mrs J. D. Walters.

Dr Aidan Macfarlane to be President of the Pre-school Playgroups Association.

Mr Simon Jenkins to be a governor of the Museum of London.

University news



Wales
Lord Cledwyn of Penrhos has resigned as president of University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, to take up a new appointment as Pro-Chancellor of the University of Wales from January 1.

Latest wills

Mr Frederick William Skinnard, of Crackington Haven, Cornwall, Labour MP for Harrow East, 1945-50, left estate valued at £75,768 net.

Winifred Jane Barthel, of Rustington, West Sussex, left estate valued at £990,123 net. She left her property mostly to relatives.

Mrs Marguerite Jeanne Haworth, of Bowdon, Greater Manchester, left £742,858 net. After various bequests she left the residue to the Cancer Research Campaign.

Meeting

Royal Over-Seas League
Mr Robin Hanbury-Tenison was the guest speaker at a meeting of the National Book League and the Royal Over-Seas League held at Over-Seas House yesterday.

Luncheons

Greater London Council
The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, accompanied by Mr Alderman and Sheriff and Mrs Greville Spratt, were the guests of honour at a luncheon given by Mr Illtyd Harrington, Chairman of the GLC, at the County Hall yesterday. The Chief Commoner and Mrs Duckworth and the Town Clerk and Mrs Rowley were also present.

Lord Chelwood
Lord Chelwood received the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Tunisia, Mr Mahmoud Mestiri, and the Tunisian Ambassador, at a luncheon given at the House of Lords yesterday on behalf of the Council for the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding. The guests included Viscount Buckmaster, Mr Don Concannon, MP, Mr William McKelvey, MP, Mr Tony Marlow, MP, and Mr David Watkins.

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association
Sir Bernard Braine, MP, and Lord Bottomley were hosts at a luncheon held yesterday in the House of Commons by the executive committee of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (UK Branch) in honour of the High Commissioner for Canada and the Agents General for Alberta, British Columbia and Quebec.

Royal College of Physicians
The President of the Royal College of Physicians, Sir Raymond Hoffenberg, gave a luncheon for the friends of the college yesterday. The following were present:
Sir David Barran, Sir Douglas Black, Sir Desmond Bonham-Carter, Mr P Bowring, Sir Cyril Clarke, Mr R Lloyd, Sir Joseph Lockwood, Lord Luke, Mr A M Mason, Mr B Pavitt, Sir Michael Perrin, Mr J McA Rank, Sir Lindsay Ring, Mr E De Rothschild, Sir Percy Rugg, Mr J J Sallsse, Mr G Seligman, the Hon David Sieff, Mr R Tompkins, Dr J A P Treasure, Mr E H Vestey, Sir Leonard Wolfson, Dr N D Compston, Dr D A Pyke, Dr D G Williams, Dr J Richmond, Dr H Smith, Mr G M G Tibbs and Miss I S Rawlings.

Lunchtime Comment Club
Monsignor Bruce Kent was the guest speaker at a luncheon of the Lunchtime Comment Club held yesterday at the Connaught Rooms. Mr G C Stroud, chairman, presided.

Service Luncheon

6th Battalion Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry
Officers of the 6th Battalion Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry held their annual reunion at a luncheon yesterday at the Army and Navy Club. Major G N Astley-Cooper presided.

Receptions

HM Government
Baroness Young, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a reception given at Admiralty House in honour of the Wilton Park Conference.

Cambridge University Press
The President of the British Academy, Professor Owen Chadwick, OM, and the Chief Executive of Cambridge University Press, Mr Geoffrey Cass, were joint hosts at a lunchtime reception held yesterday at the British Academy to celebrate 400 years of printing and publishing by Cambridge University Press.

Dinners

Speaker
The Speaker and Mrs Bernard Weatherill gave a dinner in Speaker's House yesterday. Those present were:
Mr Michael Alison, MP, and Mrs Alison, Mr Roy Hattersley, MP, and Mrs Hattersley, Mr Denis Howell, MP, and Mrs Howell, Mr Michael Forsyth, MP, and Mrs Forsyth, Mr Eric Forth, MP, Mr Peter Fraser, QC, MP, and Mrs Fraser, Mr Bruce George, MP, Mr Kenneth Hargreaves, MP, the Hon Douglas Hogg, MP, and Mrs Hogg, Mr Toby Jessel, MP, and Mrs Jessel, Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, MP, and Mrs Kilroy-Silk, Mr Ian Lloyd, MP, and Mrs Lloyd, Mr David Maclean, MP, and Mrs Maclean, Mr John McWilliam, MP, and Mrs McWilliam, Dr Brian Mawhinney, MP, and Mrs Mawhinney, Mr Robert Wareing, MP, and Mrs Wareing and the Rev Charles and Mrs Taylor.

High Court Journalists' Association
The annual dinner of the High Court Journalists' Association was held last night at the Law Society. Mr Jack Manwaring, Chairman, presided and the principal speakers were Mr Justice Glidewell and Mr Justice Mustill. Among those present were:
Lord Justice Purchas, Mr Justice Latey, Mr Justice Warner, Mr Justice Simon Brown, Lady Glidewell, Mr David Calcutt, QC, Mr Robert Johnson, QC, Mr Robert Maxwell, Mr Colin Webb, Mr Charles Wilson, Mr Peter Eastwood, Mr David Chipp and Mr Richard Farrack.

Institute of Actuaries
The President of the Institute of Actuaries, Professor Peter G Moore, was the host yesterday at a dinner held in Staple Inn Hall for people representing politics, the City industry and commerce, education and the professions. Sir Claus Moser spoke.

Stationers' and Newspaper Makers' Company
The Master of the Stationers' and Newspaper Makers' Company, Mr Laurence Viney, and the Wardens, Mr Ray Tindle and Mr Allen Thompson, held a livery dinner at Stationers' Hall yesterday. The guest of honour was Sir Christopher Leaver, Lord Mayor locum tenens. Other guests were Judge Sir William Stabb, QC, and the Commandant General Royal Marines Lieutenant General MCL Wilkins.

Smeatonian Society of Civil Engineers
The Smeatonian Society of Civil Engineers held a dinner at the Institution of Civil Engineers last night. Sir William Harris, president, presided and among those present were:
Sir Ralph Freeman, Mr C R C Turner, Sir Angus Paton, Mr D C Coode and Sir Eric Yarrow.

Institution of Production Engineers
The Institution of Production Engineers held its annual dinner last night at the Royal Lancaster Hotel, Professor M. G. Farley President, welcomed the guest of honour, Sir Basil Blackwell.

United and Cecil Club
The United and Cecil Club dined in the House of Commons yesterday. The guest of honour and speaker was the Secretary of State for Transport, Mr Nicholas Ridley. Sir Humphrey Atkins, MP, chairman presided and Mr Neville Pearson also.

Samuel Pepys Club
The annual dinner of the Samuel Pepys Club was held last night at the Royal Society in commemoration of Pepys's election as President of the Royal Society 300 years ago. Sir Andrew Huxley, OM, president of the society, replied to a toast proposed by Dr Colin Kolbert.

Champagne J Bollinger
M and Mme Christian Bizot and the directors of Mentzendorff and Company Limited gave a dinner at Skinners' Hall yesterday in honour of the Champion National Hunt Jockeys for the 1983/84 season. Mme Bizot presented the Bollinger Trophies to the champion jockey, Mr John Francome, and to the leading amateur rider, Mr Simon Sherwood. The speakers were Sir Woodrow Wyatt and Mr Anthony Leschallas.

Service dinners

No 600 Squadron RAuxAF
Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, Honorary Air Commodore, No 600 Squadron RAuxAF, was present at a dinner held yesterday at Butchers' Hall and was received by the Lord Mayor, who was accompanied by the Sheriffs. Flight Lieutenant R. M. Oliver was president for the evening and Wing Commander R. J. Linford, secretary. Squadron Leader J. McR. Cormack, Air Chief Marshal Sir John Barraclough and the Masters of the Butchers' and Merchant Taylors' Companies were among those present.

Manchester and Salford Universities Air Squadron
Royal Air Force Officers and students of Manchester and Salford Universities Air Squadron held their annual dinner at the Altcar Training Camp, Formby, Liverpool yesterday. Squadron Leader G. Timms presided and the guest of honour was Air Marshal Sir David Harcourt-Smith, Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, RAF Support Command.

Science report

Carbon coating helps nuclear fusion

By a Special Correspondent

The Joint European Tokamak (Jet), the world's largest fusion energy machine, designed to emulate the interior of the sun and test the possibility of making energy by the nuclear fusion of atoms of pure hydrogen, has made a big leap forward, right at the end of its recent experimental run.

"It always happens that way" Dr Hans-Otto Wüster, director of the project, said. "The interesting results always come just before you have to shut down."

The discovery appears to remove the "impurity problem" from which the £100 million machine had been suffering. Jet has been bothered by atoms of heavy metal, chromium and nickel, finding their way into the ring of superhot hydrogen plasma in which the solar reactions are planned to take place. These impurities radiate energy from the plasma and make it difficult to heat further to cause atoms of hydrogen to fuse together.

But in the last two weeks of a recent run, at the centre near Oxford, physicists found that the problem could be dramatically reduced by giving a coat of carbon to the inner surface of the doughnut-shaped vacuum chamber in which the plasma circulates.

In the past, it seemed almost impossible to keep chromium and nickel from the alloy of the vacuum-chamber wall out of the plasma. A typical plasma heating test lasts 3-10 seconds. Usually, the plasma cools and stabilizes smoothly at the end of the shot. But occasionally, the plasma ring goes out of control and hits the diameter wall.

This is not surprising, as holding the ring in place with Jet's magnetic fields is like trying to hold a wet bar of soap. But when the plasma slips, electrons from the plasma escape and melt the wall, creating splashes of molten metal from tiny craters. This surface damaged as well as evaporation, provides routes by which chromium and nickel in the wall can enter the plasma, even in stable shots.

The carbon layer would be unable to stop the melting if the plasma ran out of control. But it does seem to stop the damaged surfaces releasing metals into plasma. This may be because the carbon layer is in the form of a metallic carbide – rather than pure sooty carbon. Carbide layers are extremely tough and impermeable.

The international team is refitting the tokamak to introduce new plasma-heating equipment, part of a planned programme to bring Jet to "ignition conditions"; the point when the plasma would be hot, dense and long-lasting enough to emulate the nuclear fusion reactions in the centre of the sun. If the research progresses well, Jet could "light up" by 1989.

OBITUARY

DR JOSHUA BIERER
Pioneer in social psychiatry

Dr Joshua Bierer, the psychiatrist and pioneer in social psychiatry, died in Tenerife on November 22 at the age of 83.

He was born in Radautz, Austria, to a family in which all male members for three generations had been doctors. His great grandfather was Court physician to the King of Serbia and a great friend of Theodor Herzl founder of the Zionist movement. His grandfather was a leader of the Hebrew language movement.

Bierer received his early education in Austria, training in Individual Psycholgy with Professor Alfred Adler and Dr A Neuer. After completing his training-analysis he was appointed to the Teaching Institute in Individual Psychology in Berlin in 1928. At this time, he carried out pioneering work in psychotherapy at mental hospitals in Vienna.

With the rise of Nazism he left Austria for England and in 1938 was appointed the first psychotherapist in a public mental hospital (Runwell). He founded the first therapeutic community.

After a brief period as a clinical assistant at Guys Hospital he joined the RAMC and served with them during most of the war. In 1946 he founded the first community hospital – the social psychotherapy centre which was later named The Marlborough Day Hospital, the first hospital of this kind in the world.

This was the start of the Day Hospital Movement. He had many "firsts" to his credit: Founder and Editor of the International Journal of Social Psychiatry, Founder and Chairman of the Institute of Social Psychiatry, Founder and Chairman of the British Association of Social Psychiatry.

He published extensively, mainly in community care and rehabilitation of mental patients with chronic disabilities and his life was devoted to this cause. Papers included "Treatment of psycotic patients in mental hospitals", "Outpatient Psychotherapy" and (with Professor R. I. Evans) "Innovations in Social Psychiatry.

Bierer was one of the Jewish exiles from Austria and Nazi Germany who have enriched British psychiatry and contributed widely to its present status. An upright man, caring and full of humanity, he fought for all those who were deprived and under-privileged. He believed in extracting the best out of even the most disabled, always endeavouring to make them self-sufficient within the constraints of their disability.

He was very proud of his Jewish heritage and with his twin brother Immanuel he co-founded the Movement of Hashomer Hatzair (The Young Guard) and two of the first kibbutzim in Israel (Bet Alpha and Mishmar Haemek).

He was a most liberal man especially in dialogue with other faiths and this was reflected in his own personal life for he married wives from Jewish and Christian faith, and his widow is a devout Muslim.

He also leaves a son and three daughters.

ARVID YANSONS

Arvid Yansons, the Latvian conductor who has died aged 70 had a successful career both in the Soviet Union, particularly in Leningrad, and abroad. In this country he had a particularly firm connexion with the Halle Orchestra.

He was born in Liepaja, where he studied the violin with Michelson, and began his career in the local orchestra. His conducting debut came in 1940 in the Liepaja Opera.

He resumed his studies as a conductor at the Riga Conservatory, graduating in 1944 to become conductor of the Riga Opera and Ballet, remaining till 1952 and conducting a wide repertory of classical and romantic works.

From 1947-52 he was also conductor of the Latvian Radio Orchestra. Moving to Leningrad in 1952, he became Mravinsky's assistant, then second conductor at the Philharmonic.

During his time there he was notable for his championing of works by young Leningrad composers. He also toured abroad with the orchestra and began to develop and international career that took him to Australia and Japan (where he became honorary conductor of the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra) as well as most European countries.

A conductor of powerful emotional impulse, whose best performances were both lucid and exciting, he was also a cool and skilled craftsman with a clear appreciation of the architectural qualities in the scores he conducted.

He directed conducting courses in Weimar from 1965 to 1975, and from 1972 he was in charge of the conducting class at the Leningrad Conservatory. He was made a National Artist of the USSR in 1976.

SIR FRANCIS PORTAL, BT

D. writes:
Sir Francis Portal, Bt, who died on November 11 at the age of 81, was a scion of one of the most famous families in Hampshire, who have made bank note paper for the Bank of England since 1712, and now also make paper currency for most countries of the world.

The death of Sir Francis brings this grand succession to a close. He is the last of the family to make paper.

He went to Winchester where he was good both at work and games. He played football for the First XI and rowed for the school. Afterwards, at Christ Church and McGill, he broadened his outlook, and excelled in friendship.

Thence he went into the family business. He started making paper from the lowest rungs on shift work till he reached the "upmost round" of Chairman and Managing Director. Rightly proud of the family business, he wrote a fascinating and elegant story of it, naming it felicitously *The Church, the State and the People*.

His career was interrupted by the Second World War. At once, in 1939, although over age, he joined the Welsh Guards and served right through with them. Attached to the Guards Armoured Division, he played a distinguished part in the liberation of Belgium.

Back in Hampshire, he loved his home at Ashe, near Overton, set among the rolling chalk downs where he used to walk and the river Test where he delighted to fish. He used daily to bicycle the two miles from his home to work. He took a keen interest in the life of the County, being High Sheriff in 1963, and afterwards a Deputy Lieutenant.

He was also a pillar of the Church; he had a leading part in the affairs of the Diocese of Winchester and gave wise guidance on its finances. He took a great interest in the ancient charity, the Hospice of St Cross.

He gave unbounded support to the Young Men's Christian Association, he and his wife Jane often travelling in their caravan to visit homes and hostels all over England to see how things were going. He did much to put them on the right lines. He was Chairman of the National Commission from 1968 to 1970 and was awarded their highest honour, the Order of the Red Triangle.

He was twice married. His first wife, Rowena, died in 1948, leaving him with two daughters. Two years later in 1950, he married Jane, by whom he had two sons and a daughter. It was a supremely happy marriage. A tragedy befell them in 1979 when he suffered a severe stroke which left him disabled in speech and walking; but he recovered a good deal and was helped with wonderful care and kindness by his wife Jane.

MR ANTONIS CHANDRIS

Mr Antonis Chandris, who died in New York on November 27 at the age of 60, was a prominent Greek shipowner and for some years president of the influential Greek shipowners' union.

Born in Athens, he studied naval engineering in Switzerland and took over his family's shipping firm after the end of the Second World War.

He built up a network of ocean liner routes before expanding into the cruise ship market. His business empire included a fleet of tankers, insurance companies and several luxury hotels in Greece.

He was a founder member of Intercargo, an international organization of shipowners which set out to meet the crisis caused by the oil price increase in 1973 and the resulting superfluity of ships. Each member undertook to decommission two old ships every time he acquired a new one.

Gas efficiency

ook at the latest achievements of gineers working in industry and mmerce towards conserving energy ources by the most efficient lisation of natural gas

By any standard the statistical appendix of the British Gas Corporation's annual report and accounts is not the stuff of w best-sellers are made. Yet th s a good case for saying it sh be required reading for in rialists and adminis- tr all over the country. For bu there are the numbers wh show why it is so im nt that the drive for ene efficiency by British ind and commerce should be tained.

appendix contains fig- ure wing how gas costs and use changed over the last ten rs, both for industrial cust rs and for commercial use ch as shops, hotels, scho and local authorities. The ke sombre reading – espe when you remember that, pared with oil particu- larly, has been one of the bette ergy buys of the last decad and has steadily incre its share of the indus and commercial fuel mark

Sin 974, the figures show, the n er of industrial cus- tomers ying gas from British Gas h risen from 69,000 to 32,000 nd would be higher if the co ation had not had to turn aw new customers in the rush fr oil after the 1979/80 oil prices.

BGC's nue from gas (£ million)			
Financial yea	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84
Domestic	2715	3266	3522
Industrial	1238	1308	1405
Commercia	632	715	794
Total Rever (gas sold)	4586	5289	5821

For th ast year British Gas has bee ck looking for new custome Though the trend in sales is upward again, the volume gas it is selling to industry still less than it was 10 years o, reflecting mostly the imp of the recession but also su improvements in energy e ency as there have so far bee

But th as not been able to prevent ge increase in the amount o oney which indus- try has to end each year for their gas s lies. Industry's bill for gas has risen from £230 million in 1974 to £1,405 million, a sixfold increase. Despite the fact that industrial prices have been frozen for much of the last four years, the average price has risen from 3.9p a therm to 24.4p a therm. (The figures are complicated by the distorting effect of one big contract but the trend is unmistakeable).

On the commercial side, the annual outlay on gas by British Gas' commercial customers has risen from £122 million 10 years ago to £794 million now. The number of commercial users has remained virtually unchanged at around 490,000, and they have been using increasing volumes of supplies – 2,400 million therms now against 1,300 million therms a decade ago. But the average cost of their supplies has still gone up more than fourfold, from 9.4p a therm to 33.1p a therm.

Taken together, therefore, the figures show that British industry and commerce is now spending more than £2,200 million a year on gas. Just improving the efficiency with which they used those supplies by one per cent would therefore save them £22 million. A ten per cent improvement would save more than £200 million – which is the equivalent (for what is worth) of nearly two per cent of industry's gross trading profits last year.

The irony is that, as the gas energy management awards will again illustrate, even simple energy efficiency measures can save individual firms businesses up to 20 or even 30 per cent of their annual energy bills.

As it has been for several years, the problem facing the Government remains ensuring that the message gets through. – to the widest possible audience – and is then acted on.

Not that there have not been some significant gains in gas efficiency use already. – as the history of the GEM awards illustrate. The number of entrants in the competition has risen steadily since it was started in 1976. According to Dr Eric Clatworthy, British Gas' director of industrial and commercial gas, the savings recorded by the finalists alone now add up to 100 million therms.

"A lot of our industrial and commercial customers have now taken steps to increase their energy efficiency, and this has begun to show through in our figures."

Quantifying the effect that conservation and other efficiency measures has had on levels of gas demand is difficult. There is plenty of evidence to support the conclusion that large sections of industry and commerce are still not doing as much as they could. A study by the European Commission's director for energy saving last year showed that Britain had one of the worst records for energy efficency in the EEC.

The exhaustive round of regional energy conservation meetings organised by the Department of Energy' Energy Efficiency Office this year appear to have been more successful than many sceptics expected, attracting more than 11,000 businessmen to the "breakfast time meetings" with government ministers. They are beginning to produce results, but they will take time to work through into real savings.

"There really should be nobody in the country who is not aware of the importance of energy efficiency", says Dr Clatworthy." "But that is not the same thing as getting industry to so something about it". British Gas itself was one of the first to set up its own energy efficiency school for its customers, back in 1975, and its researchers have also played a part in technical energy saving products such as recuperative burners which Sir Denis Rooke, the corporation's chairman, said earlier this month was estimated to have saved 50 million therms of gas.

Gas prices will inevitably remain a key factor in determining how quickly industry and commerce does move to implement efficiency measures. Industrial gas prices were at the centre of a furious political row four years ago when the CBI and particularly energy intensive industries such as the chemical, glass and paper industries complained bitterly about the fact that their gas costs were higher than many of their Continental counterparts.

That row was one factor behind the Government's decision to allow British Gas to keep industrial prices frozen – apart from one round of small increases – from 1980 until this year. Contract prices are now rising slowly by 0.6 per cent a quarter, but Dr Clatworthy admits that the freeze may have dented the impact of prices as a spur to greater efficiency.

However, the global cost of industry and commerce's annual gas bill is now so large that the incentive remains a powerful one. In any case, British Gas has warned that gas prices will have a rise in the medium to long term.

Unlike many Continental countries, where contractual negotiations over gas supplies are fiendlishly complex, the British system is relatively straightforward. Those using 25,000 therms a year or less pay the basic tariff rate (also paid by domestic consumers) of 35.2p a therm. Above that industry pays between 31.8p and 32.1p a therm, with "interruptible" supplies – those which allow British Gas to cut them off during periods of peak demand – available at between 26.3p and 28.3p a therm.

Jonathan Davis
Business Correspondent

Asadour Guzelian





Winning savers

● Peter Walker, the Energy Secretary (left), with winners yesterday of the gas energy management awards Fritz Ternofsky, vice president of UK Holiday Inns (commercial section winners); David Bejarano of Spartan Redheugh (industrial) and Sir Denis Rooke, chairman of British Gas
Top: Bryan Scott, works director of Spartan Redheugh

A great future – at 100 years old

While a cold wind has blown through the steel industry generally, careful management and computer-controlled hot gasses have improved the prospects of the Gateshead-based independent steel firm of Spartan Redheugh enormously.

The winners of the Industry category of the Gas Energy Management Awards, Spartan Redheugh have had a 27 per cent fuel saving, equivalent to 482,000 therms a year.

One hundred years old, the firm, employing 180 workers, began a £3 million investment programme in 1976. With the ghost of Consett only 10 miles away, the expansion programme was carried out with caution, but with seemingly evident success.

The firm decided to diversify. Had they continued manufacturing for the highly competitive mild steel plate market, which accounted for 90 per cent of the firm's steel production 10 years ago, Spartan Redheugh would undoubtedly have collapsed.

They moved into a new range of steel plate, such as stainless, high and low alloy, tool steels and high yield structural steels.

That was one step towards the future. The other was to find ways of creating greater efficiency by bringing down production costs.

Bryan Scott, the works director, explained: "We knew we had the skill to match the best the alternative producers could offer. What we needed was a partner with specialist fuel engineering resources. That was when I called in the Technical Consultancy of Northern Gas."

The outcome is that the firm's three gas-heated furnaces, two for reheating and one for the heat treatment of plate, now incorporate heat recovery systems. There are also new sophisticated controls and instrumentation.

It has meant an improvement in the quality of the product, an increase in furnace capacity and greater operational flexibility.

The principal furnace is the Gibbons reheating furnace.

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Conservation the key to success: Alan Hagger, house engineer, with staff of the Holiday Inn, Portsmouth

No wasted fuel at the Inn

How one man started a fuel economy drive that saved this hotel £50,000 a year

Too many cooks may not only spoil the broth: they can push up energy costs. Not that former submariner Alan Hagger has anything against the chief chef and his colleagues in the kitchen of the Holiday Inn at Portsmouth, but as the hotel's house engineer, he is concerned with conserving fuel.

Why under-utilise the gas-fired convection ovens by not exploiting their capacity when, with a wait of a few minutes, they could be fully-stocked by the products of the kitchen staff's culinary endeavours.

It was one thought, and there were many others. By the time the hotel had completed its energy-saving exercise, with the cooperation of the Southern Gas Technical Consultancy Service, represented by Bill Griffiths, the hotel had reduced its energy consumption by 57,000 therms a year.

That is a fuel saving of 37 per cent. Translating all that energy saving energy and endeavour into hard cash, the hotel is saving about £50,000 annually.

It was not done with the flick of a switch, or, to come nearer to the hotel's success in winning this year's Gas Energy Management Award in the Commercial Section, with the turning of a tap.

It needed planning and forethought. Alan Hagger showed the light on how to economise on the heat by winning over and leading the whole staff in the campaign to reduce fuel costs.

With the assistance of engineers from Southern Gas, the hotel management embarked on an integrated energy efficiency project installing new equipment and controls, monitoring monthly departmental energy consumptions and promoting energy cost awareness among staff in all departments.

And there was more to it at that. To be technical, a computerised time-clock was brought in to control the fuel-hungry three Stelrad Viscount II boilers (each rated at 2.4 million Btu/hr) which supplied the hot water for air conditioning, laundry and domestic purposes.

Together, the multizone programme controller, and the multi-purpose staff, have taken the heat off those boilers by reducing the demand from 24-hours a day to an average of 9.5 hours.

The energy survey of the 125-bedroom hotel was detailed. There was not just the swimming pool, the whirlpool, mini-gymnasium, restaurants, and bars that needed heating and air-conditioning. There was also the reception areas and the 300-seat ballroom.

Comprehensive training of the staff was a prerequisite. Chambermaids, for instance, were told the benefits of resetting the thermostat after servicing the bedroom. Security staff, now as a matter of habit, turn off the lights when not in use. And, back to the kitchen, one oven is filled to capacity instead of two being used when only half-full.

That computer programme is used to analyse energy usage, the energy cost per meal, per bedroom, and per item of laundry.

And none of it to the detriment of the customer. "The guests must, of course, come first," says Alan Hagger. "Without them we could not exist."

But the ex-engineer on board a Polaris submarine is disciplined to the benefits of efficiency, whether applied several fathoms under the ocean or several storeys above ground.

Specific measures undertaken at the hotel have included converting those boilers to supply hot water for space heating and washing to natural gas, plus a six-monthly ice agreement with Southerias. This will ensure that maum efficiency is maintained.

The Portsmouth Holidnn has been described an excellent example, to followed by other hotels the group, of what can be acred by management and staffin work in cooperation with

One of the first thin the hotel did was form a he of department working pa to study ways in which el conversion could be de. They came up with lots o as. Hagger now finds himselfing lectures to personnel abo ice every four months, a nesity because of changes in sta

Another example. was found in the laundry the gas-fired tumble drier were being used indiscrintely: five towels being throwto a drier when it was clearl ergy-saving to wait until it was enough laundry to gy its capacity. The staff the message.

The time and effort been a great success. Says ancan Willan, the general nager: "Our company's ai is to provide customers v high standards and excelleervice. I believe that the fitable partnership we have eblished with British Gas has great future, because this exactly the philosophy behinhe Gas Energy Management ards".

Michael Htfield

The winners, commercial and industrial

The commercial and industrial winners in the 1984 Gas Energy Management Awards throughout the 12 Regions of British Gas were:

Scotland

Industrial: Perthshire Paperweights Ltd, Crieff: 42 per cent fuel saving, 55,000 therms a year – payback (return on investment) under three years. Manufacturers of glass paperweights. Better control, fewer rejects, higher productivity and cleaner working environment.

Commercial: The Borders Regional Council, Newton St Boswells: 30 per cent fuel saving, 15,000 therms a year – payback under three years. Energy saving in schools. Improved control with reduced supervision.

Northern

Industrial: Spartan Redheugh Ltd, Gateshead; 27 per cent, 482,000 therms – 15 months. Independent plate rolling mill. Improved product quality, increased furnace capacity and greater operational flexibility.

Commercial: Durham County Council, Durham: 24 per cent, 425,000 therms – within 2 years. Comprehensive energy management programme. Improved monitoring and control.

North Western

Industrial: James North and Sons Ltd, Hyde: 51 per cent, 430,000 therms – in under two years. Manufacturers of safety clothing and equipment. Lower maintenance costs, increased flexibility of operation and improved environmental conditions.

Commercial: Britannia Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool: 43 per cent, 205,000 therms - in under one year. Modernisation of heating and hot water. Improved control.

North Eastern

Industrial: Rowntree Mackintosh, York; 30 per cent, 44,000 therms - in 2.5 years. Manufacturer of chocolate products. New Plant.

Commercial: Leeds Grand Theatre, Leeds; 26 per cent, 11,000 therms - three years. Refurbishment of Victorian theatre. Improved comfort conditions, better control.

East Midlands

Industrial: Tinsley Wire (Sheffield) Ltd: 22 per cent, 1.4 million therms - 19 months. Manufacturers of wire and wire products. Galvanising capacity doubled.

Commercial: Decco Ltd Nottingham: 55 per cent, 10,000 therms - in under 2 years. DIY and Hardware Wholesales. Improved comfort conditions, faster response to changes in ambient temperature.

West Midlands

Industrial: A. G. Tiles ltd: 14 per cent, 403,000 therms - in six months. Manufacturers of ceramic wall and floor tile. Firing time drastically reduce.

Commercial: Birmingham City Council; 34 per cent, 71,000 therms - in about 20 months. Modernisaion of Victorian Council Offics.

Wales

Industrial: British Steel Corporation Strip Mill Products, Llanwern: 30 percent, 2 million therms - in 15 months. Producers of sheet tetal. Improved temperature uniformity and reduced maintnance.

Commercial: St David's Centre, Cardiff: 9 per cent, 22,000 therms - 6 months. Covered shopping recinct. Environment contrl.

Eastern

Industrial: Insulpak Ltd, Huntingon; 33 per cent, 496,000 therms – in 16 months. Manufturers of disposable cups ad containers. Reduced unit costs, improved productiity and better working condions.

Commercial: Tesco Stores Ltd Cambridge: 43 per cent, 3700 therms – in 18 months. Rail food group. Reduced hiting costs per unit area. Hter heat distribution and omfort conditions, and improved hot water services.

North Tham...

Industrial: Lucas W Ltd; 37 per cent, 472,000 rms – in 4 months. Manufarers of electrical and deselel injection equipmnt. mproved environmental contr reduced maintenance osts. ter usage cut by 66 millin gals a year.

Commercial: Southend Borough Coucil: per cent, 20,000 therms – 3 years. Warrior Square swining pool. Electricity consumon cut by up to 400,000 kWh.

South Eastn

Industrial: Richd Klinger Ltd., Sidcup: 21 per cent, 124,000 therms under 12 months. Manufactus of jointing and gasket mrials. Increased boiler outpimproved monitoring and ontrol of boiler operations.

Commercial: Soway Food Stores Ltd, Maidsne: 22 per cent, 10,000 thermRetail food group. Lower aintenance costs.

Southn

Industrial: AC Spark Plug Corporation, Soiampton: 60 per cent, 324,00therms – in 7 months. Manuiturers of oil and air filtersEnergy costs reduced by 5p r filter, fewer component rcts, reduced maintenance, d greater flexibility and contr.

Commercial Holiday Inn, Portsmouth; 3per cent, 57,000 therms – in months. Luxury hotel. Reducelaundry, accommodation ancatering costs.

Sou Western

Industrial: BAJ Vickers Ltd, Weston-Sup-Mare: 67 per cent, 135,0C therms – in under 1 months Manufacturers of ricket mcors and pressure essels. Increased productivity nd bette working environment.

Commercial: The Post Office Supplies Division, Swindon: 42 per cent, 225,000 therms – in under 4 months. Warehouse complex covering 10 acres. Greater flexbility of control.

MH

A great future – at 100 up

continued from page 17

which is used for heating sbs to about 1200°C before bing rolled to size.

Northern Gas engineers led by Eric Graham, and aide by the Midlands Research Stion of British Gas at Schull, studied the problem. I was decided to commission Priest Furnaces to install a conection recuperator in the furnce flue to transfer heat from te host exhaust gases to the combustion air.

Improved controls were also installed to ensure preent air-gas ratios are maintaied over the range of preheted air temperature.

The air reaches a tenperature of 350°C which reducs volme and the gas needed creting more efficient conditons iside the furnace.

The result: a reduction i gas consumption of 25 per cet or 250,000 therms annually.

There was also a £8,000 investment in a hearth heat treatment furnace, desind and built by Spartan Redleuh, in association with Britisl Gs.

Temperature control is in three zones and a micro-processor based smperature controller programed with the heating, soaking and cooling periods of the wie variety of materials to be eated ensures that close controf the working chamber tempetures is maintained.

Combining te hot air from the recuperats, the insulation and the autoatic controls, the new furnaceuses 40 per cent less gas tha the conventional type. Ove 100,000 therms annually hve been saved.

Furthernore, there was an examinatin of the Wincott slab reheatingfurnace. A computer controlle temperature system was insaled to regulate furnace temperture to an accuracy of 5°C. Two of the original burne were replaced with recuperativ burners and the roof wa remodelled.

The cost: £45,000. But th benefits include increased fu nace output by 25 per cent an a noticeable improvement i plate manufactured, with reduction in costs of about 4 per cent.

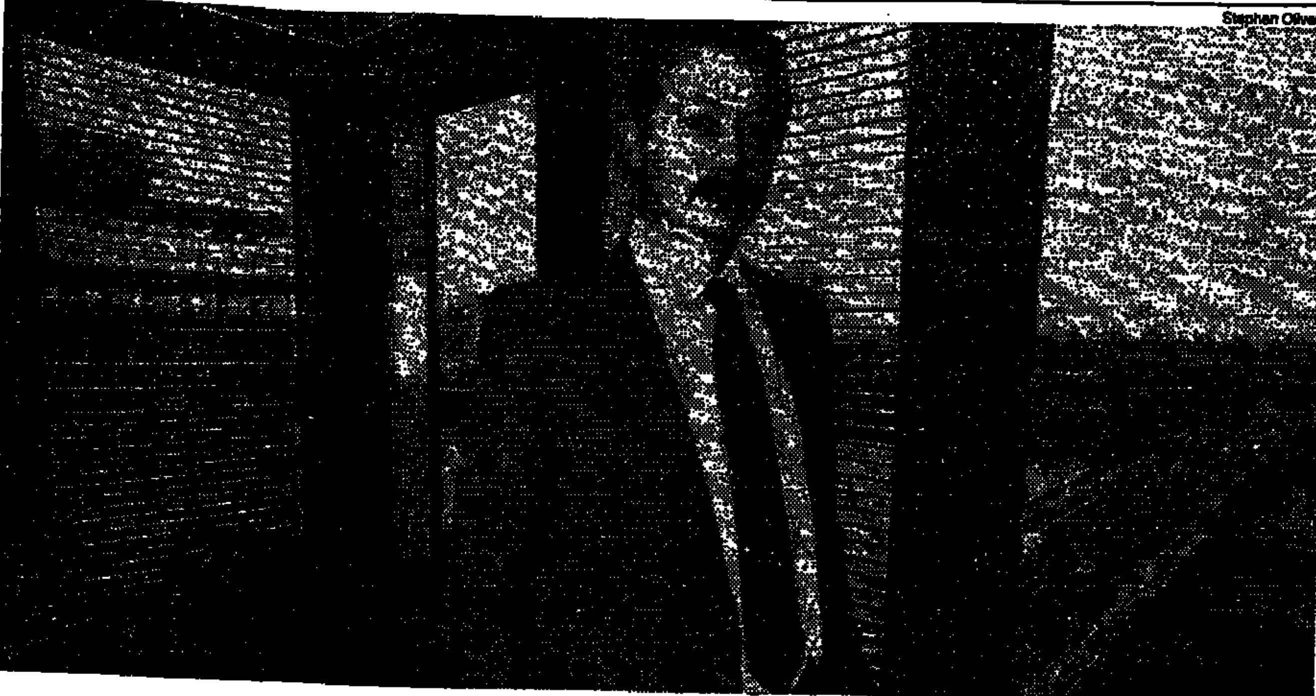
From the beginning the firm recognised there was an elemen of risk in the investmen especially for a small business And even more especially for a independent steel firm which can always be hit drastically by external manufacturing conditions over which it has no control.

But as Bryan Scott commented: "We are very proud of what we have achieved with the help of the Northern Gas sales team. We have stood the test of the recession that has hit the steel industry hard."

Commercial director Peter Beckworth, says: "We are delighted with the increase in tonnage and the very high quality of steel produced and the improvements give the sales force a renewed confidence in the product."

MH

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Stephen Oliver

Dr Eric Clatworthy of British Gas: 100 million therms is a lot of saving

Saving gas energy

The customers are winners

Industry experts know that the gas-fired condensing boiler can bring massive energy savings. British Gas's own research centres have perfected designs for industrial use and the energy-efficiency programme now being prompted by the Government seems to provide the ideal climate to launch the product.

But British Gas are taking no chances. A decision has just been made to give financial support to the concept. Companies who want to install such systems will be able to receive financial assistance from British Gas and, if EEC regulations can be accommodated, only British boiler manufacturers will qualify for the installation work.

The idea is that British Gas wants its customers to benefit from the newest technology and to encourage British boiler manufacturers to move into the areas.

Condensing boilers are a common feature in new industrial units on the Continent, but rare in Britain. They attempt to take boiler efficiency beyond its current limits by bringing the flue gas temperature of the boiler below its condensation point so that latent as well as sensible heat can be recovered. The best conventional boilers now achieve about 75 per cent efficiency. A condensing boiler could be up to 97 per cent efficient.

To stimulate the market the British Gas Research and Development Division in London has produced a design study for a wall-hung 15kW boiler, operating at high efficiency but still using readily available components and capable of being built with many alternative materials and components. The prototype is achieving 94.5 per cent efficiency.

British Gas hopes that its efforts to promote the condensing boiler will be as successful as its campaign in the past to have industry adopt recuperative burners. Such equipment enables the combustion air to be re-heated and has resulted in fuel savings of up to 50 per cent in metal melting furnaces and in pottery kilns.

However, research into recuparative burners continues and the next generation now being developed by the British Gas researchers at Solihull have already come through laboratory tests and on their way to record sales interest and are likely to offer considerable savings to existing users of recuparative systems as well as industries which have so far been unable to benefit.

The new system developed by British Gas involves a compact regenerative system with two burners, each with a bed of ceramic shapes to provide a heat store. The burners fire alternately for a few minutes each with the flue gases from one leaving the furnace chamber through the burner tunnel of the other.

The hot gases then pass through the packed bed heating it to almost furnace exit gas temperature. On reversal cold combustion air is pre-heated by passing through the packed bed.

Other developments which the staff at Solihull are working on includes an improved system for heating liquids in a tank or vat which eliminates the heat losses associated with heating by steam from a central boiler. The British Gas design of vat and tank heater achieves efficiencies of over 80 per cent with a purpose designed burner within a small-bore tube immersed in a tank.

Units suitable for tubes of one to six inch diameter are now being manufactured under licence from British Gas.

Another development, about to start field trials, is a direct contact water heater which could bring significant fuel savings in industrial washing, textiles, dying vats and laundries where large quantities of hot water are needed.

The system, which is already achieving efficiency of 90 per cent in trials, involves cold water being sprayed into the top of a tower which contains eight perforated heating plates with an open area of around 30 per cent. The heated plates bring the water up to 50°C to 60°C at the bottom of the tower with the water being further heated by immersion tubes in holding tanks to near boiling point.

Though much of the work being done at Solihull is directed at specific applications for specific industries, there are developments which will benefit every industrial user as well as being applicable in office blocks and hotels and restaurants.

The catering industry has been specifically targeted by British Gas. Buying £165 million worth of gas at 1982 prices the catering industry was using about £20 million worth too much, thought British Gas. A three-pronged attack was mounted on appliance, catering practice and catering systems. A device which senses if a pan is lifted from a burning ring, switches it off and relights it when the pan is replaced is typical of the developments which are going on to achieve such savings.

Another application where substantial costs savings can be made has come about, ironically, because of a change in the rules affecting electricity supplies. Micro-generation packages are now available for installation at factory, hotels and stores.

A small car engine running on natural gas drives a generator – the Fiat 127 engine has proved to be the most popular choice. The waste heat from the engine block and the exhaust system provides hot water and any surplus power produced can be fed into the national grid.

David Young
Energy Correspondent

Too many tariffs can play havoc with prices

Are you paying too much?

The most efficient way to use gas is to extract the maximum amount of work from it and to make sure that it is paid for in the cheapest way possible. Industrial users normally buy their gas in bulk, accepting the risk of supplies being interrupted with their local region a contract based on the many tariff structures which British Gas has to offer.

But few industrial users have the knowledge available to them to ensure that they are getting the best possible deal or whether their competitors in the same industrial sector are paying a lower price. The regional gas boards will always try to tailor a contract as close as possible to the customer's needs, but it is up to the customer to see that he is getting the cheapest possible supplies.

The plethora of tariffs offered by the gas and electricity industry, as well as the water authorities, has led to the development of companies such as National Utility Services, based in Croydon, and now the main operator within the NUS worldwide network.

The company was founded over 50 years ago in the US when its founder discovered that tenants of the newly opened Empire State Building in New York were paying different prices for their gas, electricity and water, even though they were all connected to the same supply system.

He negotiated on their behalf for price reductions and any savings made were split equally between the client and NUS. That still forms the basis for NUS operations.

By having access to bills paid by gas users in every field of industry and commerce UNS is able to advise a client if it is paying too much, negotiate refunds if it has been and become directly involved in negotiations over bulk gas supply contracts.

Norman Chapman, the UNS general sales manager, said: "Because of the enormous amount of data available to us we can, after a detailed examination of a company's bills, tell if it is paying too much and make recommendations where necessary change to a different tariff structure.

Even if a more favourable tariff structure is found to be available and adopted, there is little point in allowing gas to be wasted. British Gas has its own gas consumption by adopting conservation and efficiency suggestions from its own conservation department based in London and run by Robert Jones.

The department has also become a good profit centre within British Gas selling its expertise to industrial customers and to other overseas gas boards, through Mr Jones's office and through the British Gas School of Energy Management at Solihull.

Overseas students learn the latest techniques and a computer game developed to show engineers how to use gas efficiently has earned considerable export earnings.

The lessons learned are passed on to the regional boards – the traffic is not all one-way – and in turn passed down to the industrial consumers. Typical of the cases where British Gas experts have improved their customers' efficiently and cut their gas consumption are:

- Lloyds of London, the most important marketplace for insurance in the world turned to North Thames Gas after it has moved into a modern speculatively built office block in 1978. Concerned at the level of gas consumption led to investigations that discovered the design of the air-conditioning control system made it possible for heating and cooking to be on simultaneously and in opposition. It was also found that the frost protection thermostat switched the heating on, when the building was empty and when the temperature dropped to 2°C and remained on until it rose to 7°C. Adjustments in control system to both these systems resulted in a 74 per cent saving.
- Lyons Bakery called in North Eastern Gas after the energy manager at its Wakefield Bakery had attended an energy management course. British Gas engineers improved boiler efficiency and used waste heat to dry baking trays after washing, resulting in a 20 per cent saving.
- BSC Coated Products called in Wales Gas which replaced burners, suggested other plant design changes and achieved a 40 per cent saving.
- Brittania Refined Metals, producers of pure lead, called in South Eastern Gas, which suggested combustion changes in metal melting equipment, resulting in a 38 per cent saving.

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Where to get advice

- **British Gas Marketing Division,** Rivermill House, 152 Grosvenor Road, London SW1V 3JL. 01-821 1444
- **British Gas Conservation Co-odination Department, 326 High Holborn, London WC1V 7PT. 01-821 1444**
- **The Department of Trade and Industry Heat Recovery Consultancy Scheme,** c/o WS Atkins, or details at any DTI regional office.
- **WS Atkins Group Consultants,** Woodcote Grove, Ashley Road, Epsom, Surrey. 03727-26140
- **National Utility Services,** Carolyn House, Dingwall Road, Croydon, Surrey. 01-681 2500
- **Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA) Energy Group,** 66 Portland Place, London W1. 01-580 5533
- **The Energy Efficiency Office,** The Department of Energy, Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1. 01-211 3000

Helping the brewer

Beer on the boil

In the early 1970s as beer consumption in Britain dropped and energy cost soared the brewing industry turned to British Gas to find a way of keeping profit margins up.

The cycnics among you will say that the remedy offered is all visible in the fizziness of some beers. However, the truth is that British Gas energy advisers and other energy conservation specialists have come up with fuel saving schemes which have cut energy consumption by as much as 30 per cent, most of which have had a pay-back period of less than two years.

Beer production is relatively expensive in terms of fuel consumption, accounting for a quarter of a brewery's raw material costs. As the dominant consideration of the brewer is the quality of the product brewers are often reluctant to make change in inefficient processes for fear of affecting quality.

However, independent consultants recommended by British Gas and the Department of Energy, can easily spot savings of at least 10 per cent with the norm from simple good housekeeping changes cutting gas consumption by 16 per cent, or more appropriately getting more work out of the same amount of gas burned.

Martin Fry, head of the energy unit at W. S. Atkins Group Consultants, based at Epsom, said: "Because energy costs have risen in the past few years brewers, who traditionally don't like to alter any process which might endanger their beer have to be convinced by us that the changes we propose do not affect the quality of the end product but do bring about savings.

One of the simpler ways of cutting costs is to reduce the amount of water boiled-off by a per cent. The beer is the same but the energy costs are cut. When traditional brewers boil they do not reuse the steam that comes off and they over boil. Both matters can be dealt with very easily."

W. S. Atkins is now working on a system which will be patented as a result of their research into brewery heating costs which will bring the industry further costs reductions.

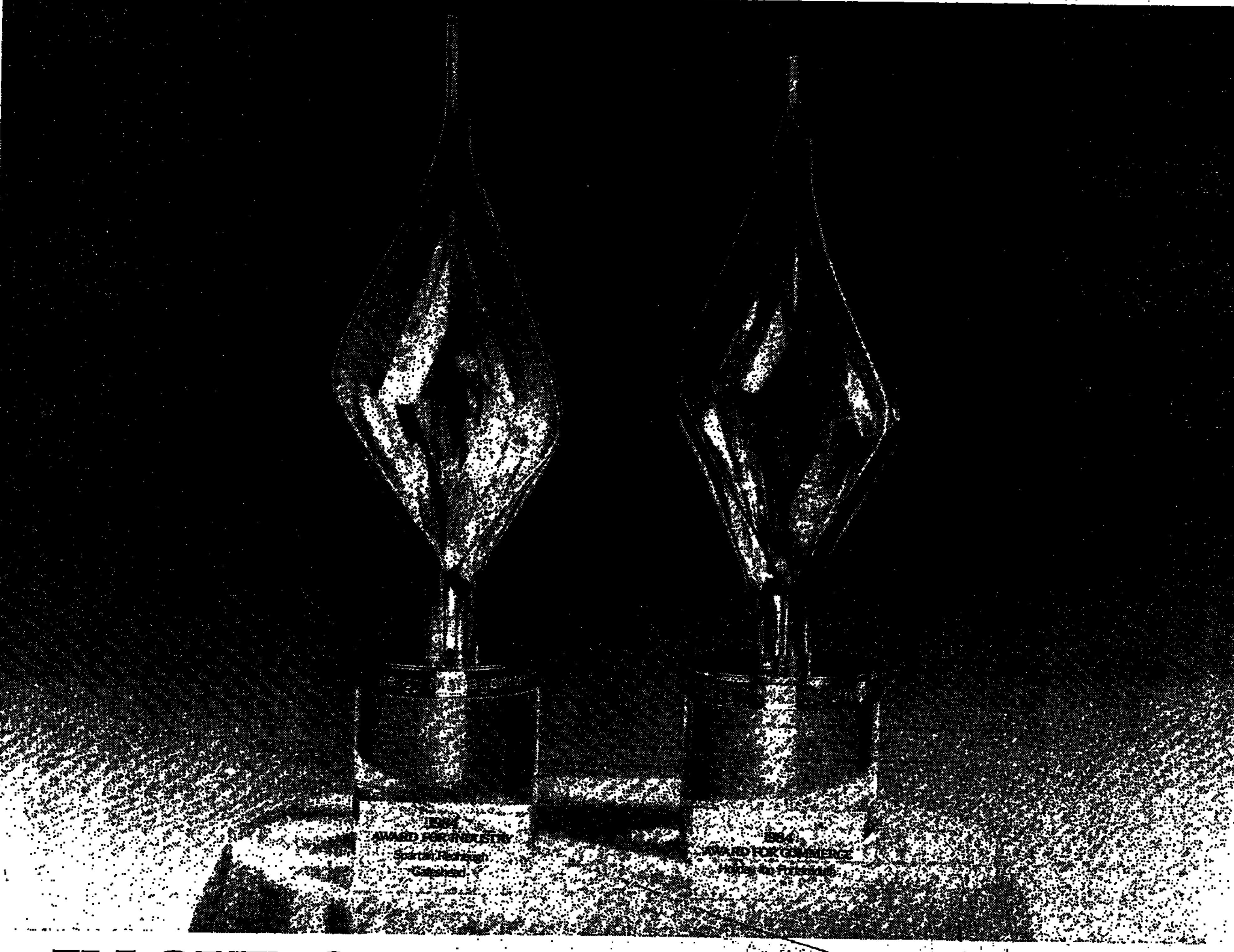
Other major new projects which W.S. Atkins are now working on with the industry include mechanical vapour recompression or open cycle heat pumps systems. Both are means of collecting the waste heat from the top of a brewing copper – hopefully produced in the first place by a modern high-efficiency gas boiler plant.

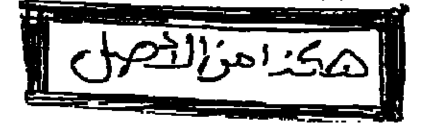
A further development which the company has investigated is a continuous brewing process in which the present system of brewing a batch in a copper is replaced by a continuous heating and cooling cascade reaching peak temperature of 140°C. Heat released from high tempreature evaporation cascades down to provide the source for lower temperature evaporation.

The role that independent consultants can play has been quickly recognised by British Gas and W.S. Atkins has even been appointed by the Department of Trade and Industry to run its Industrial Heat Recovery Consultancy Scheme.

The scheme can provide companies with grants of up to £3,000 for independent consultancy reports on how they can use gas for industrial heating more effectively, and additional grants of up to £5,000 to put into effect the recommendations made by the consultants who work with the client company through W.S. Atkins.

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STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Shares at new high

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Nov 26. Dealings End, Dec 7. § Contango Day, Dec 10. Settlement Day, Dec 17.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

THE TIMES
Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page.

If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card.

You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Your gain or loss
	DRAPERY AND STORES	
1	Elam	
2	Brown (N)	
3	Sumrie Clothes	
4	Grattan	
5	Menzies (John)	
6	Foster Bros	
7	Vantona Viyella	
8	Ellis & Goldstein	
9	Jones (Ernest)	
10	Bremner	
	FOODS	
11	Avana	
12	Brooke Bond	
13	Park Foods	
14	Banks (Sydney C)	
15	Fitch Lc 1	
16	Barr (AG)	
17	Nichols (JN) (Vimto)	
18	RHM	
19	Argyll	
20	Tate & Lyle	
	INDUSTRIALS A – D	
21	Br Syphon	
22	Berisford (SW)	
23	Dalgety	
24	Delta	
25	BET (Dfd)	
26	Cook (Wm)	
27	BBA	
28	De La Rue	
29	Burco Dean	
30	Applied Comp Tech	
	BREWERIES	
31	Clark (Matthew)	
32	Greenall Whitley	
33	SA Breweries	
34	Boddingtons	
35	Whitbread Inv	
36	Bell (Arthur)	
37	Highland Distl	
38	Whitbread 'A'	
39	Distillers	
40	Bass	
© Times Newspapers Limited	Your Daily Total	

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £40,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Weekly Total

Claimants should ring 0254-53272

THE TIMES
Portfolio
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DAILY DIVIDEND
£2,000
Claims required for
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BRITISH FUNDS

1984 High	Low	Stock		Price	Ch'ge	Int. only yld %	Gross Red. yld %
SHORTS (Under Five Years)							

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

UNDATED

INDEX-LINKED

BREWERIES

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
349	280	Gerrard Nat	327 ●	+3	17.1	5.2	9.7
66	45	Guinness Peat	55	..	0.9	1.6	20.2
183	121	Hambros	169	–3	8.3	5.2	16.8
16	9	Do (50p)	213	..	82.8	6.4	13.6
350	235	Hill Samuel	318 ●	..	15.4	4.8	9.0
79½	45½	HK Shanghai	77½	+1	..b	..	..
313	228	Joseph (Leopold)	233	..	16.1	6.9	12.2
178	124	King & Shaxson	172 ●	+2	11.8	6.9	14.8
460	320	Kleinwort Benson	395	+2	17.9	4.6	10.0
542	422	Lloyds	528	..	34.9	6.6	4.4
63	49	Lon Scot Fin	58	+1	3.8	6.6	10.9
42	24	Manson	25	..	1.4	5.7	9.8
418	408	Mercury Secs	478	..	18.4	3.8	8.8
438	277	Midland	354	–3	36.4	10.3	6.9
280	183	Nat Aust Bk	250 ●	+5	..	..	..
598	420	Nat West	579	+7	36.2	6.3	4.5
72	57	Ottoman	£70¼	–	450	6.4	10.8
198	144	Provident	194	..	13.6	7.0	8.3
100	72½	Rea Bros	81	..	1.8	2.2	20.2
20¾	14	Royl Bk Of Can	£17½	+¼	..	..	..
248	184	Royl Bk Of Scot	232	+2	11.0	4.7	8.2
908	635	Schroders	713	+5	23.8	3.3	12.0
370	269	Seccombe M	335 ●	–5	28.6	8.5	11.0
71	44	Smith St Aubyn	66 ●	+8	6.4	9.7	6.0
579	442	Stand Chart	454	..	40.0	8.8	6.3
763	612	Union	738	..	48.6	6.6	12.9
57	42	Wagon	57	..	3.9	6.9	13.4
39½	29½	Wells Fargo	£37½	+¼	..	..	..
255	195	Wintrust	220	..	6.1	2.8	14.8

BUILDING AND ROADS

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
202	156	Aberdeen Constr	162	..	8.4	5.2	9.2
252	185	Amec	245 ●	–1	15.0	6.1	10.0
76	38	Amcliffe	46	..	.. ●	..	7.1
84	79½	Allwoods	84	r +1	5.0b	6.0	24.8
358	233	BPB Industries	280	–15	10.0	3.8	10.0
202	122	Baggeridge Brick	202	..	8.0	4.0	11.2
168	78	Barratt Devs	88	..	10.9	12.4	5.8
45	27	Bailey(Ben) Constr	31 ●	..	2.6	8.3	6.2
		Beechwood	.. f	..	..	..	..
164	116	Bellway	134 ●	..	10.0	7.5	8.8

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

CINEMAS AND TV

DRAPERY AND STORES

ELECTRICALS

FINANCE AND LAND

FOODS

HOTELS AND CATERERS

INDUSTRIALS A – D

E – K

L – R

S – Z

INSURANCE

LEISURE

MINING

MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT

NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLISHERS

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
280	170	Haynes Publishing	280	+10	17.1	6.1	10.2
173	138	Home Counties	138	–2	..	..	..
173	141	Independent	141	..	12.0	8.5	..
514	390	Int Thomson	492	+10	14.0	2.8	14.3
735	410	Link House	738	+8	22.4n	3.1	17.3
242	182	Liverpool	222	–1	15.9	7.1	16.4
600	360	News International	500 ●	..	12.1	2.4	..
850	540	Octopus	650	+10	10.7	1.6	34.2
175	148	Portsmouth Sund	155 ●	–1	5.7	3.7	8.8
348	255	Utd Newspapers	310	+5	20.7n	6.7	11.5
159	73	Webster	136 ●	+4	4.4	3.3	..

OIL

OVERSEAS TRADERS

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERT'G

PROPERTY

SHIPPING

SHOES AND LEATHER

TEXTILES

TOBACCOS

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
308	175	BAT	308	+10	12.6	4.1	8.2
180	133	Imperial	174	..	11.5	6.6	10.8
165	110	Rothmans 'B'	165	+5	8.9	5.4	4.3

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. e Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax-free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

THE TIMES
FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Reaping rich rewards at Cable and Wireless

Cable and Wireless chose an ideal moment yesterday to electrify the market with good results half an hour before the lists closed for British Telecom at 10 o'clock. Interim profits for the half year to September 30 are 25 per cent higher at £109 million. An improvement in pretax margins of more than a point was equally eye-catching. The shares climbed 20p to over 400p – what an excellent investment they have proved since privatization – and look set to go higher. Frustrated Telecom money looking for another outlet in telecommunications would find a good home in the impressive international business Sir Eric Sharp and his team are busily building.

Dedicated Cable and Wireless watchers like Mr Bill Dixon of Scott, Goff Hancock are forecasting full year profits of about £235 million (against £184 million), which gives prospective earnings per share of 30p and a target price-earnings ratio of 13½. Assuming that Telecom goes to a 30p premium BT would be valued at about 11½ times earnings. But C and W is growing twice as fast as BT. No wonder the stock has been nicknamed the rich man's British Telecom.

The trend behind the figures supports the tag. The market has assumed that Cable and Wireless's involvement in the United Kingdom market via Mercury Communications, would push up costs and borrowings before any offsetting revenue starts flowing. This is not so. Mercury is costing only about £1 million a month to set up, while borrowings have not changed significantly since the year-end in March. C and W carries on attacking the United Kingdom telecommunications market without upsetting the equilibrium of its balance sheet.

C and W will also bring its United Kingdom network into operation far faster than outsiders have estimated. It should be working by the early part of next year. Already leading customers are coming in at a significant rate. Whereas BT will constrained for some time by its traditional welfare economics – for example maintaining an excessive staff and servicing vandalized phone booths, Mercury can go straight for the fat margin commmercial telecommunications businss. Not surprisingly, C and W finance director, Mr Ernest Potter, sounds both aggressive and confident about the planned invasion of BT's hitherto protected home market.

The company is fairly taciturn about developments in the United States, another area where the market fears C and W should not tread. US results are included in returns from the Western Hemisphere, where profits were unchanged at £10 million. Dr Potter said yesterday that results reflected costs incurred in building up the TDX and fibre-optic transmission systems. By next year, this shadowy American presence could be transformed into a network stretching from Boston to Houston via New York and Chicago. It would be far bigger than Mercury and potentially a leading money spinner.

Meanwhile, C and W's powerful business in the Far East is still pumping cash into the rest of the group. Involvement in a high growth area like the Pacific Basin means that profits climb steeply as soon as break even point is passed, with very little boost to costs from higher telecommunications traffic. Interim pretaxprofits in the Far East are up 34 per cent to £74 million.

C and W's acquisition of Hong Kong Telephone (Telco), as the C and W director, Mr Brian Pemberton confirmed when I talked with him recently in Hongkong, was "an excellent buy". Rarely do you find companies to buy with high productivity, low tariffs and a well motivated staff of almost uniformly good quality, which are also a technical fit with your own operation and with which you would otherwise come into increasing conflict.

C and W's joint ventures with the Chinese are proceeding broadly according to plan. In time they might prove to have been the most enlightened bridge-building initiatives taken by any British company in the past decade. They are significant not least in acting as a catalyst for British engineering, construction, shipping and banking alive to the great changes taking place in Peking.

Japan is an area where C and W is "trying to fathom the possibilities". The Japanese have set a similar course with their State-owned telecommunications monopoly, NTT, as the Government did with British Telecom. The Tokyo-Osaka corridor, which carries almost half Japan's telecommunications traffic is comparable with London-Birmingham where Mercury will be up and running next year. It is the sort of practical experience that might help C and W find a place in the Japanese market if and when the promised deregulation comes.

Still waiting for the OFT

This week, partners of Deloitte Haskins and Sells will be gathering in a series of informal meetings to discuss in detail the implications of the proposed merger with Price Waterhouse. Next week their potential colleagues at PW will be having similar meetings. Most of the queries about the organization and structure and the impact on the partners' pay cheques can be answered with ease. One crucial question cannot. Will the Office of Fair Trading recommend referral of the merger to the Monopolies Commission?

After two months of investigation by the OFT and numerous meetings with partners from PW and Deloitte it is still not in a position to make a decision. An announcement is "not imminent", the OFT coyly said.

Neither PW nor Deloitte has any clue to which way the OFT will jump. Mr Alex Fletcher's words, delivered ironically at an Institute of Chartered Accountants seminar, about companies seeking confidential guidance on the likelihood of a referral, have a hollow ring in the ears of the PW and Deloitte partners. They must discuss their merger, which if it goes ahead, will have important repercussions for the shape of the practising profession throughout the world, under a cloud of uncertainty. If the OFT refers to the merger, it would effectively put an end to this attempt to create the world's largest accountancy firm.

The OFT's deliberations centre solely on the competition aspects of the merger. this became clear yesterday when one partner told me catagorically that the merger did not qualify under the assets test. Therein lies another irony since this confirms that the OFT is examining only the UK aspects of the merger despite the fact that many of the benefits advanced by the two firms relate to international operations.

Given the importance of the merger for the firms, the clients and the accountancy profession, the OFT is right not to rush its decision. However, if it is so unsure of itself maybe a referral is the right solution, in which case it should say so and say so soon.

Deficit reduction plan would hit US defence spending

From Bailey Morris, Washington

US business groups joined state and local politicians across the country in opposing the Treasury Department's massive tax reform plan which Presidend Reagan ordered more than a year ago but has not yet adopted.

The controversial plan calling for a modified "flat tax" would eliminate many of the tax breaks allowances enjoyed by big businesses and affect adversely the ability of local governments to raise money.

Congressional leaders said yesterday neither the Treasury proposals nor a similar, modified tax reform plan likely to emerge from the White House would stand a chance of passage without Mr Reagan's strong support.

The controversy over the tax plan arose yesterday even as Mr Reagan received a new deficit reduction plan which called, for the first time, for cuts in defence spending over the next several years.

Mr Reagan has said repeatedly that both tax increases and defence spending cuts were "off-limits" as tools to reduce spiraling Federal budget deficits projected at $210 billion this fiscal year.

But officials said yesterday the President may be willing to accept a slower rate of military buildup in the interest of meeting a goal to cut the deficit in half, to an estimated $100 billion, by the fiscal year 1988.

Officials close to the talks said the deficit reduction plan presented to Mr Reagan included severe cuts in domestic spending programmes, many to be eliminated entirely, in addition to selective cuts in defence spending of about $10 billion in the first year and more than $20 billion over the next two years.



Donald Regan: 'Treasury's plan is fair'.

The new defence plan was described as a "standstill" plan which would keep spending on a rising level but not as fast as the Administration estimated last August.

It was certain to be opposed by Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, in a replay of the internal battles over military spending which have erupted in almost every year of Mr Reagan's presidency.

The "core group" of budget advisers to Mr Reagan, which does not include the Defence Secretary, planned to brief cabinet members and Congressional leaders on the new proposals today

The Treasury plan would drop the overall corporate tax rate to 33 per cent from 46 per cent, but it would also eliminate all tax breaks

Mr Donald Regan, the Treasury Secretary, admitted that the plan would shift a large amount of the nation's tax burden from individuals to corporations but he said it was a fair plan because so many corporations are now able to avoid taxes altogether.

Pound slips below $1.20

The dollar remained firm yesterday, in spite of prime rate cuts from 11.75 to 11.25 per cent by several US banks, following Citibank's move on Tuesday. Sterling dropped to $1.1925 at one stage, before closing in London at $1.2025, 65 points down on the day. Sterling was generally vulnerable slipping 0.75 pfennigs against the Deutsche mark to DM3.6850. The sterling index dropped 0.4 to 74.2.

Later in New York, the pound slipped back below $1.20.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1,187.5 up 9.5 (high 1,187.5, low 1,182.8)
FT Index: 929.2 up 3.9
FT Gilts: 82.96 down 0.04
FT All Share: N/A
Bargains: 20,642
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 105.51 up 0.25
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: (latest) 1219.41 down 0.77
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 11,248.08 up 63.96
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1118.63 up 5.90
Amsterdam: 179.4 up 1.6
Sydney: AO Index 751.2 down 1.4
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 1091.6 up 5.5
Brussels: General Index 158.23 up 0.02
Paris: CAC Index 181.5 up 0.3
Zurich: SKA General 313.60 upwn 0.06

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling
Index 74.2 down 0.4 (range 74.0-74.1)
$1.2025 down 65pts
DM 3.6850 down 0.0075
FrF 11.2825 down 0.03
Yen 295 down 1.75

Dollar
Index 142.4 up 0.7
DM 3.0610 up 0.0095

NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.1997
Dollar DM 3.0750

INTERNATIONAL
ECU £0.604506
SDR £0.823450

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9¾-9½
Finance houses base rate 11
Discount market loans week fixed 9½
3 month interbank 9 13/16-9 11/16

Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9 7/16-9 1/16
3 month DM 5 11/16-5 9/16
3 month Fr F11⅛-10⅞

US rates
Bank prime rate 11.75-11.25
Fed funds 8 11/16
Treasury long bond 103 11/32-103 15/32

ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period October 3 to November 6, 1984, inclusive: 10.616 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $329.10 pm $329.00
close $330.50–331.50 (£275.75–276.75)
New York (latest): $330.05
Krugerrand* (per coin): $340.00–341.50 (£283.75–285.00)
Sovereigns* (new): $77.50–78.50 (£64.50–65.50)
*Excludes VAT

EEC plans retaliation against US steel curbs

From Ian Murray Brussels

Tough retaliation against the United States for stopping EEC shipments of steel pipes and tubes is being prepared by the European Commission.

Although Viscount Etienne Davignon, the commissioner involved, denied yesterday that this was a trade war, he said the Community had to react against the way the US Administration had "brutally turned down Commission proposals in a protectionist and discriminatory way".

The United States announced on Tuesday that it could not accept a Community offer to limit its tube and pipe exports to just 7.6 per cent of the American market. Instead it meant to block any further imports this year and to allow the Community to supply up to only 5.9 per cent of the market in future.

This was the amount which the EEC in a letter to the US Administration in 1982 said it would seek to retain. At the same tine it was negotiating a formal agreement, limiting its exports of carbon steel to America.

Since then the United States market has rapidly outstripped the ability of its own industry to supply pipes and tubes. EEC provided 8.2 per cent of the total requirement in 1983 and is set to take 14.6 per cent of the market this year.

Although the US International Trade Commission has said that this does not damage the American industry, the Administration has now decided to hold the EEC exports down to the figure set out in the 1982 letter.

Viscount Davignon said angrily yesterday that this was nothing but a protectionist act,

The EEC has already taken retaliatory action against the United States for imposing discriminatory duties on speciality steels. These include restrictions on imports of American goods such as sports equipment and chemicals.

But it is now considering attacking more sensitive products, such as maize gluton feed – a commodity which the powerful American farm lobby wants to be able to sell in unlimited quantities to the EEC.

Market soars on Telecom euphoria

By William Kay, City Editor

The remarkable success of the £3.9 billion British Telecom share sale helped to send the London stock market to a record high level yesterday.

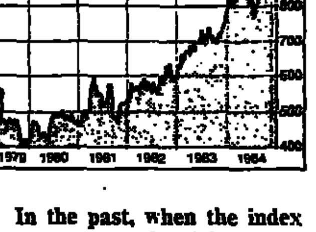
While BT's bankers were able to declare that the world's biggest share flotation had been oversubscribed, both the Financial Times 30-share industrial ordinary index and the FT-SE 100-share index broke new ground: the 30-share index rose 3.9 to 929.2, and the FT-SE rose 9.5 to 1,187.5.

Dealers, already scenting another fall in interest rates, marked prices up further as it became clear that the big institutional investors are going to have millions of pounds returned to them by Kleinwort, Benson, the merchant bank organizing the allocation of BT shares.

This, so the bulls' argument runs, means that these institutions are going to have to find other hom for that money, by buying shares in other leading equities.

The mood was helped by a late surge of buying from across the Atlantic. This week's fall in the sterling-dollar exchange rate has made the Americans' favourite British shares that much cheaper to them.

The chart records the course of the Thatcher bull market, taking share prices up in an almost uninterrupted straight line since the autumn of 1979. But chart analysts were warning that the recent trend looks ominously like the dreaded "double top".



In the past, when the index has hit record highs twice within a few weeks, there has often followed a long decline into the next bear market.

Such calculations are complicated by the Financial Times announcement that it is to change two of the 30 constituents of its principal index. Both set precedents.

British Telecom is to be inserted on only its second day's trading on the market, next Tuesday. At the same time, National Westminster Bank will join the index, the first time a financial equity has been admitted into what was originally intended to be confined to "manufacturing and mining". The change of heart, after 49 years of the index, reflects the growing influence of the service sector.

Market report, page 23

● MR REGINALD DAY, a former official at the Department of Industry's companies investigation branch, has been appointed by the Government to tighten up contract tendering procedures at the Property Services Agency which manages £10 billion of Government property. The PSA has been criticized for fraud and corruption in its ranks.

BP delays Johnson Matthey bid

By Peter Wilson-Smith Banking Correspondent

The unwillingness of Rustenburg Platinum and its main shareholder, Johannesburg Consolidated, to disclose information about Rustenburg's platinum contracts with Johnson Matthey plc is delaying BP's decision on whether to bid for Johnson Matthey plc.

BP announced yesterday it would not be able to reach a decision before December 6, when shareholders in Johnson Matthey plc are due to vote on a £25 million capital injection for the ailing group and increases in its borrowing powers. The BP statement followed and announcement from Johnson Matthey plc which said the consent of third parties was being sought before further information could be given to BP.

In an attempt to kill speculation that BP's long silence signalled alarm at what it had learnt about Johnson Matthey plc, the Johnson Matthey board said the delay was "of no significance".

Shares in Johnson Matthey plc recovered from 68p to close at 75p, still 5p lower on the day, after the announcement.

Johnson Matthey plc has close ties with Rustenburg as sole marketing agent and a refiner of its platinum. BP is believed to have requested information about this key part of Johnson Matthey plc's business some time ago.

Although Rustenburg and Johannesburg Consolidated do not seem to have refused the information outright, they appear reluctant to divulge it.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Henderson sells stake in HBM

Henderson Administration is selling its 50 per cent shareholding in Henderson Baring Management to Baring Brothers for an undisclosed sum. HBM, equally owned by Henderson and Baring since 1977, provides investment services mainly in Far Eastern securities.

Henderson wants to expand into the US pension fund (ERISA) market and will be unable to do so unless it is independent of Barings. It plans to build up its own Far Eastern team.

HBM owns 50 per cent of Baring International Investment. Tempus, page 23.

● MEPC's pretax profits rose by £4.8 million to £45.15 million for the year ended September 30. Earnings per share rose by 18.3 per cent to 426p and net asset value by 9.5 per cent. The portfolio was revalued at £1.24 billion from £1.12 billion last year. A final dividend of 6.5p will make a total of 9p for the year against 8p last year. Gross rental income rose to £117.17m from £101.8m. Tempus, page 23

● ILLINGWORTH MORRIS is not paying a dividend for the six months to September 30, as last year. Pretax profits climbed from £1.1 million to £1.9 million. Tempus, page 23

● THE FLICK industrial group, which is at the centre of a political bribery scandal in West Germany, said it expects to exceed last year's profit of DM294.6 million marks (£80 million).

SE agrees to dual capacity for IDs

Dual capacity is about to be allowed on the stock market trading floor for the first time since 1909. In a break with tradition, the Stock Exchange has agreed to allow stockjobbers, who trade as principals, also to act as agents and will allow stockbrokers to set up a pitch and make markets on their own account.

The facility will be given only to the new International Dealerships and be confined to foreign stocks. The Stock Exchange Council will consider detailed rules next Tuesday.

International Dealerships were permitted from April 9 is year, allowing brokers and jobbers to negotiate commission rates and make markets in foreign stocks. At the time, the IDs were to operate off the trading floor, but three jobbers – Wedd Durlacher, Pinchin Denny and Smith Bros – have recently requested that they be allowed to act as agents from the floor itself. They may start to do so late next week.

However, it will not be a facility taken up by S. G. Warburg, Rowe Pitman and Akroyd International Dealership

NIESR forecasts 8% inflation and 300,000 more jobless

By Sarah Hogg, Economics Editor

Britain is not heading for another recession, according to a new forecast by the National Institute for Economic and Social Research. But unemployment will continue to rise, by a further 300,000 between 1984 and 1986, and inflation will accelerate, rising to 6.5 per cent next year and increasing to more than 8 per cent by the end of the 1980s.

The National Institute's forcast for economic growth next year is only marginally lower than the Treasury's, implying an increase in national output of 3.3 per cent. But it is significantly more pessimistic on inflation and discouraging on unemployment.

With no change in economic policies, the National Institute's "medium-term" forecast suggests that Britain's growth rate will slow down to 1.4 per cent in 1986 and remain just below this level for the next three years. The forecast says unemployment will rise and Britain's current account balance of payments will move steadily deeper into the red (whereas the Treasury is forecasting a current account surplus of £2.5 billion in 1985).

Rising unemployment and slow growth combine to produce a forecast for the public sector borrowing requirement which increases to £12.7 billion in 1989, while the Treasury's medium-term projection implies the PSBR remains at £7 billion for the rest of the decade.

The National Institute's forecast for Britain is based on a world outlook suggesting a gradual slowdown in growth, led by the US. For the industrial world as a whole, the National Institute forecasts growth of 3.1 per cent in 1985, compared with 4.7 per cent for 1984, falling to only 2.2 per cent in 1986.

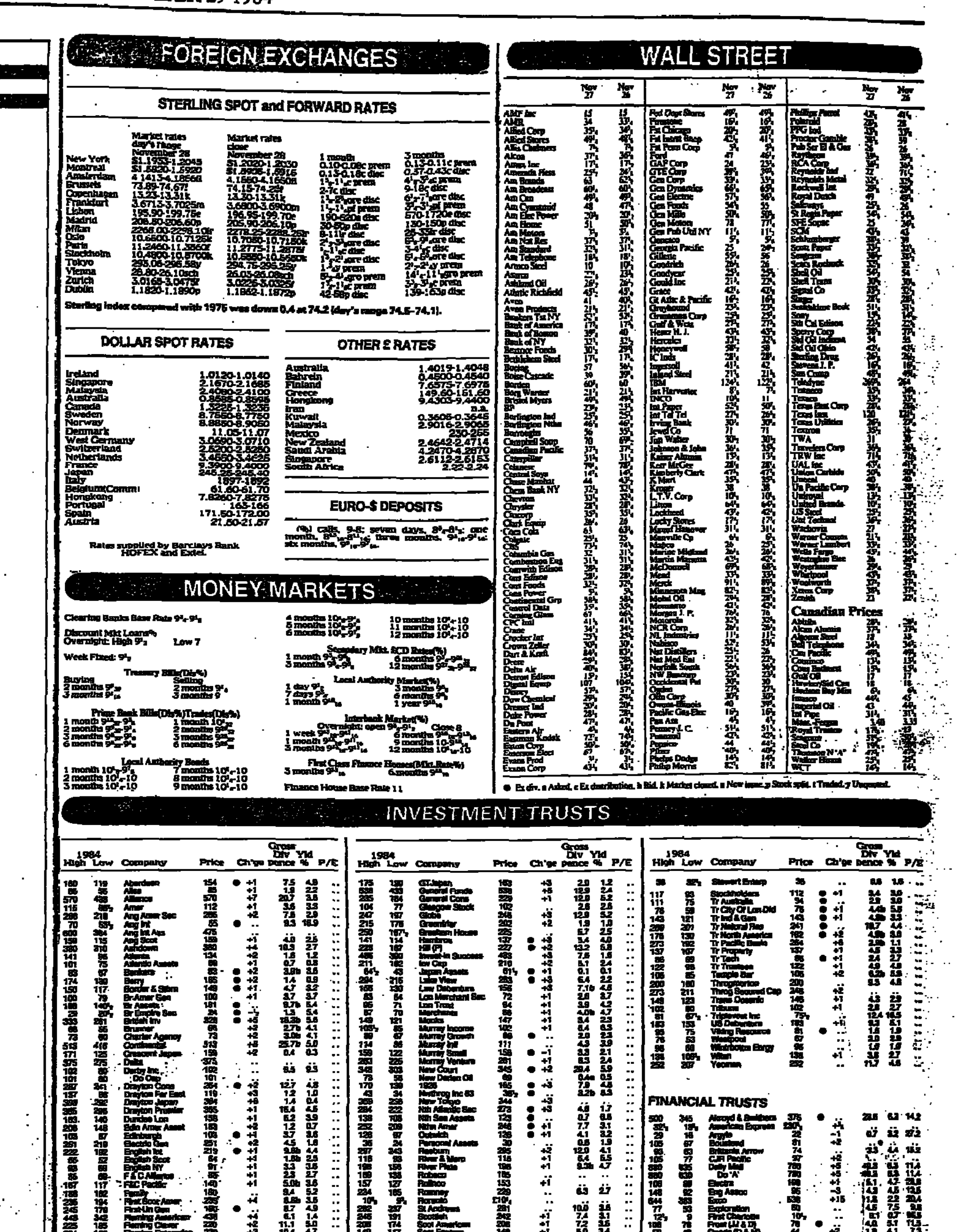
American growth, in the National Institute's view, will slow from 7 per cent for 1984 as a whole to only 3.5 per cent next year, dropping to 1.5 per cent in 1986. Europe continues to expand at a modest 2-2.5 per cent. World trade estimated to have increased 7.5 per cent in 1984, slows down to a 4.5 per cent growth rate by 1986.

The review includes some detailed comparisons of British and American Labour markets, together with analysis of high unemployment and economic recovery in Britain in the 1930s.

The authors conclude slower wage growth in the United States is not evidence of greater wage "flexibility" with respect to the high level of unemployment, but the wage "stickiness" created by long-term overlapping wage contracts.

A special survey concludes productivity in British manufacturing increased faster than in principal competitor countries during 1981-83, but more slowly than in other countries during the preceding decade.

However, Britain's share of world markets continued to decline during 1981-83, as it had done during 1971-81.



FOREIGN EXCHANGES

STERLING SPOT and FORWARD RATES

	Market rates day's range November 28	Market rates close November 28	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.1955-1.2045	$1.2020-1.2030	0.10-0.08c prem	0.13-0.11c prem
Montreal	$1.5820-1.5920	$1.5905-1.5915	0.13-0.18c disc	0.37-0.43c disc
Amsterdam	4.1413-4.1856fl	4.1550-4.1650fl	1⅝-1¼c prem	4⅛-3⅝c prem
Brussels	73.89-74.67f	74.15-74.25f	2-7c disc	9-18c disc
Copenhagen	13.23-13.31k	13.30-13.31k	1¼-2¾ore disc	6½-7½ore disc
Frankfurt	3.6713-3.7025m	3.6800-3.6900m	1⅛-1¼pf prem	3⅞-3½pf prem
Lisbon	195.90-199.75e	196.95-199.70e	190-620e disc	570-1720e disc
Madrid	206.80-206.60p	205.90-206.10p	30-50p disc	130-150p disc
Milan	2268.00-2298.10lr	2278.25-2288.25lr	8-11lr disc	25-33lr disc
Oslo	10.6500-10.7125k	10.7050-10.7150k	2¼-3⅝ore disc	6⅞-9¼ore disc
Paris	11.2460-11.3560f	11.2775-11.2875f	⅝-1¼c disc	3-4¼c disc
Stockholm	10.4800-10.5700k	10.5550-10.5650k	1⅜-2¼ore disc	5¼-6⅝ore disc
Tokyo	295.06-296.58y	294.75-295.25y	1⅛y prem	2⅞-2⅝y prem
Vienna	25.80-26.10sch	26.03-26.08sch	6⅞-4⅝gro prem	14¼-11¼gro prem
Zurich	3.0165-3.0475f	3.0225-3.0325f	1⅜-1¼c prem	3⅞-3⅝c prem
Dublin	1.1820-1.1890p	1.1862-1.1872p	42-58p disc	139-163p disc

Sterling index compared with 1975 was down 0.4 at 74.2 (day's range 74.5-74.1).

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

Ireland	1.0120-1.0140
Singapore	2.1670-2.1685
Malaysia	2.4080-2.4100
Australia	0.8585-0.8595
Canada	1.3225-1.3235
Sweden	8.7550-8.7750
Norway	8.8850-8.9050
Denmark	11.05-11.07
West Germany	3.0690-3.0710
Switzerland	2.5200-2.5250
Netherlands	3.4550-3.4625
France	9.3900-9.4000
Japan	245.25-245.40
Italy	1897-1892
Belgium(Comm)	61.60-61.70
Hongkong	7.8260-7.8275
Portugal	165-166
Spain	171.50-172.00
Austria	21.50-21.57

Rates supplied by Barclays Bank HOFEX and Extel.

OTHER £ RATES

Australia	1.4019-1.4048
Bahrein	0.4500-0.4540
Finland	7.6575-7.6975
Greece	149.60-151.60
Hongkong	9.4303-9.4400
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.3605-0.3645
Malaysia	2.9016-2.9065
Mexico	230-255
New Zealand	2.4642-2.4714
Saudi Arabia	4.2470-4.2870
Singapore	2.6112-2.6153
South Africa	2.22-2.24

EURO-$ DEPOSITS

(%) calls, 9-8; seven days, 8¾-8½; one month, 8 13/16-8 11/16; three months, 9 3/16-9 1/16; six months, 9 5/16-9 3/16.

MONEY MARKETS

Clearing Banks Base Rate 9¾-9½

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 9½ Low 7

Week Fixed: 9½

Treasury Bills (Dis%)
Buying: 2 months 9 7/32; 3 months 9 3/16
Selling: 2 months 9¼; 3 months 9

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)
1 month 9 13/32-9⅜ — 1 month 10 1/32
2 months 9 7/32-9¼ — 2 months 9 25/32
3 months 9 5/32-9⅛ — 3 months 9 25/32
6 months 9 3/32-9⅛ — 6 months 9 25/32

Local Authority Bonds
1 month 10⅛-9⅞ — 7 months 10¼-10
2 months 10¼-10 — 8 months 10¼-10
3 months 10¼-10 — 9 months 10¼-10

4 months 10⅛-9⅞ — 10 months 10¼-10
5 months 10⅛-9⅞ — 11 months 10¼-10
6 months 10⅛-9⅞ — 12 months 10¼-10

Secondary Mkt. $CD Rates (%)
1 month 9⅜-9¼ — 6 months 9⅝-9 15/32
3 months 9⅜-9¼ — 12 months 9 27/32-9 23/32

Local Authority Market (%)
1 day 9½ — 3 months 9⅝
7 days 9⅝ — 6 months 9⅝
1 month 9 15/16 — 1 year 9 15/16

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: open 9¾-9½ Close 8
1 week 9 13/16-9 11/16 — 6 months 9 15/16-9 13/16
1 month 9 13/16-9 11/16 — 9 months 10-9 13/16
3 months 9 13/16-9 11/16 — 12 months 10⅛-10

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate %)
3 months 9 15/16 — 6 months 9 15/16

Finance House Base Rate 11

WALL STREET

[illegible]

● Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
160	119	Aberdeen	154	● +1	7.5	4.9	..
85	56	Alisa	85	+1	1.9	2.2	..
570	435	Alliance	570	+7	20.7	3.6	..
115	85½	Amer	112	+1	3.6	3.3	..
298	218	Ang Amer Sec	265	+2	7.8	2.9	..
70	53½	Ang Int	55	● ..	9.3	16.9	..
600	384	Ang Int Ass	475	..	..	..	..
159	115	Ang Scot	159	+1	4.0	2.5	..
380	310	Ashdown	380	+4	10.3	2.7	..
141	95	Atlanta	134	+2	1.6	1.2	..

1984 High	Low	Company	Price
175	130	GT Japan	163
538	433	General Funds	538
235	184	General Cons	229
104	77	Glasgow Stock	102
247	197	Globe	245
215	176	Greenfriar	202
250	167½	Gresham House	225
141	114	Hambros	137
228	187	Hill (P)	227
485	390	Invest in Success	483

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FINANCIAL TRUSTS

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مكبر من الأصل

STOCK MARKET REPORT

ICI leads shares' upward spiral

By Derek Pain and Pam Spooner

Enthusiasm for the British Telecom share sale spilled over into the stock markets again yesterday, helping both the FT-30 and FT-SE 100 indices to new records.

The FT-SE 100 was up 9.5 points to 1187.5, and the 30 share marker showed a 3.9-point gain to 929.2.

Continued hopes of more cuts in interest rates, and a spreading belief that the miners' strike is past the worst – in terms of damage to the economy – also boosted sentiment on Throgmorton Street.

Imperial Chemical Industries was one of the best movers on the top 30 lists, taking heart from kind words from de Zoete & Bevan, the stockbroker. De Zoete met the company earlier this week and came away as convinced as ever that the shares are undervalued.

Yesterday, the share price touched 682p in response to support from the broker, but later closed at 680p, up 8p on the day.

Nevertheless, ICI is unlikely to see a full re-rating of its shares in the short-term, given the downturn for the plastics and petro-chemical industry which analysts reckon is on the cards. De Zoete, however, expect ICI earnings to hold up well in any such market decline.

British Petroleum recovered some of the ground lost recently, rising 10p to 493p, as the oil market heard news which might help world spot prices.

The Russians say they may not be able to deliver as much oil as promised to the West under present contracts, and may even cut oil deliveries entirely, invoking the "force majeure" clause. That could put the squeeze on gas-oil supplies next month.

The Soviet Union exports about 1.8 million to 2 million barrels a day to the West, and itself needs strong oil prices to keep up the inflow of foreign currency.

Beecham Group was still enjoying Wednesday's half-year profits news, and the shares rose *another 10p to 378p*, making a two-day gain of 23p.

American investors looked to be active again, helping in the share price rises for **Glaxo Holdings** and **Hanson Trust**, among others. Glaxo rose 17p to 1042p, while Hanson went 6p better to 282p.

Lucas Industries, who also reported profit figures recently, *stay on buyers' lists, and the* shares were 5p up at 285p.

Bowater Industries and **TI Group** were among the *handful* of leading shares to hold the indices back. Both these share prices dropped ahead of their displacement by two newcomers to the leader lists.

British Telecom and National Westminster Bank will take their places in the op 30 next week.

Bowater fell 2p to 193p, and **TI Group** went 6p down to 238p. Prospective newcomer NatWest showed appreciation of the new status with a run up to 587p before settling for a 7p rise to 579p.

Supermarkets were strong with Tesco leading the way with *a 7p jump to 236p*. Takeover talks again swirled around **Rowntree Mackintosh**, the sweets group. The shares were at one time up 14p on suggested American interest. They closed 6p up at 354p.

Cadbury Schweppes jumped 3p to 160p and **Maynards**, *once* the target for Mr Lew Cartier, edged ahead 10p to 270p on talk that a new bidder lurked.

Debenhams, in early trade, moved ahead 2p to 220p but then settled at about 219p. Other stores moved ahead.

Government stocks suffered another quiet day with little interest. Conventional stocks closed mixed but inflation gilts created a modest stir, scoring gains of up to £½.

Trusthouse Forte was again influenced by talk that it could be tempted to sell its Savoy Hotel stake, gaining 1p to 145p. Savoy 'A' shares moved up 5p to 378p but the high voting 'B' shares, an exceedingly narrow market, were unchanged at £90.

Other hotel stocks continued to be influenced by the outbreak of takeover fever in the industry.

Queens Moat Houses climbed 2½p to a 54½p peak and **Stakis**, the Scottish group, was 2p stronger at 129p.

Breweries were firm with **Bass** reaching a new peak and **Grand Metropolitan** continuing to recover from its Monday uncertainty.

Intervision Video, the video and films group, said yesterday that it would incur "a substantial loss" this year because of a sharp decline in sales of videos to dealers. But the news came as no surprise and the shares were unmoved at a lowly 10p. Since the beginning of the year, the industry has experienced a fall of between 15 and 20 per cent in video sales.

Intervision said that in common with other distributors, sales to dealers had "suffered a serious decline" bringing into question the carrying value of the company's *film* and tape libraries and the value attributed to goodwill. Extensive special write downs will be made in the accounts for the year to the end of this month as a result and no dividend will be paid this year.

Henderson Administration, *the financial group, advanced* 23p to 503p on the 42 per cent profits upsurge.

Johnson Matthey had another difficult session, at one *time down to 68p, and* **Saatchi and Saatchi** jumped 30p to 905p on talk that it plans to take over the Hedger Mitchell Stark advertising agency.

Cullen's Stores was again strong on the takeover battle and suggestions of a fourth *bidder entering the arena*. The "A" shares rose 5p to 375p and the all-powerful voters gained 15p to 495p.

USM newcomer **Access Satellite International** *again* shrugged off its critics climbing above the 200p mark. The shares came to market via a 160p tender offer.

Godfrey Davies, the Ford Main dealer which has been building up its park homes operations, gained 6p to 110p on chatter that it intended to sell its motor interests. Not true, said Mr Cecil Redfern, chairman. Davis is, however, closing its workshop at Neasden Lane, London, retaining only a sales depot there. The freehold site covers five acres.

Tootal Group must be worried that a takeover bid will soon materialize. The textile group, where Australian interests have built up a 7.3 per cent shareholding, has called off a meeting with investment analysts, due today, to avoid compromising any future action.

TEMPUS

Dallas episode leaves MEPC disappointed

Dallas may conjure up a glossy soap opera reflecting the glamorous life of US oil tycoons, but for MEPC the view is blurred by the fact that those very tycoons have not been taking the amount of commercial and industrial space thay used to.

MEPC admits that its ventures in Houston and Dallas have not been raging successes and they are likely to be sold when the market picks up. On the other hand, the property company's portfolio in Minneapolis is good and MEPC has benefited from the strength of the US and Australian dollar against the pound.

Almost 15 pr cent of the companys rise in earnings is attributed to currency movements in the last year. MEPC will be looking for more opportunities in the US, but will be concentrate its search in larger cities.

The Australian portfolio looks interesting now that MEPC has a 49.9 per cent stake *in Australian Shopping Centres*, the property unit trust. The company is selling four properties to raise A$10-12 million (£7.14-8.57 million) which will be invested in expanding one of the trust's schemes with more growth *potential*.

Back in the United Kingdom, investors can feel happy that MEPC's portfolio, representing 58.4 per cent of the total value, is not encumbered with too many 1960s office blocks needing large scale refurbishment, although the company will continue to upgrade the portfolio. MEPC intends developing £40 million of British property next year in addition to the £84 million of commitments it already has.

A sharp lookout should be kept for Oriem Estates, its trading subsidiary with entrepreneurial instincts. MEPC's shares fell 11p to 324p probably due to over-valuation in the sector.

Illingworth, Morris

Mr Alan Lewis, having secured control of Illingworth, Morris late last year and put behind him the acrimonious disputes which had bedevilled the company, has set about the task of restoring fortunes relatively unhindered.

Yesterday's interim pretax profits of £1.9 million were animpressive £800,000 up from this time last year but the results do not signify the securing of a sound financial base.

Once again, shareholders are deprived of a divident payment to allow a build-up of reserves and there is an ominous *warning of the need to conserve* resources further. Further rationalization and disposal may well be in the pipeline.

The company is moving in the right direction. The trading climate has allowed an increase in sales and improvements in production efficiency have aided profitability.

The ordinary shares were down 1p to 53p on the results and "A" shares unchanged at 52p recognising there is still a lot of work to be done.

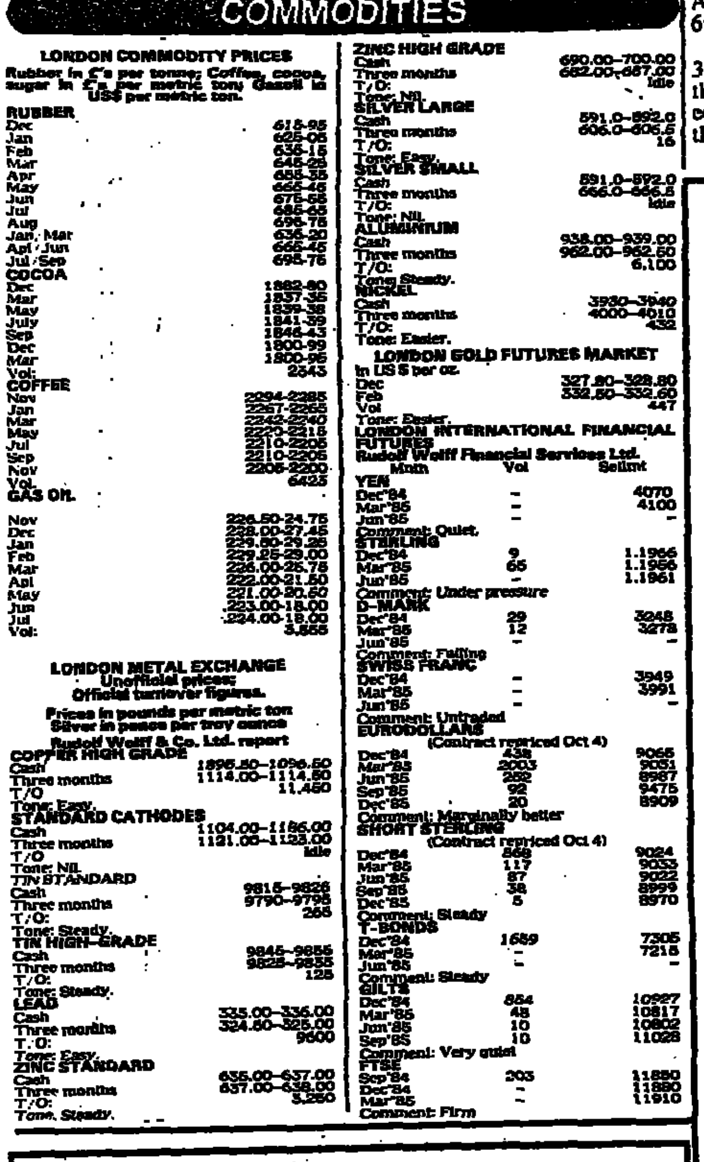
Henderson Admin.

Shares of Henderson Administration, the investment management group, raced ahead to a high of 503p, up 23p, on interim pretax profits to the end of September 43 per cent higher at £4.7 million.

Henderson has ridden out turbulent stock markets, including the horror of the May collapse, better than expected, although profits are 15 per cent down on last year's second half.

Funds under management have risen to £2.04 billion against £1.7 billion at the end of March last, with pension fund money rising fastest to £570 million against £410 million. Unit trust market share has increased to 6.16 per cent at a time of intense competition and high redemption, due to profit-taking. Management fees have risen to 52 per cent of profits against 44 per cent last year. The improving trend in the quality of earnings is expected to continued.

COMMODITIES



LONDON COMMODITY PRICES

Rubber in £'s per tonne; Coffee, cocoa, sugar in £'s per metric ton; Gasoil in US$ per metric ton.

RUBBER	
Dec	618-95
Jan	625-05
Feb	635-15
Mar	645-25
Apr	655-35
May	665-45
Jun	675-55
Jul	685-65
Aug	695-75
Jan/Mar	635-20
Apl/Jun	665-45
Jul/Sep	695-75
COCOA	
Dec	1882-80
Mar	1837-35
May	1839-38
July	1841-39
Sep	1846-43
Dec	1800-99
Mar	1800-95
Vol:	2343
COFFEE	
Nov	2294-2285
Jan	2257-2255
Mar	2242-2240
May	2220-2218
Jul	2210-2205
Sep	2210-2205
Nov	2205-2200
Vol.	6425
GAS OIL	
Nov	226.50-24.75
Dec	228.00-27.45
Jan	229.50-29.25
Feb	229.25-29.00
Mar	226.00-25.75
Apl	222.00-21.50
May	221.00-20.50
Jun	223.00-18.00
Jul	224.00-18.00
Vol:	3,565

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Unofficial prices;
Official turnover figures.
Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in pence per troy ounce
Rudolf Wolff & Co. Ltd. report

COPPER HIGH GRADE	
Cash	1095.50-1096.50
Three months	1114.00-1114.50
T/O	11,450
Tone: Easy.	
STANDARD CATHODES	
Cash	1104.00-1186.00
Three months	1121.00-1123.00
T/O	Idle
Tone: NIL	
TIN STANDARD	
Cash	9815-9826
Three months	9790-9795
T/O:	265
Tone: Steady.	
TIN HIGH-GRADE	
Cash	9845-9855
Three months	9825-9855
T/O:	125
Tone: Steady.	
LEAD	
Cash	335.00-336.00
Three months	324.50-325.00
T/O:	9600
Tone: Easy.	
ZINC STANDARD	
Cash	635.00-637.00
Three months	637.00-638.00
T/O:	3,250
Tone. Steady.	
ZINC HIGH GRADE	
Cash	690.00-700.00
Three months	682.00-687.00
T/O:	Idle
Tone: Nil.	
SILVER LARGE	
Cash	591.0-592.0
Three months	606.0-606.5
T/O:	16
Tone: Easy.	
SILVER SMALL	
Cash	591.0-592.0
Three months	666.0-666.5
T/O:	Idle
Tone: Nil.	
ALUMINIUM	
Cash	938.00-939.00
Three months	962.00-962.50
T/O:	6,100
Tone: Steady.	
NICKEL	
Cash	3930-3940
Three months	4000-4010
T/O:	432
Tone: Easier.	

LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET
In US $ per oz.

Dec	327.80-328.80
Feb	332.50-332.60
Vol	447
Tone: Easier.	

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES
Rudolf Wolff Financial Services Ltd.

Mnth	Vol	Setlmt
YEN		
Dec'84	–	4070
Mar'85	–	4100
Jun'85	–	–
Comment: Quiet.		
STERLING		
Dec'84	9	1.1966
Mar'85	65	1.1956
Jun'85	–	1.1961
Comment: Under pressure		
D-MARK		
Dec'84	29	3248
Mar'85	12	3278
Jun'85	–	–
Comment: Falling		
SWISS FRANC		
Dec'84	–	3949
Mar'85	–	3991
Jun'85	–	–
Comment: Untraded		
EURODOLLARS (Contract repriced Oct 4)		
Dec'84	438	9065
Mar'85	2003	9051
Jun'85	282	8987
Sep'85	92	9475
Dec'85	20	8909
Comment: Marginally better		
SHORT STERLING (Contract repriced Oct 4)		
Dec'84	868	9024
Mar'85	117	9033
Jun'85	87	9022
Sep'85	38	8999
Dec'85	5	8970
Comment: Steady		
T-BONDS		
Dec'84	1689	7305
Mar'85	–	7215
Jun'85	–	–
Comment: Steady		
GILTS		
Dec'84	854	10927
Mar'85	48	10817
Jun'85	10	10802
Sep'85	10	11028
Comment: Very quiet		
FTSE		
Sep'84	203	11880
Dec'84	–	11890
Mar'85	–	11910
Comment: Firm		

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● THOMAS LOCKER (HOLDINGS): *Half-year to Sept 30.* Interim dividend 0.375p (same). Figs in £000. Turnover 13,803 (12,537). Pretax profit 1,047 (940). The board reports that group order books are higher than at the start of this year and *provided* the economic situation in Britain does not deteriorate, the profit for the second half-year should exceed the first.

● TRICENTROL'S unaudited results for the three months ended September 30 show a net profit, before extraordinary charge, of £10.2 million, compared with £7.3 million in the same period of 1983. For the nine months ended September 30, the net profit is £21.5 million (£16.1 million).

● CHARTERHOUSE ROTHSCHILD PACIFIC INVESTMENT FUND: Results for six months to September 30. No interim. (Figures in £000). Pretax net revenue 315. Including income from investments 82, interest receivable 836 and after gross loss on dealing activities 222. Tax 142. *Available for distribution* 173. Earnings per share 0.35p. Net asset value 104.8p at September 30 and 103.8p at November 20.

COMMERCIAL PROPERTY

Beckwith brothers rope in money men

By Judith Huntley

LET, the expanding property company, may have found the formula for success in the City's changing financial market

London & Edinburgh Trust, the property development and investment company which came to the market a year ago this month, may have pulled off another coup in the London office market.

The company is having preliminary talks with Norwich Union Insurance over the long term funding of its planned 249,000 sq ft office development at Ropemaker Street, *Islington, on the edge of the* City.

LET hopes to win planning consent for the building today. In return for planning permission, LET will have to *provide a crèche.*

LET is cleverly designing the offices so that they can be built, occupied and funded in two distinct blocks separated by the ubiquitous atrium.

Norwich Union will say no more than that it is having early talks with the developer but it is believed that a figure of £30 million will be involved. Short term finance is being put up by Chase Manhattan Bank which was also involved in the group's development of Billingsgate Market and adjoining site, now let to Samuel Montagu, the merchant bank.

Chase Manhattan is not the only partner to be involved in both projects. The Covells, Matthews, Wheatley Partnership is the architect for both schemes and Hillier Parker, the chartered surveyor, is acting for both developments.

LET is paying £19 million for the Ropemaker Street site which it bought from Barranquilla Investments. Barranquilla was in the process of refurbishing the building when LET offered to buy the site. LET, which will demolish the building, is developing Ropemaker Street with Balfour Beatty.

Ropemaker Street is being designed to cope with the demands of the financial agglomerates for large open dealing floors and high quality office space. It was a requirement of *Chase Manhattan that* the developer canvass opinion in the City about future space requirements.

LET's and Hillier Parker's ability to get a tenant for *Billingsgate Market* so quickly took the property world by surprise and it is now looking to see who will buy the scheme. At Ropemaker Street LET is thinking along the lines of giving an *institution*, possibly Norwich Union, 80 to 90 per cent of the income with the fund having the option to buy LET's share at a yield of 6 to 6.5 per cent.

LET's links witht the financial institutions of the City will not only be on the property side. The company intends developing its financial services operation, a project that will no doubt be helped by the appointment of Mr Stuart McDonald, a former director of N M Rothschild & Son, the City accepting house. Mr McDonald is now joint managing director with Mr Peter and Mr John Beckwith, the brothers who own 50 per cent of LET and are its guiding force.

Mr McDonald's links in the City – he specialized in property investment bids and mergers – will be invaluable to LET in its new and existing ventures. He is not the only new member to join the LET team. A former pension fund manager, as yet unnamed, will also be joining soon.

Mr Peter Beckwith says there are several reasons for the increasing emphasis on financial services. One is the desire to even out the lumpy nature of profits from property dealing and investment. LET is looking for a more even cash flow.

This should be helped by the sale of some of its properties.

The Civil Aviation Authority's pension fund has bought the 70,000 sq ft Royal Berkshire House, Reading, let to British Telecom's Yellow Pages, at what is believed to be a 5 per cent yield. Abinger House in Dorking, Surrey, let to a subsidiary of GKN, has also been sold at a yield of 5.5 per cent and LET's 11,000 sq ft City building, 10 Arthur Street, is believed to have been forward sold at a price of £15 million.

LET appears finally to have let the 59,000 sq ft office development, Fleming House in Chiswick, west London, to a German chemical and electrical company.

Meanwhile, LET is spreading its wings to the United States. Mr John Beckwith has just returned from San Francisco where he has tied up a deal to develop 125,000 sq ft of offices in Pine Street with an American partner. The $45 million *(£37.25 million) project* is being funded short term by the Bank of Montreal and will have a capital value of $62 million.

LET is setting up a small office in San Francisco managed by the former Jones Lang Wootton man, Mr Charles Graham, with advice from Mr Bob Beaney.

But Mr Peter Beckwith is keen to see that LET does not overstretch itself. He has recently rejected taking over Espley Trust's Belgian subsidiary.

LET intends sticking to its mainstream business but taking the load off the shoulders of John and Peter Beckwith by bringing in new people. It will be interesting to see how the new team works out and whether it can sustain LET's successful formula.

Rooms for let at new Lloyd's

● It has been a good week for Debenham Tewson & Chinnocks. The firm has picked up the management of £350 million of property in the Electricity Supply Nominees portfolio, beating off rival bids from Richard Ellis and Hillier Parker May & Rowden.

ESN'S legal wrangle with Richard Ellis over the project management of the Trocadero scheme in Piccadilly, London, did not prevent the fund from considering its presentation to re-capture the job when RE's contract expires next April.

But Debenham Tewson won the day on that and now the firm has been given the instruction to let 130,000 sq ft in the Lloyd's (1986) Building, designed by Mr Richard Rogers and under construction to the Lloyd's underwriters. Space in the building, which according to Mr Peter Miller, chairman of Lloyd's, is on time and on budget, can be let in units as small as a single room or up to an entire floor. Planning *stipulations require that tenants* be associated with Lloyd's, or in the insurance or underwriting business.

● Estate agents have been making news lately by moving house and Jones Lang Wootton is due to move into its new Hanover Square offices this week. Rumours are also rife that others are on the move.

Richard Ellis is looking for premises for its financial services venture to be set up in the City by Mr Andrew Huntley, the senior investment partner. Bury Court House, developed by Haslemere Estates, is a likely candidate for RE's new operation, but the firm would not confirm that it is taking space there. Also in the City, Chestertons is believed to be thinking of a mover from its Queen Street offices.

Debenham Tweson & Chinnocks, in need of extra staff to service the ESN work, is *looking for more space in the* West End. It wants to stay in the Brook Street area, but its search is likely to be accelerated its success in winning ESN's portfolio management.

● Prudential Assurance is among the top names in the shopping development field to be potential developers of a *250,000 sq ft retail development* planned for Tunbridge Wells, Kent. Hillier Parker, the agent advising the local council, has received 36 applications. A shortlist of 10 or 12 names is to be drawn up by January with ideas for the development being left entirely to the developers.

Most of the land at the rear of the Calverley Road, is owned by *the council but some* site assembly will be needed. Scope exists for extending the existing multiples like Marks and Spencer, Boots and Woolworth, into the scheme. The strength of the retail market is such that competition for such a plum site will be intense.

● The West Midlands stands to benefit from the new system of regional aid announced by the Government today. The once prosperous area's ailing economy was promised help last year when the Government announced its intention of revising regional grants. It has come at an opportune time for the property market which has been hit by the recession in the West Midlands.

Birmingham, however, has survived better than most locations in the region. The *latest office market report from* Elliott Son & Boyton reveals a slow improvement in lettings at Edgbaston, the decentralized office location. Solihill, too, has benefitted from a gradual return of confidence in the area. But the city centre saw a 50 per cent drop in lettings in 1983/4.

The highest rent achieved in Birmingham is the £8.50 a sq ft for the 120,000 sq ft Snow Hill development let to Sun-Alliance, which is funding the development by Viking Properties, and to Arthur Young McClelland Moores & Co, the accountant. *Rents for new* offices in the city centre range from £7.75 a sq ft to £8 a sq ft for No 1 Victoria Square, recently completed by Tarmac.

On the other hand rents can go as low as £2.50 a sq ft for off pitch, 1960's buildings in need of refurbishment. But Birmingham's economy should be boosted by the British Rail *plan to move 1,000 people to the* city as part of its regional restructuring.

● Dron & Wright, the estate agent, has compiled a table of ten of the leading Property Unit Trusts comparing their relative management and administration costs and those incurred in managing a direct property *fund.*

The analysis, based on leading PUTs included in stockbroker Phillips & Drew's Property Unit Trust Index, shows that PUTs cost as mh as 60 per cent more to administer than a directly managed property fund.

But, as Phillips & Drew points out in its review of the *property market's prospects* in 1985, the trade-off between cost and risk has to be evaluated. The crucial difference between PUTs and direct property is the higher degree of marketability of the unit trust. *P & D operates* a secondary market in PUTs so that there can be a cash settlement within a week, compared with the normal delay of six months or more.

Dron & Wright's survey shows that PUTs expenses average 0,6 per cent of arket value against a directly managed fund's 0.35 per cent.

APPOINTMENTS

Standard Chartered Bank: Mr Gordon Janes, is named senior *general manager*, *and* Mr John Richards, deputy general manager.

Lyons Tetley Mr John Meredith is to join the company as general manager, business development, from December 3.

Trusthouse Forte: Mr Bernard F. Combemale has been appointed chairman of Trusthouse Forte Inc. and Trave-Lodge International Inc.

H. D. Symons: Mr S. M. P. Bowden becomes managing director and Mr R. G. Lee will be sales & marketing manager.

Kings Town Photocodes: Mrs Sue Wilson joins the board

Alfa-Laval: Mr Bo Wirsen becomes managing director, succeeding Mr Bjorn Fagerstrom who becomes president of US operations. Mr C. Lennart Berglind is chairman.

ANZ Banking Group: Mr W. J. Baily becomes managing director: Mr R. A. D. Nicolson, becomes deputy managing director.

The Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company Mr Roger Mann, is to become secretary from January 1 after the retirement of Mr Lewis Collins.

Thomas Borthwick & Sons: Mr Peter Cash has been elected to the board.

Nashua Copycat: Mr David Frost, Mr Mike Scowen and Mr Norman Nottridge have been made directors.

Squibb-Novo: Mr William E. Cummins will be president from January 1.

Hill and Knowlton (City): Mr Peter Hamilton becomes managing director from December 10.

ECONOMIC COMMENTARY

China's long march towards capitalism

By Tim Congdon

After 35 years of socialist economics, Peking seems to be taking a leaf out of Western textbooks

Peking was a city overrun by cabbages early this month. They were everywhere, piled high for sale on pavements, tumbling off overloaded vans and trucks, stored in bulk for the winter in homes or served in some way or other in restaurants. A visiting economist would be reasonable to surmise that, despite 35 years of socialist planning, cabbages were in massive oversupply.

Scepticism about socialism and planning is relatively new to China, but it is growing. Some leaders have started to talk in favourable terms about the "market economy", while *Liberation Daily* recently carried a story under the headline "Shanghai should be bold enough to set up a stock exchange".

What is happening in China? Is this vast country really going capitalist? Or are the latest developments just another detour in the erratic and confusing course of Chinese economic policy?

These questions are not easy for a casual Western visitor to answer, but everyone seems to agree the starting-point has to be the third plenary session of the Chinese Communist Party's 11th Central Committee in December 1978. It introduced the so-called "responsibility system" into the rural economy, giving peasants greater autonomy in production decisions and encouraging these decisions to be based on price incentives rather than on quota allocations imposed by the bureaucracy.

These changes were very successful. Since 1979 agricultural production has risen by 8 per cent a year and China is now, astonishingly, a net exporter of grain.

But China's leadership knows that it cannot catch up with the West unless industry is able to progress as well as agriculture. On October 20 this year, the third plenary session of the 12th Central Committee therefore announced, along with other sweeping changes, that the responsibility system was to be extended to the urban economy.

The main impact of the reform will be felt from January 1, when enterprises will be able to retain half or more of their profits, all of which are at present payable to the state, and will also have more freedom setting prices. In addition, the prices of agricultural products in the towns will be allowed to rise to a market clearing level so that heavy subsidies now being disbursed to the peasants can be phased out.

These measures can be justified by standard textbook price theory and have been advocated by the World Bank in many developing economies whether they be purportedly capitalist, communist or mixed in structure. More surprising in the Chinese context are the frank official approval of farmers and merchants who have become rich since 1979, and proposals to sell equity stakes (with up to 40 per cent ownership by individual savers) in medium-sized businesses.

The direction of the changes is too well-defined and consistent for the ultimate goal to be disguised. It is more than conjecture that Deng Xiaoping and his colleagues eventually want an economy which is, to all intents and purposes, capitalist.

Whether the leadership will be able to create an economy with a substantial role for market forces and private property rights in the next five to 10 years is, however, far from clear. Although it is impossible to judge public opinion in a country like China, it seems plausible that Deng enjoys widespread popularity at present because of greater consumer affluence.

But most bureaucrats, who are numerous and powerful, particularly within the Communist Party, derive their rationale and livelihood from state control of the economy. Except for the highest planning organizations, active in implementing the reforms, the bureaucracy is liable to become hostile towards any system which involves a wider diffusion of economic responsibility.

The political problem is therefore to tranquillize the bureaucracy while the reforms further invigorate the economy or, better still, to provoke elements inside the bureaucracy to participate in the reforms. The leadership seems to be tackling this problem in two ways.

The first is the adoption of a form of Orwellian Newspeak in which otherwise unacceptable capitalist arrangements are made palatable by being given socialist labels. When asked how companies are to be financed once the reforms have been introduced, a central bank executive might mention three possibilities: funds could be obtained from the state, from the banking system or from the "social channel".

The social channel would be a new phrase to Western economists. So what might it mean? The social channel, the bank executive would explain, is the issue of shares and bonds to the general public.

The second technique for neutralizing the bureaucracy has been to split it by according different privileges on foreign investment and trade to different areas. There are four special economic zones which have considerable freedom to establish joint ventures with foreign companies, while some provinces have been granted greater autonomy than others in attracting foreign capital.

The general rule – as the leadership must have foreseen – is that areas open to international investment are experiencing more rapid industrial development than those which are closed. The most spectacular example is the Shenzhen special economic zone adjacent to Hong Kong, where wages are three times the Chinese average.

It is impossible to predict how far the reforms will go and where they will end. The present leadership could be displaced, in which case the momentum for change would be dissipated and a retreat to the old, drab communist orthodoxy could follow.

But there is also a chance that China will revolutionize its economy so thoroughly that it matches the economic advances of the capitalist Gang of Four (Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan). If these were to happen, China – so critical today of the "hegemonism" of the United States and the Soviet Union – might itself assume a hegemonic position in the world economy in 40 or 50 years. Whether the West should regard this prospect with excitement or terror is not, at present, altogether clear.

The author is economics partner at the stockbrokers L. Messel & Co.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9½%
Adam & Company	9½%
Barclays	9¾%
BCCI	9½%
Citibank Savings †	11½%
Consolidated Crds	10½%
Continental Trust	9½%
C. Hoare & Co *	9½%
Lloyds Bank	9½%
Midland Bank	9½%
Nat Westminster	9½%
TSB	9½%
Williams & Glyn's	9½%
Citibank NA	9½%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6¼%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 7¼%; £50,000 and over, 8%.

Law Report November 29 1984

Imminence of breach of peace justifies police stopping pickets

Moss & Others v Charles McLachlan

Before Mr Justice Skinner and Mr Justice Otton

[Judgment delivered November 22]

The police had reasonable grounds for apprehending an imminent breach of the peace when they arrested four defendants after stopping a convoy of striking miners on the M1 in Nottinghamshire preventing them from continuing on to collieries nearby; the police officers therefore had been engaged in the execution of their duty at the time of the arrests and the justices had rightly convicted the defendants of obstructing a police officer in the execution of his duty, the Queen's Bench Divisional Court held dismissing the defendants' appeal by case stated.

On the day in question the police had reason to believe that striking miners from outside the county were intending to demonstrate and form a mass picket at one or more of the four collieries near Junction 27 of the M1 at Annesley, Nottinghamshire. The junction was under two miles from two collieries which were a half mile apart and under five miles from two more collieries also a half mile apart.

The object of the police was to stop cars carrying persons who appeared to be striking miners and to dissuade them from taking part in any demonstration or mass picket and, if persuasion failed, to order them to turn back and prevent them from going further in the direction of the collieries. Persons who satisfied the police that they were not intent on a course of mass picketing were allowed to proceed.

Shortly after 10 am, some 25 or more cars arrived at the junction carrying 60-80 men who, from their badges and the stickers on their cars, were clearly identifiable as striking miners.

Those cars were stopped and the occupants informed by the police of their fears that a breach of the peace would occur if they continued, and that if they continued they would be obstructing an officer in the execution of his duty and liable to arrest.

The men discussed that advice and decided to continue to the pits.

At first the police believed that they were going to accede to the request but the first car in the convoy dirven by the defendant Moss drove right up to a contingent of Surrey officers who had just arrived and had formed themselves into three cordons, blocking access to the A608. The other vehicles drew up close behind, and a second parallel line of vehicles drew up alongside the first. The exit from the motorway was eventually blocked. The occupants alighted. They were advised of the danger that the obstruction was causing and requested to remove their vehicles. There was, however, an impasse of some 35 or 40 minutes during which the men seemed undecided as to what course of action to follow.

During that period angry shouts from the men at passing NCB vehicles and other comments by them made it plain that the police suspicions that the men were intent on a mass demonstration or picket were justified.

Eventually the men advanced towards the Surrey officers who were blockading the road. The police officers gave further warning. Several of the first group to approach the cordon endeavoured to push their way through and were arrested.

Forty miners who insisted on going on towards the collieries, and attempted to force their way through the cordon despite further warnings, were arrested on the ground that if they proceeded, the police feared a breach of the peace at one of the four collieries. The defendants were four of those arrested, charged, tried and convicted.

Mr Michael Mansfield and Mr Nicholas Blake for the defendants; Mr J B M Milmo, QC, and Miss Jayne Adams for the prosecutor.

MR JUSTICE SKINNER, delivering the judgment of the court, said that the defendants conceded that they could not challenge the justices' findings of wilful obstruction of the officers named in the charge. However, they contended that the police orders to turn back and the police officers' refusal to allow them to pass were unlawful and a restriction of their right to freedom of movement.

The defendants submitted that although the police had a duty to ensure that the peace was kept they had no power to take the steps they did: their only power was to admonish. In those circumstances, the police were not acting in the execution of their duty and the offence accordingly was not proved.

His Lordship said that subject to one submission by Mr Mansfield, the law was clear. If a constable apprehended, on reasonable grounds, that a breach of the peace might be committed, he was not only entitled but was under a duty to take reasonable steps to prevent that breach occurring.

The defendants submitted that there was no finding of fact by the justices to support their conclusion that the police honestly and on reasonable grounds feared that there would be a breach of the peace if there was a mass demonstration at whichever Nottinghamshire colliery the appellants and their colleagues chose to congregate.

It was submitted that the conduct from which a breach of the peace could reasonably be apprehended must be conduct by the defendants themselves in the presence of the arresting officer and that the fears must be specific. The officer must be able to say which pit, which miners and when.

Mr Milmo replied that a police officer had to look at all the facts within his knowledge. He had the power to act if they raised in his mind a fear that the persons he was dealing with might cause a breach of the peace, even if he could not precisely pinpoint when and where.

He relied on the justices' findings that: (a) there were four pits within five miles of the cordon; (b) over 25 cars carrying over 60 striking miners were involved in the attempt to break through the police cordon; (c) while waiting at the junction, angry shouts from the NUM members at passing NCB lorries and other comments by them made it plain that the police suspicions that the men were intent on a mass demonstration or picket were justified; (d) the police suspicions that the gathering of a large picket would lead to a breach of the peace were based on their own experiences in the current and other trade disputes: on the knowledge gleaned from those experiences, from their colleagues and from the widespread public dissemination of the news that there had been severe disruptions of the peace, including many incidents of violence at collieries within the Nottinghamshire coalfield area in the weeks of the dispute before April 20, 1984.

The officers, however, had no way of knowing which colliery it was the intention of the miners to picket.

In their Lordship's judgment, there was ample evidence before the justices to support their conclusion, which was enough to dispose of the defendants' argument that the police were preventing the defendants from exercising their undoubted right to demonstrate peacefully in order to show support for and solidarity with fellow trade unionists.

On the justices' findings of fact, anyone with knowledge of the current strike would realise that there was a substantial risk of an outbreak of violence. The mere presence of such a body of men at the junction in question in the context of the current situation in the Nottinghamshire coalfields would have been enough to justify the police in taking preventive action.

In reaching their conclusion, the police were bound to take into account all they had heard and read and to exercise their judgment and commonsense on that material as well as on the events which were taking place before their eyes.

Provided the police honestly and reasonably formed the opinion that there was a real risk of a breach of peace in the sense that it was in close proximity both in place and time, then the conditions existed for reasonable preventive action including, if necessary, the measures taken in this case.

The possibility of a breach must be real to justify any preventive action. The imminence or immediacy of the threat to the peace determined what action was reasonable.

If the police feared that a convoy of cars travelling towards a working coal-field bearing banners and broadcasting, by sight or sound, hostility or threats towards working miners, might cause a violent episode, they would be justified in halting the convoy to inquire into its destination and purpose.

If, on stopping the vehicles, the police were satisfied that there was a real possibility of the occupants causing a breach of the peace 1½ miles away, a journey of less than five minutes by car, then it would be their duty to prevent the convoy from proceeding further and they had the power to do so.

On the facts found by the justices, a breach of the peace was not only a real possibility but also, because of the proximity of the pits and the availability of cars, imminent, immediate and not remote. The justices were correct in their reasoning and conclusions and the appeals would be dismissed.

Solicitors: Brian Thompson & Partners, Sheffield; Mr D. W Ritchie, Nottingham.

Hospital order instead of life

Regina v Nordon

Before Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice and Mr Justice Stocker

[Judgment delivered November 16]

In an exceptional case the Court of Appeal allowed an appeal against a sentence of life imprisonment imposed more than five years ago, and substituted a hospital order under section 37 of the Mental Health Act 1983 together with a restriction order under section 41 without limit of time.

The court allowed the appeal of Brian Roger Nordon, who was convicted following a plea of guilty on October 3, 1978 in Birmingham Crown Court (Mr Justice Park) of the manslaughter of his wife, on the ground of diminished responsibility. On December 21, 1978 he was sentenced to life imprisonment, the judge (Mr Justice Stephen Brown) being unable to make a hospital order because no bed had been made available for the appellant in a secure hospital.

Mr Conrad Seagroatt, QC and Mr Richard Wilson for the appellant; Mr John Laws as *amicus curiae*.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said that the appellant had a long history of mental trouble. Because of the provision of section 60(3) of the Mental Health Act 1959 the situation arose, which was regrettably all too common, that the sentencing judge, who took the view that the appellant ought to be in hospital, had no option but to send him to prison.

However, in October 1982 the appellant was admitted to a secure hospital under the provisions of sections 72 and 74 of the 1959 Act. That meant, in effect, that he was in the same position as if he had been made the subject of a hospital order by the judge under section 60 of the 1959 Act, coupled with a restriction order without limit of time, save that he would be subject to recall to prison in certain eventualities.

In hospital the appellant responded to treatment, and in March 1983 a doctor's report recommended his conditional discharge into the community. In May 1983 a mental health tribunal decided that the case should be reviewed in 12 months' time, and the appellant remained a detained patient.

While the appellant remained subject to a sentence of life imprisonment the position was that if the tribunal decided that he was fit for conditional or absolute discharge from hospital it had to notify the Home Secretary, who had 90 days to consider the recommendation, during which if appropriate he would consult the Lord Chief Justice: unless the Home Secretary directed the conditional or absolute discharge of such a patient the hospital authorities then would have to transfer him to prison.

On September 30, 1983 the Mental Health Act 1983 came into force. By virtue of that Act, if a hospital order was made and the tribunal considered that the appellant was fit to be discharged it must order the appellant's discharge: thus he would not be subject to recall to prison.

Under section 11(3)(b) of the Criminal Appeal Act 1968 their Lordships were empowered to pass such sentence as they thought appropriate which the court had power to pass when dealing with the offence. Although the 1983 Act did not exist when the sentence was passed, the powers contained in that Act did exist, albeit under a different Act and section.

Consequently their Lordships had power, if they thought fit, to impose a hospital order under the new Act, in place of the sentence of life imprisonment. Even so, it was obvious that it would only be in the most exceptional circumstances that the court would consider allowing an appeal against sentence after such a lapse of time.

It had emerged from the doctor's report that in her opinion there was a real risk of the appellant being returned to prison, and that in his case the mere risk of a return to prison was in itself likely to be deleterious to his mental condition.

Mr Laws had explained the situation on behalf of the Home Secretary. It was plain that although change was in the air in regard to those matters it was not sufficiently near to be able to rely on the expectation that the appellant would not have to go back to prison.

Therefore, in those very exceptional circumstances, where the mere existence of the risk of a return to prison was a matter of concern to the doctor and the patient, their Lordships would allow the appeal to the extent of quashing the sentence of life imprisonment and substituting a hospital order.

Solicitors: Wright Hassall & Co, Leamington Spa; Treasury Solicitor

Admissibility of extradition evidence

Regina v Governor of Pentonville Prison, Ex parte Rodriguez

Article 14 of the extradition treaty between the United Kingdom and Portugal, which required evidence in support of an extradition requisition to be produced to the Home Secretary by the foreign government within two months of the fugitive's arrest, did not require the evidence to be made available within that period in a form admissible before justices.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Justice Robert Goff and Mr Justice Glidewell) so held on November 15, refusing an application by Mr Sinan Lee Rodriguez for leave to issue a writ of habeas corpus to the Governor of Pentonville Prison where he was being held, under a committal warrant made by the Bow Street Stipendiary Magistrate, pending extradition to Portugal on charges relating to the forgery of airline tickets.

LORD JUSTICE ROBERT GOFF, said that, following *In re Arton No 2* ([1896] 1 QB 509, 517), treaties should be liberally construed in accordance with their intent. The intent of article 14 was to ensure that a fugitive did not languish in prison indefinitely when evidence was not forthcoming from the foreign government.

In this case, evidence of the correctness of translations had been available in affidavit form within two months, but was not put into the form of statements under section 102 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980 until after the time limit had expired.

Article 14 had, in view of its intent, been fully complied with: sufficient evidence had been before the secretary of state within the time limit.

Further, it was not necessary for evidence of the fugitive's arrest in this country to be produced within two months; all that was necessary was evidence identifying the arrested person with the fugitive named in the requisition.

Justices' costs orders wrong

Regina v Horseferry Road Justices, Ex parte Underwoods (Cash Chemists) Ltd

Where the *Practice Direction (Costs: Acquittal of Defendant)* ([1981] 1 WLR 1383) provided in paragraph 4 that the normal practice was that a successful defendant's costs should be ordered to be paid out of central funds unless there were special circumstances, namely that the prosecution had acted spitefully or had instituted or continued proceedings without reasonable cause, the justices had misdirected themselves when they awarded the defendant's costs against the prosecutor on the basis that the case brought was weak, and, at the same time, had awarded the prosecution's costs out of central funds.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Justice Robert Goff and Mr Justice McCullough) so held on November 22 quashing the justices' decision of March 26, 1984, and remitting the matter to them for consideration especially in relation to paragraph 4 of the 1981 *Practice Direction*.

LORD JUSTICE ROBERT GOFF said that there seemed to be no practice direction specifically relating to magistrates' courts and the 1981 *Practice Direction* should apply since there was no discernible difference between sections 1 and 2 of the Costs in Criminal Cases Act 1973 which related to awards of costs by justices, and sections 3 and 4 which related to awards in crown courts.

In *R v Esher and Walton Justices, Ex parte Victor Value & Co Ltd* ([1967] Crim LR 475) it was held that a private prosecutor should get his costs out of central funds unless there was misconduct in any way. By awarding the prosecution's costs to be paid out of central funds, the justices must have proceeded on the basis there was no misconduct by the prosecution.

CRICKET: SIVARAMAKRISHNAN QUICK TO FIND FAULTS IN FIRST TEST

The Indian whirligig has England in a daze

From Richard Streeton, Bombay

England's batsmen gave a lacklustre performance in the first Test match with India here yesterday, when they collapsed against Kapil Dev and the leg-spin bowler, Laxman Sivaramakrishnan, aged 18. They slumped to 114 for seven before the Middlesex pair, Edmonds and Downton, provided some resistance. By the close, England were 190 for eight, an abject start to a five-day match.

To what extent the memory of Tuesday's harrowing events could be held responsible for England's disappointing batting can only be a matter for conjecture. The lack of concentration in one or two instances came close to being disinterest. All the failings in applicationa and technique, which Sivaramakrishnan exploited when the touring team lost to the Under-25 XI at Ahmedabad, came to the surface again.

That is not to take anything away from the leg-spin bowler, whose first 61 balls brought him four for 24 and had the cream of England's batting bruised and fumbling like novices. Sivaranakrishnan bowled with great variety and control, both round and over the wicket. He exploited to the full some helpful turn, which a brown-coloured pitch provided. The conditions, though never justified England's shortcomings, which were put in perspective when Downton stayed two hours 40 minutes late in the day.

Sivaranakrishnan has only a *handful of first class matches* behind him, Compared with the English professionals. His mannerisms are fascinating to watch for connoisseurs of slow bowling and the cricket was never less than riveting.

Between each delivery, Sivaranakrishnan polishes and squeezes the ball and flicks it from hand to hand, twirling it with his fingers and rolling it up and down his forearms.

The ball is held in his left hand as he starts a five-step prance to the wicket, and it is transferred to his bowling hand just before being released. All the batsman sees is a whirligig of arms and legs, whether the final leg break, a slower ball tossed up high or a flatter googly.

The stadium was only half full, with the crowd put at between 20,000 and 25,000. Security was evident but discreet, bundles and bags were checked in the public stand and unusually here, not a single firecracker was let off all day. The teams wore black armlets and lined up for two minutes' silence before the start, in memory of Mrs Ghandi, Mr Percy Norris, the murdered deputy British high commissioner, and Mr Y. B. Chavan, the former Indian deputy prime minister, who also died earlier this week.

From one end, the ball tended to keep low from the start. England's first proper sight of Chetan Sharma, India's new fast bowler, aged 18, confirmed that only the spasmodic ball is above brisk medium pace, though he does move the ball both ways. Gavaskar used six bowlers in the first 90 minutes, three of them spin bowlers, as Fowler *and Robinsom made a respect*able start. It made the breakdown which followed all the harder to accept. Allott was the fast bowler omitted by England from their twelve.

Silvaramakrishnan rang the alarm bells as soon as he came on to bowl the 23rd over. His fourth ball was a slow full toss, which to fowler's chagrin he swatted straight back at the bowler. Robinson was out to the second ball of the leo-spin bowler's second over, when he tried to sweep and was caught by Kirmani on the legside.

Suddenly England looked bewildered, and there was no let-up to the pressure. Gower had already been bamboozled utterly by slow leg breaks thrown up high, and when he savagely pulled a third, Amarnath at forward short leg nearly took a reflex catch with his right hand. As it was, he did well to parry the technical chance.

After lunch, in 90 sickening minutes, the England batting was ripped apart. Gatting played one classic off drive for four against Sivaramkrishnan and took another four off his legs against Kapil Dev. Then ge drove a return catch to the leg-spin bowler, who rook it wide and low to his left, the square-leg umpire confirming that the catch was clean.

Next ball at the other end, Gower airely tried to drive against Kapil Dev on the back foot, and his stumps were spreadeagled. Gower had already swished outside the off stump and missed two attempted leg-side hist against Kapil Dev. It was hardly a propitious moment for Cowdrey to arrive for his first Test match innings.

Lamb ondrove an over-pitched *ball* from *Sivarama*krishnan for four and pulled a short ball for another four next delivery. He then had his pads rapped twice by Kapil Dev, before he spooned a simple catch to mid-on off his legs. It gave Kapil Dev his 250th, wicket in his 65th Test match. In Sivaramakrishnan's next over, Ellison leaned elegantly forward in defence, and played inside a perfect googly that clipped his off stump.

Cowdrey never looked convincing, but he at least got his head down and had been in an hour when Yadav, the off-spin bowler, came back and Cowdrey was caught behind against his fourth ball. Edmonds swung Yadav for four and hit him over long-on for six and then drove Sivaramakrishnan straight for six. By tea England were 138 for seven from 61 overs, and the leg spinner had completed his first spell with an analysis that read 18–5–41–4.

Edmonds hit Yadav for another six after tea and the eighth wicket had put on 61 in 27 overs, when Edmonds edged Shastri to gully. Downton, mostly on the defensive, played the Indian spin bowlers with more diligence than anyone. Pocock hit two fours against Sivaramakrishnan in the last half-hour, but overall the little leg spinner had a significant day he will never forget.

England scoreboard

ENGLAND: First innings

G Fowler c and b Sivaramakrishnan	28
R T Robinson c Kirmani b Sivaramakrishnan	22
M W Gatting c and b Sivaramakrishnan	15
*D I Gower b Kapil Dev	13
A J Lamb c Shastri b Kapil Dev	9
C S Cowdrey c Kirmani b Yadav	13
R M Ellison b Sivaramakrishnan	1
†P R Downton not out	32
P H Edmonds c Gaekwad v Shastri	48
P I Pocock not out	8
Extras (b 1)	1
Total (8 wkts)	190

N G Cowans to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–46, 2–51, 3–78, 4–93, 5–93, 6–94, 7–114, 8–175.

BOWLING (to date): Kapil Dev 18–6–41–2; Sharma 11–4–28–0; Amarnath 3–2–1–0; Sivaramakrishnan 27–8–62–4; Yadav 12–2–34–1; Shastri 17–8–23–1.

INDIA: *S M Gavaskar, A D Gaekwad, D B Vengsarkar, M Amarnath, S M Patil, R J Shatri, Kapil Dev, †S M H Kirmani, L Sivaramakrishnan, N S Yadav, C Sharma.

Umpires: Swarup Kishen and B Ganguli.



Fowler (left) and Robinson: first into the fray

Batsman signs

Leicestershire have signed the England schoolboy batsman, David Billington, aged 19. He will be available only for the second half of next season as he has won a place at Leeds University.

Lloyd says nothing wrong with Australian game

Melbourne (AP) – Clive Lloyd, the West Indies captain, believes there is nothing wrong with Australian cricket – it is just that West Indies are too good. "I just think we have been playing well," he said yesterday "we have been beating people for the last 10 or 12 years now."

Lloyd was speaking after arriving in Melbourne for the four-day match against Victoria at the Melbourne Cricket ground. He added that Weat Indies had proved themselves world champions by beating everyone in international cricket.

Lloyd appeared unconcerned about the New Australian leg spin bowler, Bob Holland, even though he took a couple of wickets in his first Test. "He finished with figures of two for 97, so I can't see him being too effective," Lloyd said.

A good performance by West Indies off-spin bowler Roger Harper, against Victoria, could earn him a place in the side for the Third Test in Adelaide.

Meanwhile, Graham Yallop, the former Australian captain, has extended his sympathy to Kim Hughes who resigned this week from the captaincy. "I know exactly how Kim is feeling at the moment. However, I'm sure he'll be a better player and a better person for the experience.

"Now he can sit back and watch another person go through what he knows he's been through, I got on well with Kim, he's personally easy to get on with. He had the support of the players. But it was what other people said, former players and the written media."

Spinners hold key

Hyderabad, (Reuter) – Pakistan's ability to come to terms with the New Zealand spinners, Stephen Boock and John Bracewell, is likely to be the key factor when the second Test resumes here today. Spin accounted for 24 of the 28 wickets that fell on the first three days.

New Zealand were 158 for eight in their second innings – a lead of 195 – before yesterday's rest day. With two days left and with the bowlers having enjoyed the greater success so far, a result seems certain.

SCORES: New Zealand 267 and 158 for eight (J J Crowe 35 not not), Pakistan 230 (Javed Miandad 104, S L Boock seven for 87).

Salmon conservation policy must wait

Whitehall is hooked by the Greenland waters mystery

FISHING

Salmon conservation measures which angling organizations have been arging the government to take, and to include in legislation, are now to be dropped or considerably watered down. The reasons are complex but possibly the main one is the lack of unity among the various interests concerned.

More than three years ago the Salmon and Trout Association and the Atlantic Salmon Trust put forward a four-point plan to concerve salmon stocks. It included phasing out the netting of salmon off the Northumberland coast, the introduction of salmon licences for Scottish rivers, and sales control of salmon, either through licensed dealers or by tagging.

Scottish interests have come out *strongly against salmon licences* but are all in favour of stopping the Northumberland netting which takes salmon on their way to Scottish rivers. Billingsgate has lobbied against sales control and so have fish farmers. The ministerial committee examining the possibilities of conservation have been trying to resolve totally conflicting as well as influential pressures.

Several other developments have also taken place which *have* influenced Whitehall. These have included the rapid development of the artificial breeding of salmon for the market in sea-water cages, especially off the Scottish coast as well as in Norway. Fish farms in Scotland expect to produce 5,000 tons of cage-reared salmon for the market in 1985, which is about twice the quantitiy they produced only two years ago.

If this developes, then – it is argued – sales control will be unnecessary. Market forces will take over and the sales of illegally caught salmon will no longer be *profitable*. As well as this, fishery scientists are examing the possibilities of introducing a new breed from America-the Pacific salmon-into this country for commercial development.

Sales control either by licensing dealers or by tagging all legally caught salmon was originally proposed to reduce poaching–at sea, in estuaries and in rivers – which had reached such proportions last year that on some rivers in this country poaching gangs caught more fish than anglers and licensed netsmen combined. In a few years the picture may *well be different and* even licenced nestmen may be feeling the pinch.

Fishery scientists in Scotland and in London agree that there has been a dearth of spring-run salmon in our rivers in the last three or four years - anglers have also suffered from empty rivers - but the scientists do not agree that this necessarily means that salmon stocks are lickely *to continue* to decline. The lack of spring and summer fish may instead be a cyclical fluctuation of a kind that has occured before. Official records of catches *only* go back about 30 years but unofficial records show that before the 1950s there was considerable fluctuation. Complaints about deterioration of catches were made as long ago as 1828.

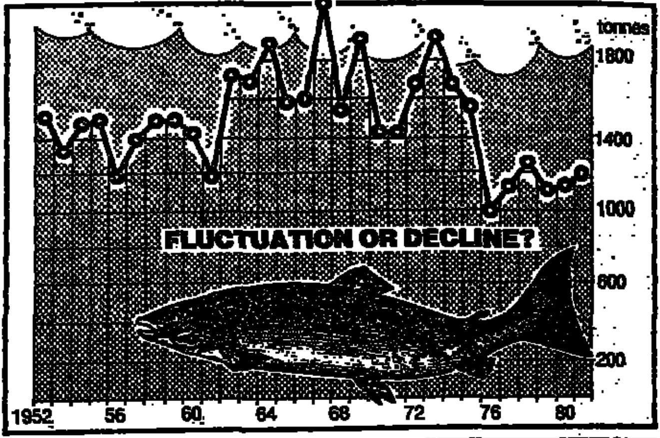
All this has been of influence in *persuading the ministry to be* cautious about introducing legislation which will have long-term effects. There is now a new and quite unexpected development which may be of great importance.

In July this year we reported that the North Atlantic Conservation Organization, an international body on which all countries concerned with the Atlantic salmon are represented, had agreed that the catch of salmon by Greenland should be reduced from the quota of 1,190 tons in 1983 to 870 tons this year. This was greeted by the angling magazines and others as a great *effort* by Greenland in salmon *conservation. The truth* is that the Greenland netsmen were finding that the salmon were simply not there to be caught.

Up to October this year only about 300 tons of salmon had been caught off Greenland so that it is most unlikely that they will catch even half this year's quota of 870 tons. No one knows why. Scientists are speculating whether there has been *some change in the sub-arctic* waters off Greenland which has caused the salmon to move from their traditional deep-sea feeding grounds, but evidence either for or against simply does not exist.

Faced with this extraordinary development as well as with the conflicting advice and pressures that are coming to them from all sides, it is understandable that ministry officials in London and Edinburgh *are inclined to await developments*. It may be several years until catches in 1985 and subsequent years are analyzed and the Greenland mystery resolved before any national policy can be agreed.

Conrad Voss Bark



OLYMPIC GAMES

Paris apply for 1992

Paris announced its candidature for the 1992 Olympic Games yesterday. The mayor, Jacques Chirac, said he would be making the official application to the International Olympic Committee.

France also hope to stage the 1992 Winter Olympics in the Savoy region in the centenary year of the speech by Baron Pierre de Coubertin *who launched the modern* Olympic movement. Other candidates for the 1992 Olympic Games are Amsterdam, Barcelona, Belgrade, Brisbane and New Delhi, who reaffirmed yesterday its wish to host the 1992 Olympics.

The Socialist government has long backed a Paris candidacy, but M Chirac wanted financial guarantees from the state before making a bid.

● Lee Yong Ho, South Korea's Minister of Sports, said in New York on Tuesday he is not too optimistic that North Korea will share a role as host for the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games or that both Koreas will field a unified team.

More prize money

Prize money for the next year's Lawrence Batley International golf tournament is to be increased by £10,000, to £120,000.

HANDBALL

Luxembourg supreme

In the first full international matches played in Britain for more than six years, the host nation lost to Luxembourg four times at the weekend (Paul Harrison writes).

On Saturday, in Coventry, the men went down 27-10. They did better on Sunday in Leicester, but still lost 22-12. The women lost 19-14 on Saturday, and on Sunday by 10-9.

Britain have never beaten Luxembourg in men's competition. David O'Sullivan scored a total of eight goals and Hegarty, the player-coach, scored six.

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

1983/84 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]



FOOTBALL: SOUTHAMPTON BIDE THEIR TIME OVER WRIGHT AND WILLIAMS

Wylde turns down a transfer to Blackpool

The Sunderland forward, Rodger Wylde, has turned down a move to Blackpool after the clubs had agreed a £25,000 fee. Wylde, formerly with Sheffield Wednesday and Oldham Athletic, decided against joining the fourth division club after failing to agree terms with the Blackpool manager, Sam Ellis.

Meanwhile, Bobby Gould, the Coventry City manager, has turned down an attempt by Cardiff to buy back the winger, Dave Bennett. Coventry wanted more than £100,000 for him, the figure a tribunal ordered them to pay for Bennett when he joined from Cardiff 18 months ago.

Gould said: "There is no player in the land who does not have a price. But if anybody wants to buy one of our better players they will have to talk the sort of money required to replace him".

Newcastle United's central defender, Peter Haddock, has been ruled out for the rest of the season following an operation on a knee ligament injury.

And unjuries have added to the problems of the Arsenal manager, Don Howe. His injury list contains 14 players – including reserves and juniors – after Tuesdays game with Australia, and there are major doubts about the fitness of Tony Woodcock and David O'Leary for Saturday's visit of Luton Town.

There is better news about Tommy Caton, who was knocked unconscious after a clash of heads in the friendly with Australia. An X-ray showed only a abruised cheekbone.

Caton had to remain on the field in the match, which Arsenal won 3-2, because both substitutes had already been used. Woodcock suffered a "dead" leg and is the most likely to miss out on Saturday.

Arsenal's physiotherapist, Roy Johnson, said: "Tony's thigh is still sore, and he will not be able to train until Friday at the earliest."

Brian Talbot picked up the same injury as Woodcock against the Australians, while O'Leary, who strained a thigh in Sunday's defeat at Sheffield Wednesday, will also be unable to train until tomorrow.

Stewart Robson (sore foot) and Paul Davis (groin) are, in comparison, the least of Howe's worries as he seeks a cure for Arsenal's poor run of one win in six games.





Unsettled at Southampton: the England international players, Williams (left) and Wright

Partizan play the game

Over the years, advocates of brighter football have held up Manchester United, Tottenham Hotspur, Bayern Munich, Ajax and Real Madrid as epitomizing the way football should be played. They may soon have to include Partizan Belgrade in their panoply of heroes, for the Yugoslav club are clearly believers in the philosophy of "you score four, we'll score five".

Partizan, however, do things the hard way. In the second round of the UEFA Cup they kept Queen's Park Rangers interested by going down 6-2 at Highbury before rescuing the situation in the second leg in Belgrade. Yesterday afternoon they lost 5-0 to Videoton in Szekesfehervar, a small town in West Hungary, a result which, had it been any other team, would guarantee Videoton a place in the quarter-finals.

Not even the presence of several thousand Yugoslavs in the crowd of 25,000 encouraged the Partizan team to produce their quick counter-attacks which had even taken Queen's Park Rangers by surprise at Highbury. From the moment that the centre-forward, Szabo, gave the Hungarian side the lead in the 12th minute, the Hungarian team were in the ascendancy.

As they had done at Highbury, Partizan held out until half-time and then succumbed to an onslaught. The left-winger, Horvath, made it two two minutes after the interval, and then Szabo took over. His second goal came two minutes later from the spot and his third in the 73rd minute. Ten minutes from time the right-winger Majer completed the rout.

Further east, in Lodz, things were less dramatic as the home team, Widzew Lodz lost 0-2 to Dynamo Minsk. Over the years Russian football teams have frequently promised more than they have achieved, both at club and international level, and the former champions Minsk have been no exception.

On this occasion, however, they did punch their weight, seeing off one of the teams which have given English clubs considerable difficulty with some comfort. Widzew, who were without their captain and centre forward, Smolarek, the Polish World Cup player, were outplayed throughout. Zygmantowicz gave Minsk the lead after 37 minutes, and the Russian supremacy was confirmed one minute from the end by the susbtitute, Limbutis.

The other Russian side in action, Moscow Spartak, found the slightly shorter trip to Tbilisi, where they were forced to play their home match against Cologne, more of a problem. They could do no better than a 1-0 win, Pozdnyakov scoring in the 35th minute.

Club delays transfer statement

Southampton have postponed their decision on the future of the England internationals, Mark Wright and Steve Williams. The two players asked for transfers after disagreements with Lawrie McMenemy, the manager, and the club had promised a statement yesterday.

The Southampton chairman, Alan Woodford, said: "We are still involved in the Milk Cup tie with Queen's Park Rangers and a statement will be made in due course."

The clubs drew 0-0 in their fourth round replay at Loftus Road on Tuesday night and meet again at the same venue next Wednesday for the right to visit Ipswich in the quarter-finals.

Peter Hucker, the goalkeeper who kept Queen's Park Rangers in the cup, is convinced his team can lift a prize this season. The England Under-21 international kept out Moran's 85th minute penalty after bringing down Jordan, and further defied Southampton in extra time.

Hucker said: "I hope that late penalty save is a good omen. We have got them back here and it is a great advantage for us. They have got some good players and are always dangerous. But if we can get it right, we are confident we can take them. I have a feeling that we are going to win a trophy this season."

Hucker saved a penalty at the same spot from Eric Gates in October, but he said: "That was different because I had already faced one from Gates in the match. The Moran save was pure guess-work."

Southampton, beaten only once in 20 matches, also had a 59th minute Bond free kick effort disallowed for offside, and did not appear to be weakened by the absence of Wright and Williams.

Barham back in training

Mark Barham, the Norwich City winger, who has been out of action for a year following a knee operation, is to resume light training, and hopes to play again in the New Year. But Gary Rowell, who has yet to play for Norwich following his summer transfer from Sunderland, enters hospital next week for an exploratory operation on a knee injury.

Manchester United have promised to send their strongest team to play Scunthorpe United, of the fourth division, on December 17 in a benefit game for Ian Botham, the England cricketer and Scunthorpe United reserve team player.

Yesterday's results

UEFA CUP: Third Round, first leg: Universitatea Craiova 2, Zeljeznicar 0; Widzew Lodz 0, Dynamo Minsk 2; Spartak Moscow 1, FC Cologne 0; Videoton 5, Partizan Belgrade 0. FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Birmingham 0, Ipswich Town 1.

Luton sign Foster from Aston Villa

Steve Foster, the former England centre-half, completed a £70,000 transfer from Aston Villa to Luton Town yesterday, and will go straight into the Luton side to play at Arsenal on Saturday. Foster, aged 27, cost Villa £200,000 eight months ago when he joined them from Brighton and Hove Albion.

Foster said: "Things didn't work out for me at Villa and I didn't get on with the manager. I am looking forward to playing regular first division football again."

Vince Hilaire, the former England Under-21 winger, completed a £95,000 move from Luton to Portsmouth yesterday. Hilaire joined Luton from Crystal Palace five months ago but failed to gain a regular place in the side.

Portsmouth are pushing for promotion from the second division and they also completed the signing of the former England captain, Gerry Francis, on a free transfer from Swansea City. Alan Ball, the Portsmouth manager, said: "These are players we need to give our squad greater depth."



Foster: may play Saturday

Millwall have signed the Lincoln City forward, John Fashanu, the brother of Justin, for £55,000. Fashanu made 26 appearances for Lincoln last season and scored seven goals.

Giles Stille, Brighton's 26-year-old midfielder, has been forced to retire through injury. Stille, who overcome the handicap of diabetes, has been dogged by injuries throughout his career and has not responded to treatment for badly stretched ligaments in his back.

He joined Brighton six years ago from non-League football, but unjury problems restricted him to 22 first-team appearances.

● Noel Brotherston, the Blackburn Rovers and Northern Ireland winger, will miss Saturday's match at Portsmouth following his sending off against Middlesbrough on November 17.

This could be the first chance of the season for Mark Patterson, who deputized for Brotherston when he was injured last season.

● Dale Roberts, the Hull City defender, has been put on the transfer list at his own request after losing his first team place with the Humberside club.

Roberts, a £60,000 buy from Ipswich Town in 1980, has been a regular first team player with Hull for the last four seasons.

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

MILK CUP: Fourth round replay: QPR 0, Southampton 0 (aet).
THIRD DIVISION: Newport 2, Brentford 0.
OTHER MATCH: Arsenal 3, Australia 2.
EUROPEAN YOUTH CHAMPIONSHIP: Qualifying round: England 1, Scotland 2 (at Fulham).
WEST GERMAN LEAGUE: Bayer Uerdingen 3, Kaiserslautern 0.
GOLA LEAGUE: Telford 2, Nuneaton 1.
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Epsom and Ewell 1, Carshalton 1; Harlow 3, Slough 1; Hitchin 1, Walthamstow Avenue 1. First division: Metropolitan Police 4, Aveley 3. Second division south: Banstead 0, Grays 0; Dorking 2, Chertsey 0; Hungerford 2, Camberley 5; Whyteleafe 0, Horsham 1. Second division north: Finchley 2, Haybridge 0; Leyton Wyngate's 1, Chalfont St Peter 1; Saffron Walden 2, Marlow 3. League cup: Second round: Hendon 3, Walton and Hersham 0, Sutton United 5, Tilbury 0.
CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Notts County 1, Bradford City 1; Sheffield Wednesday 3, Barnsley 1. Second division: Blackpool 2, Doncaster 1; Burnley 0, Bolton 2; Sunderland 2, Preston 0; Wigan 0, Leeds 1.
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Brighton 2, Watford 1; Crystal Palace 3, Arsenal 2; Luton 4, Portsmouth 2; Swansea 3, West Ham 0.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Matlock 1, Gainsborough 1; Worksop 4, Horwich 4.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Bill Dellow Cup: Second round: Poole 1, Waterlooville 2; Tonbridge 1, Fisher 3; Willenhall 0, Forest Green 0. Midland division: Banbury 1, VS Rugby 4. Southern division: Chatham 3, Sheppey 2.
FA TROPHY: Second qualifying round: Staines 4, Witney 1. Replays: St Albans 1, Hillingdon 2; Farnborough 0, Bromley 1; Billericay 4, Tooting and Mitcham 1.
ERIC GATES TESTIMONIAL: Ipswich 2, England Under-21 2.
WELSH CUP: Third round: Cardiff City 5, Merthyr Tydfil 0; Wrexham 4, Chirk 1.
MIDDLESEX SENIOR CUP: Second round replay: Kingsbury Town 1, Hayes 3.
FA YOUTH CUP: First round: Colchester 5, Barking 1.
EASTERN COUNTIES: League cup: Braintree 4, Ely 0.
HOME COUNTIES YOUTH CHAMPIONSHIP: Middlesex 5, Kent 1.
KENT SENIOR CUP – First Round Replay: Folkestone 1, Gravesend 0 (AET).
SCHOOLS MATCH: Ardingly 3, Imbarnorne 2.
TOUR MATCHES: Taunton 1, USA U21 3; Devon U21 0, USA U21 0.

RUGBY UNION

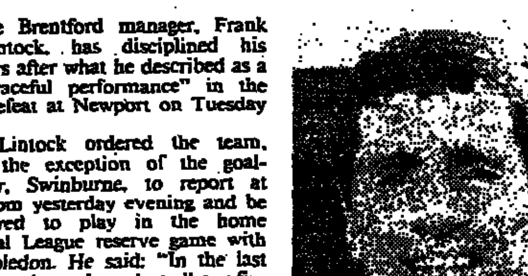
CLUB MATCHES: Glamorgan Wanderers 8, Neath 19; Penarth 9, Maesteg 19; Plymouth Albion 36, Exeter 15.

Brentford punished

The Brentford manager, Frank McLintock, has disciplined his players after what he described as a "disgraceful performance" in the 2-0 defeat at Newport on Tuesday night.

McLintock ordered the team, with the exception of the goalkeeper, Swinburne, to report at 6.15 pm yesterday evening and be prepared to play in the home Capital League reserve game with Wimbledon. He said: "In the last three weeks we have lost all our fire and determination. At the moment we could not beat a fourth division side and must get back to basics."

Mel Sterland, the Sheffield Wednesday full back who broke his foot earlier this month, has started fitness work and hopes to be back in the team within a fortnight.







McLintock: angry

Leeds move to beat thugs

Leeds United are to restrict the sale of tickets for their remaining away games this season in the hope of reducing hooliganism. They announced yesterday that they will sell tickets for away matches only to members of their supporters club and season ticket holders.

Maxwell Holmes, the Leeds director, said they hoped the plan would provide some solution to their problem but he added that the club had been informed by the police that of the five people arrested after crowd sturbances at their second division game at Oxford United last Saturday, two came from Ipswich, one from Cambridge, one from Worcester and only one from Leeds.

"These figures show what we have known for some time," Mr Holmes said. "The hooligans are not, in the main, Leeds supporters. But they attach themselves to our support and are prepared to travel from far and wide simply to cause trouble at our away matches."

BOXING: SIBSON PONDERS TRIPLE–CROWN PLANS

Frazier not impressed by Bruno

By Srikumar Sen

Joe Frazier, the former world heavyweight champion who was present at the Wembley show on Tuesday, was not impressed with the heavyweight talent on show and that includes Frank Bruno. The trainers are to blame for the boxers' inadequacies, Frazier told boxing writers at a lunch in London yesterday.

"There's no difference between Americans and British. It's the trainers who are not doing their job. It's the trainers who need the brain scans."

Frazier, who is in Britain on a tour with his "fighting sons", had watched Bruno trying for 10 rounds to plant one solid punch on Philip Brown, of New Orleans, who, from the first bell, hopped on his bike and back-pedalled round and round, round after round. The American, it seemed, did not want to to be hit or risk hitting. So after exhortations by the referee, Larry O'Connell, and the public Bruno found himself in the embarrassing Tom and Jerry position of trying to swat someone who just would not be swatted.

"That big guy, Bruno? he's got a lot to learn. He has got to sit down and think about the job. He did his best to what he knows. He's got good movement, but his jab was distant from the other guy. So adjustments had to be made in the corner. That should be done in the gym." (Terry Lawless, Bruno's manager, said later, it was "silly to say a thing like that on one viewing. It was like seeing Frazier having a bad night."

Of the first heavyweight bout between Winston Allen and Horace Notice, Fazier said, "I thought those fellas were middleweights. And the guy in the red, he had problems wih his left hand. He got it round the other man's waist and couldn't get it back again."

Graham setting his title sights on champion Sibson

By Srikumar Sen, Boxing Correspondent

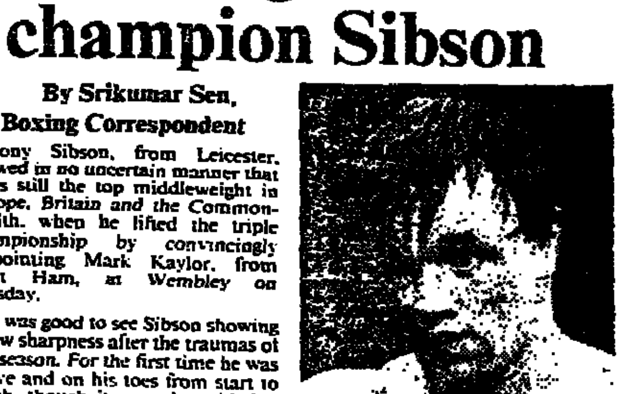
Tony Sibson, from Leicester, showed in no uncertain manner that he is still the top middleweight in Europe, Britain and the Commonwealth, when he lifted the triple championship by convincingly outpointing Mark Kaylor, from West Ham, at Wembley on Tuesday.

It was good to see Sibson showing a new sharpness after the traumas of last season. For the first time he was active and on his toes from start to finish, though it must be said that Kaylor's upright style, which makes him look almost like a City gent making his entrance at a posh restaurant, made it all the easier for Sibson to look good. However, when it is taken into account that Sibson had not seen ring action since February, when he regained the European title, it was doubtless a heartening experience for his manager, Sam Burns, and his followers.

But what happened in the ring does not always hold good where the decisions are made, in the pub. Already, the two middleweights waiting in the wings, Herol Graham, the official challenger for Sibson's title and Jimmy Price are amking threatening noises.

Burns does not to know about them at present; he intends to take on someone such as Juan Roldan, of Argentina, in Monte Carlo or San Remo, or Don Lee, the man who knocked out Sibson last season. What Sibson stands to gain from the Lee contest is difficult to see. A world title bout would be a better move, after which Sibson could attend to Graham.

It is generally believed that



Sibson: new sharpness

Sibson will give up the British and Commonwealth titles and Kaylor may get a chance to win back his British and Commonwealth titles by meeting Graham.

Brendan Ingle, Graham's manager, is certina that Sibson will avoid the awkward and unbeaten middleweight from Sheffield for as long as he can. INgle's wife, Alma, said yesterday: "We want to fight Sibson, but we don't think Sibson wants to fight us. We think that Sibson will give up the British and Commonwealth titles and Herol will have to fight Kaylor. We don't mind, but it wuld be unfair when Herol is the official challenger to Sibson."

Frank Warren, who manages Price, thinks that Kaylor should not be allowed to have another go. Warren's associate, Ernie Fossey, said yesterday: "Why not let Kaylor fight Price to see who goes forward to meet Graham. We would also be ready for Price to fight Sibson and Frank Warren is prepared to offer Sibson £60,000 to meet Price."

RUGBY LEAGUE

Gemmell resigns for new life in Sydney

By Keith Macklin

The manager of the 1984 Great Britain tour to Australia and New Zealand, Dick Gemmell, of Hull, has decided to live in Sydney and resign his place as the League Council member for Hull. Gemmell, who is in his late 40s, announced his intention in a letter to Rugby League headquarters in Leeds. He has left behind in Hull his daughter and second wife, who is continuing to run a hotel and restaurant business in the city.

Gemmell has had a distinguished career in Rugby League. Born in Warrington, he played for the town's amateur side, Orford Tannery, and went on to play for Hull, Leeds and Great Britain.

As a recent member of the Hull board of directors, he became a pioneer when he flew to New Zealand and negotiated the signing of three top New Zealand international O'Hara, Kemble, and Leuluai. He was the assistant manager of the 1979 tour of Australasia, when the tour made a loss for the first time, and on the 1984 tour was the manager of a touring side which lost all six international matches in Australia and New Zealand.

Gemmell's management of the Great Britain team ended on the completion of the 1984 tour, and he would have been among the candidates for the job in the forthcoming series in Britain against Australia and New Zealand.

The chairman of Hull, Roy Waudby, said yesterday: "I have had a letter from Dick, and he is obviously intending to stay in Australia. I would like to place it on record that he has been a great asset to Hull during his nine years as a director."

There will be two personal appearances before today's meeting of the disciplinary committee. They are by Sam Panapa (Sheffield Eagles) and John McCabe (Runcorn Highfield), with McCabe seeking to avoid suspension in order to play in Sunday second round John Player Special trophy game at Dewsbury. Kurt Sorenson, of Widnes, runs a severe risk of a one-match suspension, barring him from the trophy tie at home to Featherstone Rovers.

SNOOKER

Afternoon delight at the double

By Sydney Friskin

Alex Higgins and Willie Thorne wrapped up the first seven frames of their match at the Guild Hall, Preston yesterday in 83 exciting minutes. They had begun their 17-frame quarter-final in the Coral United Kingdon championship and at the interval, Higgins the holder, had fallen 3–4 behind.

The last four frames were completed in only 36 minutes, Higgins ending the afternoon with a break of 79, Thorne conceding with four reds left. Thorne, potting smoothly, had won the previous frame with a break of 119 to go 4–2 ahead, the general pattern being "anything you can do I can do better."

Higgins lost the first frame in 18 minutes. This was slow in comparison with what was to follow. He started the second frame with a break of 61 to which Thorne replied immidiately with 59. After Thorne had conceded six points on the pink, Higgins potted this ball to level at 1–1. The rapid fire continued with Higgins seizing the third frame with a brilliant sequence on the colours. He was ahead 44–0 in the fourth frame, but not for long. Thorne, hitting back with a break of 60, levelled at 2–2, and that happened after that was sheer delight.

The other match of the afternoon, was not by any means slow, but it was made to look pedestrian, Steve Davis coming into action against Jimmy White after defeating Tony Meo 9–7 the previous night. At the interval, Davis, looking none the worse for wear, led 5–2.

Davis lost the first frame after an astonishing change of fortune. He began with a break of 40, but White, helped by a fluke red, made a break of 54 to win the frame in 14 minutes. Davis took 25 minutes to level the score, but fell behind again, conceding the third frame with two reds left. The cumulative power of Davis then became more emphatic, and he built a 4–2 lead, leaving White to face a difficult situation when he lead 67–0 in the seventh frame with four reds left. White made a gallant attempt to retrieve the position, and after achieving two snookers he cleared the table to level the score at 67–67 only to lose the frame on the re-spotted black.

QUARTER FINALS: S Davis leads J White, 6–2. Frame scores (Davis first): 53–74, 68–22, 7–70, 108–27, 88–36, 73–15, 74–67. W Thorne leads A Higgins, 4–3. (Thorne first: 89–51, 59–73, 6–76, 78–44, 87–29, 120–5, 0–79.
TUESDAY'S SCORES: (Second round): S Davis bt A Meo, 9–7. Frame scores (Davis first): 94–46, 15–111, 82–19, 55–48, 61–62, 52–64, 34–87, 105–0, 33–77, 45–57, 16–107, 58–54, 134–0, 103–23, 118–0, 118–7. C Thorburn bt C Wilson, 9–3. Frame scores (Thorburn first): 98–30, 81–23, 98–11, 75–8, 41–71, 1–95, 90–18, 39–50, 86–34, 82–51, 78–53, 69–24.

GYMNASTICS

A fortune smiles on gymnast

New York (AP) – Mary Lou Retton, the diminutive American gymnast, who won five medals in the Los Angeles Olympic Games, is lending her famous smile to sell the American public everthing from breakfast cereal to hamburgers. And next year, the 16-year-old will be endorsing designer clothing and a line of cosmetics.

"The demands on her have been enormous," Miss Retton's business manager, John Traetta, said: "We're being very selective."

So far, the post-Olympic marketing of Miss Retton has included endorsements for Wheaties – a wheat flake cereal touted as "the breakfast of champions" – and for the McDonald's corporation, the hamburger chain.

A winsome smile, her dimunitive size, and five Olympic medals – including the gold in the all-round – helped make Miss Retton an instant "star," and paved the way for a rich future.

Miss Retton is two years away from high school graduation, but her commercial endorsements and travel does not permit her to attend classes. Her education is carried on by correspondence courses arranged through the University of Missouri. But she spends most of her time training.

NORDIC SKIING

Treble gold Finn for World Cup

Milan (AP) – Marja Lysa Hamalajnen, the cross-country skier who won three gold medals at the Olympic Games in Sarajero, will lead the Finnish team in the World cup races in the Italian resort of Val di Sole on December 13 and 14.

Finnish athletes will run the individual 5-kilometre race on December 13 and a 3 x 5-kilometre relay event the following day. Other women's teams in the competition include the Soviet Union, Norway, Sweden, Italy and Czechoslovakia.

Val di Sole, will also host on December 21-22 the men's and women's cross-country races, called Alpencup, the last events before the world Nordic championships in Seefeld, Austria, in January 1985.

Alpencup includes a 15-kilometre individual race for men and a 7.5-kilometre individual race for women on December 21, a 3 x 10-kilometre relay for men and a 3 x 5-kilometre event for women will be run the following day.

The courses for the individual races will be narrow and twisty, so as to discourage the so-called 'Sijtonen' style, a sort of skated skiing used by most athletes which the international federation wants to eliminate, gradually, from official events.

FOR THE RECORD

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Portland Trail Blazers 115, Cleveland Cavaliers 106; New York Knicks 97, Atlanta Hawks 96; Philadelphia 76ers 93, Washington Bullets 89; Indiana Pacers 128, Milwaukee Bucks 105; Boston Celtics 114, Dallas Mavericks 99; Houston Rockets 114, San Antonio Spurs 97; Phoenix Suns 115, Utah Jazz 102; Denver Nuggets 139, Los Angeles Clippers 110; Golden State Warriors 109, Chicago Bulls 103; Seattle Supersonics 104, Kansas City Kings 96.

ICE HOCKEY

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Washington Capitals 9, Quebec Nordiques 2; Philadelphia Flyers 4, Chicago Black Hawks 2; Buffalo Sabres 2, Pittsburgh Penguins 2; New Jersey Devils 7, Toronto Maple Leafs 1; St Louis Blues 5, Vancouver Canucks 1; Winnipeg Jets 5, Los Angeles Kings 3.

CYCLING

ZURICH: Six day race (after two nights): Leading placings: 1, H Rinklin and J Kristen (WG) 51 pts; 2, R Hermann and S Hermann (Liechtenstein) 22. One lap behind: 3, V Freulen and D Gisiger (Switz) 32; 4, G Wiggins (Aus) and A Doyle (GB) 31.

SKIING

PUY ST VINCENT: World series: Men's giant slalom: 1, T Buergler (Switz); 2, R Erlacher (It); 3, P Zurbriggen (Switz). Overall standings: 1, Italy, 112 points; 2, Switzerland 106.

REAL TENNIS

LORDS: W H Ollis Cup Final: R Moore bt C Durham 2-6, 6-4, 6-3. D P Henry Cup Final: P G Hopkins bt C Dean 6-5, 6-2.

RUGBY UNION

TOUR MATCH: Northern Division 12, Australians 19.

TENNIS

RIO DE JANEIRO: Men's tournament, second round: H Gildemeister (Chile) bt C Miniussi (Arg), 7-5, 8-6; I Kley (Br) bt R Arguello (Arg), 6-1, 0-6, 7-5; M Jaite (Arg) bt N Aerts (Br), 6-3, 6-4; H Pena (Arg) bt J Daher (Br), 6-2, 6-2; E Bengoechea (Arg) bt P Panatta (Br), 6-3, 6-2; R Acuna (Chile) bt A Gonzabal (Arg), 7-5, 6-2.

BOBSLEIGHING

IGLS, Austria: Three plates luge competition: Men's single seater, leading places: 1, M Walter (EG) 2:33.29; 2, H J Raffl (It) 2:33.71; 3, S Danilin (USSR) 2:34.14. Women's single seater leading placings: 1, K Schmidt (EG) 2:05.93; 2, S Martin (EG) 2:06.08; 3, U Oberhofner (EG) 2:06.50.

MOTOR RALLYING

Vatanen in sight of RAC title

Ari Vatanen, the former world champion, was pressing on last night towards his first Lombard RAC Rally title. Barring driving error of mechanical problems, the 32-year-old Finn could be the first home in his Peugeot 205 Turbo this afternoon.

With a lead of four and a half minutes over second-placed Hannu Mikkola, in his Audi Quattro, Vatanen was able to drive with extra caution during the Forest of Dean special stages yesterday made more difficult by recent heavy rainfall.

Jimmy McRae, of Britain, dropped down the leader board when he spun off during the thirty-seventh stage. McRae's two-wheel-drive Opel Manta is outclassed by the four-wheel-drive Audis and Peugeots in the slippery conditions. Of the other British drivers, Terry Kaby was ninth in his Nissan and Russell Brookes tenth in another Manta.

POSITIONS (after 36 stages): 1, Vatanen, 5hr 34min 34sec; 2, Mikkola, 5hr 29min 1sec; 3, Moutan, 5hr 36min 58sec; 4, Buffum, 5hr 38min 28sec.

BLOODSTOCK SALES

Italians pay out to capture Ormilia

By Simon O'Loughlin

A bay Mill Reef filly out of the modestly bred Irish Guinness Oak's winner Olwyn was the top-priced yearling at 110,000 guineas on the opening day of the Newmarket December sales yesterday.

The filly, named Ormilia, was withdrawn from the Highflyer sales in October but yesterday Hesmonds Stud sold her to the Italian agent, Arturo Brambilla, who was making his biggest ever purchase at the sales.

She will race in Italy in the colours of Scuderia Siba, for whom the leading Italian trainer, Alduino Botti, handled last year's Italian Derby winners My Top and Miss Grise, one of the leading juvenile fillies in Europe this year.

The yearling section of the sales saw 83 lots sold for 1,031,050 guineas, with the average of 12,422 guineas 9.6 per cent up on last years 11,330 guineas. Well related fillies took the limelight but more than a quarter of those yearlings offered failed to find a buyer.

Yesterday's only other six figure purchase was a chestnut half sister by Hello Gorgeous to Jim Bolger's highly rated two-year-old filly Alleshenny submitted from Ireland by Ballysheenan and Mellon Studs.

The yearling was bought for 100,000 guineas by Cormack McCormack, the agent, and will probably be trained by Bolger for an American syndicate.

The same vendors received 75,000 guineas from Joss Collins, of the British bloodstock agency, for a chestnut filly, Sharpen Up, who will be trained by Robert Armstrong for a syndicate of New York businessmen.

But an American bred son of Sharpen Up from Double D Farm was led out unsold at 105,000 guineas.

Brook Studs bay Raja Baba filly made 70,000 guineas to the bid of Michael Albina. Albina, who as acting on behalf of a Dubai-based patron, hopes to have 12 horses when he moves to Wroughton House Stable in Newmarket next week.

More racing, page 28

REAL TENNIS

Ronaldson rolls on to last four

By William Stephens

Chris Ronaldson defeated Frank Willis 6-1, 6-2, 6-2 in the quarter-finals of the British Open singles championship, sponsored by George Wimpey, at Queen's Club yesterday. The world champion's varied armoury of services, all executed with precision, impeded Willis's returns, but the loser, who has just returned to the game in his former position as head professional at the Manchester Tennis and Racquets Club, demonstrated severity ocut and took many games to deuce.

Lachlan Deuchar, Ronaldson's deputy profssional at Hapton Court, eliminated David Johnson, head professional at Queen's Club, by 6-3, 6-1, 5-6, 6-4. Johnson's immaculate footwork, textbook strokes and remarkable retrieving tested Deuchar, who in the third and fourth sets was reduced to smashing the ball against the battery wall.

QUARTER FINALS: C Ronaldson (Hampton Court) bt F Willis (Manchester) 6-1, 6-2, 6-2; L Deuchar (Hampton Court) bt D Johnson (Queen's) 6-3, 6-1, 5-6, 6-4; C Lumley (unattached) bt J Snow 6-1, 6-3, 6-1; W Davies (New York) bt J Howell (Bordeaux) 6-0, 6-2, 6-5.

ICE SKATING

Champion's hopes soar after fall

By John Hennessy

Susan Jackson, a petite figure from Nottingham, took a giant's stride towards retaining the British women's figure skating championship, sponsored by Tuborg, at Richmond on Tuesday. Karen Wood, the champion in 1980 and 1982, was third in both elements and lies second, a telling margin of 2.0 points behind Miss Jackson.

Even if Miss Wood were to win the free skating she would still have to rely on another skater intervening in second place. In that unlikely – given the quality of Miss Jackson's free skating – event, they would be level on points and Miss Wood would prevail on a tie break.

Miss Jackson, fourth in the figures last year, owed her superiority yesterday to the frailty of Miss Wood and Maria Geier-Haylock, a specialist in this element, in the third figure. They were both well below their best.

Miss Wood was now virtually committed to winning the short programme, but after a dazzling double Axel she fell heavily on an attempted triple toe loop in the combinations.

By contrast, Miss Jackson executed a superb triple toe loop in the combination.

WOMEN: Compulsory figures: 1, S Jackson (Nottingham) 0.6 points; 2, M Geier-Haylock (Southampton) 1.2; 3, K Wood (Deeside) 1.8. Short programme: 1, Jackson 0.4; 2, F Hamilton (Streatham) 0.8; Wood 1.2. Overall: 1, Jackson 1.0; 2, Wood 3.0; 3, Hamilton 3.2; 4, Geier-Haylock 4.8; 5, P Shellard (Southampton) 5.8; 6, H Leslie (Irvine) 6.0.
MEN: Compulsory figures: 1, S Durrant (Solihull) 0.6; 2, P Robinson (Blackpool and Billingham) 1.2; 3, M Nicholson (Murrayfield) 1.80. Short programme: 1, S Pickavance (Blackpool and Billingham) 0.4; 2, Robinson 0.8; 3, Durrant 1.20. Overall: 1, Durrant 1.8; 2, Robinson 2.0; 3, Pickavance 2.8; 4, Nicholson 3.4; 5, J Levers (Sheffield) 8.0.
PAIRS: Short programme: 1, Miss S Cushley and N Cushley (Billingham) 0.4; 2, Miss C Peake and A Naylor (Peterborough and Nottingham) 0.8; 3, Miss C Kay and C Nelson (Durham and Billingham); 4, Miss P Burton and A Burton (Solihull) 1.60.

TENNIS: Tracy Austin, who won the United States Open tournament in 1979 at the age of 16, is still uncertain when she will return to the courts after being laid down in February by sciatica. Miss Austin, 21, who divides her time between study and television commentary, believes she is fully cured but has cancelled plans to start playing early next year.

IN BRIEF

Miss Opie misses Inter-City

The defending champion, Lisa Opie, has been forced to withdraw from next month's Inter-City British championships because of a mystery illness.

Miss Opie, the number one seed, has been ordered to rest after undergoing tests to identify a possible virus infection. Her absence means the event is likely to be reseeded.

RUGBY LEAGUE: Chris Anderson, the Australian test winger, has accepted a two-year contract as player-coach of Halifax, five weeks after arriving in britain to play for Hull Kingston Rovers. He has made only one full appearance for Hull KR – against Castleford last weekend – and now teams up with 11 fellow Australians at Halifax, who have dismissed Colin Dixon, the coach.

MOTOR RACING: Prince Paul Metternich, president of the International Automobile Federation (FIA), is expected to meet Prince Rainier of Monaco to try to solve the conflict which has cut the Monte Carlo Rally and Monaco Grand Prix from the 1985 world championships.

RUGBY UNION

North wind fails to blow Australians off course

By David Hands
Rugby Correspondent

Northern Division 12
Australians 19


Campese: late try

The Australians left the English section of their tour behind them with six victories out of six after outstaying and outthinking the last of the English contenders at Blundellsands yesterday. They beat the Northern division by two goals, a try and a penalty goal to a goal, a penalty and a dropped goal, although the North had the limited satisfaction of being the only English side to score a try against the visitors.

It was not a masterly performance by the Australians. Perhaps we should not have expected it to be, so soon after the heady euphoria of beating Wales. They fell behind at the start of both halves but had the wit to work themselves back into the game, harassing the wind so well whenever the North worked their way into a position of advantage, all the Australians had to do was bang the ball back downfield and trot after it.

Sensibly, this was the game Ella resorted to after some fearsome tackling by Barley, Simms and the covering Buckton had several times disrupted the Australian midfield. The visitors also exploited to the full the North's inability to control the ball in the tackle. This was nowhere better illustrated than in the final try. One moment Simms was attacking on halfway, the next Campese had hacked past Paul Simpson and followed up for the try which dashed lingering northern hopes.

If the North were to win they had to do so in the first half, when they had the wind behind them and the sun was setting in Australian eyes. The organization of the forwards at the lineout and maul gave them a reasonable platform, only for their six-point lead to be tossed away when Barley lost possession and Ian Williams ran with great pace for the first of his two tries.

In the second half, the north's efforts, particularly at the lineout, waned. Campbell and, to a lesser extent, Calcraft came to dominate that area, giving Ella all the options as to which side of the field he should stretch Peter Williams next.

In consequence the North had to do much of their running from deep, and put under pressure by gold jerseys, they found themselves in difficulties. The little chip to turn the advancing Australians might have been rewarding but it remained untried and, as their control at forward mounted, inevitably the visitors were able to bring more people to the breakdown more quickly.

After some initial give and take, in which Burke might have scored but dropped the final pass, Andrew dropped a goal behind a lineout, well won by Bainbridge. When the Cambridge University stand off pumped over a wind-assisted 52 metre penalty – the first such award to the North, after 19 minutes play – there was a quickening of hope, doused when Roche, Cox and Ella worked Williams clear on the right, the speed of the passing giving the wing room to move.

The North's moment of glory came two minutes into the second half when Black passed his wing, went to ground, and Harrison seized the ball and beat the field in an 80-metre dash to the try line. Again, Williams kept matters in the correct proportions after Cox had worked room for himself among a mêlée of forwards. The North's lead was eclipsed when Black kicked the second of only two Australian penalty attempts at goal and Andrew found the wind hindering two similar efforts. *Campese's late try was merely icing on a comparatively stodgy but edible Australian cake.*

SCORERS: Northern Division: Try: Harrison. Conversion: Andrew. Penalty: Andrew. Dropped goal: Andrew.
Australians: Tries: I. Williams (2) Campese. Conversions: Black (2). Penalty: Black.

NORTHERN DIVISION: P Williams (Orrell); M Harrison (Wakefield), K Simms (Liverpool and Cambridge University), B Barley (Wakefield), R Underwood (Leicester); R Andrew (Middlesborough and Cambridge University), S Smith (Sale, captain); P Huntsman (Headingley), A Simpson (Sale), E Bell (West Hartlepool), P Moss (Orrel), J Syddall (Waterloo), S Bainbridge (Fylde), P Buckton (Liverpool), P Simpson (Bath).

AUSTRALIANS: J Black; I Williams, M Burke, M Hawker, D Campese; M Ella, P Cox, S Pilecki, T Lawton, G Burrow, W Calcraft, S Williams (captain), W Campbell, C Roche, S Tuynman.
Referee: C Norling (Wales).

Captain may drop out

The British Lion, John Beattie, has been chosen to captain the Glasgow team to meet the Australians at Hughenden next Tuesday. However, there is no guarantee that he will be available, because if he is named in the Scotland side to play Australia at Murrayfield on December 8, he will have to drop out

TEAM: F MacNaughton (Glasgow Academicals); M Duncan (West of Scotland), A Brown (Ayr), J Gossman (West of Scotland), A Armstrong (Stirling County); G Steel, G Nicolson (both Ayr); G McGuinness, D Livingston (both West of Scotland), J Scobie (Glasgow Academicals), H Parker (Kilmarnock), S Hamilton (Heriot's), C McCallum (Ayr), J Beattie (Glasgow Academicals, Captain), D Brown (Ayr). REPLACEMENTS: D Drysdale (Kilmarnock), J Bonar (Glasgow Academicals), D Smith, H Hamilton (Kilmarnock), A Service (West of Scotland), A Ker (Glasgow Academicals), S Porter (Kilmarnock).


Beattie: Scotland prospect

Kidner is replaced

Brian Kidner, the England under-23 lock, has been dropped by Coventry for the first time since *winning a first-team place* two years ago. His place in the side to play Richmond at home on Saturday goes to the Warwickshire lock, Martin Fleetwood.

Dick Travers earns his first senior club game this season in place of Martin Trumper at flank forwad and Steve Wilkes and Graham Robbins resume after Warwickshire duty. Coventry's four forward changes are made in an attempt to improve a record showing only five wins in 17 matches.

IN BRIEF

Injured Raeber misses first race

Urs Raeber, Switzerland's World Ski Cup downhill champion, will not take part in the opening downhill event of the season in Val D'Isere on December 6 after suffering severe concussion in training on Monday. Raeber is in intensive care and is expected to be out of action for at least two weeks.

The trainer Sepp Stadler said: "Urs made a mistake at the last curve before the finish, lost a ski and lay motionless after hitting the ground head first. Luckily I was not far away, and he was helicoptered to hospital."

● Thomas Buergler, of Switzerland, won the closing event of the world series, in a men's giant slalom in Puy St Vincent yesterday, beating Robert Erlacher of Italy, and Pirmin Zurbrigger, the defending World Cup champion.

ATHLETICS: Daley Thompson, the Olympic decathlon champion, has been voted Hertz No. 1 sports personality of the year by some of Britain's Sports Editors. Olympic champions Sebastian Coe and Tessa Sanderson were second and third respectively.

TABLE TENNIS: The English Table Tennis Association have announced a £16,000 sponsorship deal with Tamusu Butterfly Europa, the equipment manufacturers. Both the senior and junior squads will receive clothing and accessories for an initial period of two years.

BASKETBALL

Going gets tougher for England

By Nicholas Harling

England face Israel in tonight's world cup-tie knowing that after what they achieved against Czechoslovakia at Leicester last week, nothing is impossible in Tel Aviv. Israel should be an even *stronger proposition than the* Czechoslovaks, who succumbed 69-68 after leading by 18 points.

The England coach, Bill Beswick, said in Tel Aviv yesterday: "Nothing *is impossible.* People shouldn't forget that we had only two days preparation for last week and now we've got the psychological lift of victory. We're very confident that we can do it".

Tickets for the game in the Sports Palace were not going too well until the highlights of England's game *with Czechoslovakia were televised* on Tuesday night. "Now they anticipate filling the place," Beswick said. His only concern is how his less-experienced players will react to *the partisan support for Israel*, who were 122-99 winners in Switzerland last week.

Beswick has seen Israel on enough occasions to compile his own dossier. "I know they'll be very quick with a lot of good outside shooting and that the team revolves around three or four key players".

Israel's leading players are familiar to most English observers as the Maccabi Tel Aviv quartet of Berkovitz, Silver, Lassoff and Aroesti have been making annual visits to the World Invitation Cub Championships, sponsored by Philips, at Crystal Palace for some years.

England will be reinforced by the inclusion of Vaughan, Leicester's 6ft 4in forward, who was forced to withdraw from last week's game with an ankle injury. Bett, of Crystal Palace, makes way for him.

ISRAEL: Berkovitz, Lassoff, Silver, Aroesti, (all Maccabi Tel Aviv), Pelotigman (Hapoel Haifa), Bino, Jamchy (Maccabi Ramat Gan), Willis (Hapoel Tel Aviv), Almeloch, Daniel, Jacobi (Hapoel Holon), Shefa (Maccabi Haifa).
ENGLAND: P Stimpson (Crystal Palace), D Gardner, Dan Lloyd (Manchester), Dave Lloyd (Warrington), M Spaid, A Balogun (Hemel/Watford), M Clark (Kingston), C Vaughan, S O'Shea (Leicester), K Tetham (Birmingham).

TODAY'S FIXTURES

FOOTBALL
FA TROPHY Second qualifying round: Cambridge City v Stourbridge (Soham Town, 7.30).
CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Manchester City v Manchester United (6.45).

RUGBY UNION
CLUB MATCH: Old Brentwoods v Clacton.
SCHOOLS MATCH: Bryanston v Canford.

OTHER SPORT
BADMINTON: Carlton Challenge (Torbay LC).
REAL TENNIS: George Wimpey Open singles and doubles (Queen's Club, West Kensington).
SNOOKER: Coral UK Professional Tournament (Guildhall, Preston).

RACING: BRAVE PLUMPTON WINNER HAS DOUBLE NATIONAL TARGET

Tacroy salvages Aintree losses

By John Karter

The supremely brave victory of Tacroy at Plumpton yesterday must have given his owner, Alf Duffield, the man responsible for raising the wreck of the Mary Rose, good reason to believe he can salvage the substantial losses incurred over his horse in last year's Grand National with interest next March.

Mr Duffield, whose business is lifting all things valuable from the bottom of the ocean, tried to lift somewhere in the region of £500,000 in bets from the bookmakers over Tacroy at Aintree. However, the horse was all at sea on *the fast* ground and although carrying Mr Duffield's red and white colours prominently for a long way, eventually plodded home in 12th place.

Andrew Stringer, the young Yorkshireman who was brought down especially to reestablish his old partnership with Tacroy, appeared to have the featured Peter Cazalet Memorial Trophy in safe keeping when he took the top weighted ten-year-old into the lead on the home turn. However, the course specialist, Round The Twist came back like a tiger up the stamina-sapping climb to the winning post, and there was just a neck between them at the line.

Stringer pointed out that this was the first time Tacroy had had the soft ground he needs since he was trained in Ireland. So, if the rains do their bit for th next few months, our *salvageman supreme will be doubly* optimistic of wrecking bookmakers' balance sheets, not just in the Grand National itself, but first in the Welsh version later this month.

Incidentally, Tacroy's victory must have helped to boost the morale of his new trainer, Mick Masson, who has just left hospital where he was *apparently* very poorly.

Ryan Price, the almost legendary former trainer, whose very presence can still set a small course like Plumpton tingling, is another man who has not enjoyed the best of health recently. It was, therefore, inspiring to see this unique character back breathing fire as only *he can after Opening* Bars had sprinted past Wassem to win the second division of the November Novices' Hurdle.

Captain Price, trilby cocked at its familiar rakish angle, roared a welcome to the newcomer, whom he bred – he is a son of Price's St Ledger winner, Bruni – and in whom his wife, Dorothy, has a half share.

Anyone who knew Price when he was training, would tell you that just one of the gallant captain's more endearing *habits was to hype* virtually all his horses as world beaters as soon as they had won any old "egg and spoon" race. However, when Price said yesterday that Opening Bars was a very decent horse, you had to take notice after watching the horse's pulsating finish.

A more dramatic scene stealer yesterday was young Gareth Charles-Jones, whose riding brought gasps of admiration and a spontaneous round of applause during the Sir Alfred McAlpine Homes Chase. Charles-Jones produced the recovery of perhaps this or any other season when he all but fell from the tearaway Ten Bears at the sixth fence.

As the horse rose from its knees, Charles-Jones had both legs on one side of his mount, but after galloping Lady Godiva style for *some 200 yards*, he got back into the saddle to such effect that he took second place after the favourite, Cresun, had fallen at the last to hand vicrory to Manston Marauder.


Tacroy taking the last before withstanding Round The Twist's challenge at Plumpton (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

Very Promising to revel in conditions

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

The conditions of the Wessex Hurdle at Wincanton today, look *tailor made to suit a horse with* the ability of Very Promising, who finished third in the Champion Hurdle at Cheltenham, last March. Only Crimson Embers, who has won the Waterford Crystal Stayers' Hurdle at Cheltenham in his time, approaches his class, but he must give Very Promising 10lb because he won a valuable race last season, whereas my selection did not.

This will be Crimson Ember's first race since April. Very Promising, *on the other hand,* looked in quite good form at Ascot, recently, when he was runner-up to the former Champion hurdler, Gaye Brief.

Very Promising spent his formative days in Mercy Rimell's care but following a deal towards the end of last March, he changed ownership, and joined *David Nicholson's* stable. Now he looks poised to win his first race for his present connexions.

Nicholson and his jockey, Peter Scudamore, also have a good chance of winning the Lord Stalbridge Memorial Gold Cup, with Broadheath who was attempting the *impossible at* the last Wincanton meeting where he took on Burrough Hill Lad. Admittedly, Burrough Hill Lad was not at his peak that day. Nevertheless, to go under by four lengths at a difference of *21lb* was anything but a disgrace as the result of last Saturday's Hennessy Cognac Gold Cup at Newbury made abundantly clear.

Easter Carnival has a marvellous record around Wincanton but following that rather disappointing performance at Ascot recently, I now regard Musso, from Fred Winter's in-form stable, as Broadheath's main danger.

Play The Knave, who has won two of his three steeplechases this season and finished second in the other, looks to have a good chance of improving that record by landing the second division of the Cerne Abbas *novices* chase. The earlier division should be won by Double Bass, just so long as he can master Rockfield Boy, who won over the course at the last meeting, albeit rather luckily. My selection was runner-up to Fred Winter's talented young jumper Glyde Court at Towcester in his first steeplechase.

At Warwick, Pebble Island is napped to win the Shirley Novices Chase, and so continue the fine run being enjoyeds this season by his trainer, Gordon Richards. Last week, my selection jumped successfully around Haydock Park where *the fences are notoriously stiff.* In the circumstances, he certainly ought to be able to cope with those at Warwick. Mount Harvard was a decent hurdler on his day, but he lacks Pebble Island's experience of jumping the bigger obstacles.

Corn Street who, following a busy season on the flat, will be fit, even though he has not run over hurdles this season, is preferred to the recent Windsor winner, Averon, for the first division of the Askett Novices' *Hurdle, Corn Street ran with* promise over hurdles on three occasions last winter.

The other division should go to Lrd Merlin who has the beating of John Webber's runner, Torymore Green, if their recent contest at Leicester, is anything to go by. However, Webber's efficiently run Oxfordshire stable should not end the day dispirited as they have an excellent chance of taking the Shipston Handicap Chase with their recent Towcester winner, Nickle Meppett.

Course specialists

WINCANTON
TRAINERS: F Winter 19 winners from 67 runners, 28.4%; F Walwyn 22 from 82, 26.8%; S Pattemore 14 from 92, 15.2%.

WARWICK
TRAINERS: N Henderson 11 winners from 43 runners, 25.6%; J Edwards 8 from 36, 22.2%; F Walwyn 17 from 32, 26.7%.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: All engagements (dead): Midnight Love, Neardown Boy, Pilsop, Kivac, Gavins Boy, Kitty Rivers, Jubilee Imp, Bold Aura.

● Ballydurrow has been backed with the sponsors from 6-1 down to 9-2 favourite for Saturday's Mecca Bookmakers Handicap hurdle at Sandown. The firm also report money for Prideaux Boy, down two points to 10-1.

WINCANTON

GOING: Good

12.30 CERNE ABBAS NOVICE CHASE (Div I: £1,293: 2m 5f) (12 runners)

2 0010f1 ROCKFIELD BOY (C) (Mrs P Garner) J Jenkins 7-11-10 ...... J Francome
4 02p3-pp BEACONSIDE (N Brooks) J Brooks 7-11-2 ...... P Leach
5 fp-p BEN LAIR (W Whitbread) F Walwyn 6-11-2 ...... R Pusey 4
9 /pu0p-0 CHALFORD HILL (G Roe) M Gibson 7-11-2 ...... A Webb
10 0/2-up CRICKSTOWN (Mrs C Smith) Mrs M Rimell 7-11-2 ...... S Morshead
12 0/230-2 DOUBLE BASS (Mrs M Wiggin) T Forster 7-11-2 ...... H Davies
16 /p004-p HAYSTACK'S FLYER (Mrs N Duffie) P Hayward 9-11-2 ...... –
17 0/f JIMMY FLINT (Dunns Motors (Exeter) Ltd) R Dunn 8-11-2 ...... P Dever
25 90-0 STREAMER (Lt-Col J Deacon) G Prest 6-11-2 ...... R Dunwoody
29 000-0 BARGILL (F Winter) F Winter 5-11-0 ...... B de Haan
33 4000-04 MR CANDY (A Moore) A Moore 5-11-0 ...... G Moore
34 00000/ BEECHES VIEW (N Leggett) P Haynes 9-10-11 ...... J Lovejoy

1983: Royal To Do 7-11-2 H Davies (5-4 fav) T Forster 6 ran.

9-4 Double Bass, 3 Rockfield Boy, 7-2 Bargill, 5 Crickstown, 8 Ben Lair, 12 Mr Candy.

FORM: ROCKFIELD BOY, (11-5) left clear 3 out when beating Sundial (11-5) by 12l here (2m ch, £1789, good, Nov 15, 11 ran). BEACONSIDE, (10-5) pulled up behind IT'S ONLY A JOKE (10-10) at Taunton, last year (11-2) 15l 3rd to Valeso (11-2) over course and distance (£1993, good to firm, Apr 5, 9 ran). DOUBLE BASS (11-3) 3l 2nd to Glyde Court (11-3) at Towcester (2m 5f ch, £1418, good, Nov 15, 12 ran).
Selection: BEACONSIDE.

Wincanton selections

By Mandarin
12.30 Double Bass. 1.0 Hypnosis. 1.30 Lefrak City. 2.0 Very Promising. 2.30 Broadheath. 3.0 Play The Knave. 3.30 French Captain.
By Michael Seely
1.30 Kings Jug. 2.30 Mount Oliver.

1.0 YOUNG FARMERS NOVICE HURDLE (Div I: £689: 2m) (21)

1 0203/31 HYPNOSIS (CD) (Major G Snell) D Elsworth 5-11-1 ...... C Brown
5 00-0 BENMORE (B Arnold) Mrs J Pitman 4-10-8 ...... B de Haan
6 fpp-p BIDDABLE (H Thelwall-Jones R Hodges 5-10-8 ...... Peter Hobbs
7 0230-00 BLACK SHEEP (Mrs E Dudgeon) I Dudgeon 7-10-8 ...... M Richards
9 0 BROLLIN (Mrs B Samuel) F Winter 4-10-8 ...... J Francome
13 /0032-0 INDIAN MAJOR (Miss P Barnes) Miss P Barnes 7-10-8 ...... M Bastard
14 0 JIMJAMS (G Shoemark) A Turnell 4-10-8 ...... Steve Knight
15 0 KEEP IT DARK (Mrs E Cyzer) M Usher 4-10-8 ...... –
16 0 LEOPARDO (Mrs P Gibbings) J Gifford 4-10-8 ...... R Rowe
19 POLAR STAR (M Pipe) M Pipe 5-10-8 ...... P Leach
20 p ROYAL BOX (Lady Parr) A Turnell 5-10-8 ...... E Waite
21 ROYAL VALEUR (D Dborin) S Mellor 4-10-8 ...... M Perrett
22 b0004-p START THE MUSIC (P Moore) A Moore 5-10-8 ...... G Moore
26 pp0 WORDEN PRINCE (G Hunt) J D Thomas 4-10-8 ...... M Williams
27 00p-3 WORDSWORTH (Nionlale Ltd) D A Wilson 4-10-8 ...... P Scudamore
28 CANTERBURY BELLS (Miss B Swire) G Balding 4-10-3 ...... B Reilly
29 0p0 GOLDEN MEDINA (Mrs S Perry) P Bailey 4-10-3 ...... S Morshead
30 p LIGONITE (P Tory) P Tory 4-10-3 ...... J Frost
31 0 NEARLY A TANGO (D Hall) D Elsworth 4-10-3 ...... P Holley 7
32 pp PYDLE LADY (Mrs J Lovelace) N Mitchell 5-10-3 ...... B Powell 4
33 /00040- TRUE MINSTREL (Mrs S Hembrow) Mrs S Hembrow 8-10-3 ...... N Coleman 4

1983: Sarah's Venture 4-10-3 L Mancini (4-6 fav) C Horgan 8 ran.

11-4 Brollin, 100-30 Hypnosis, 9-2 Canterbury Bells, 6 Nearly A Tango, 8 Royal Valeur.

FORM: HYPNOSIS, (10-10) unchallenged 8l course and distance winner from Walnut Way (10-5) (£647, good, Nov 15, 11 ran). PYDLE LADY (10-5) was pulled up before 2 out. BROLLIN, half brother to Brown Chamberlin, weakened approaching last when 7th of 19 to Welsh Warrior (11-0) at Newbury (2m 100 yds hdle, £1448, good to soft, Nov 14). INDIAN MAJOR (11-0) backward when 8th of 14 to The Brewer (11-0) at Newbury (100 yds hdle, £1406, good to soft, Nov 14). JIMJANS (10-10) bit backward and 6l under 2 out when 28½l 8th of 22 to Joy Ride (10-10) at Windsor (2m hdle, £1130, good to soft, Nov 10). LEOPARDO (11-0) behind from 4th when over course and distance 6th to Hypnotic (11-5) at Ascot (2m hdle, £2211, good, Nov 16, 9 ran). WORDSWORTH (10-10) 20l 3rd, BENMORE (10-10) out of first 9 and LIGONITE (10-10) tailed off when pulled up before 2 out in race here won by Pearlyman (10-10) (2m hdle, £643, good, Nov 15, 16 ran).
Selection: HYPNOSIS.

1.30 CHARD HANDICAP CHASE (£1,612: 2m) (8)

1 1/4333- RO'S OWEN (D) (Mrs J Cotton) T Forster 9-11-10 ...... H Davies
2 30/32/2 LEFRAK CITY (D) (Mrs D Irwine) T Forster 7-10-4 ...... R Dunwoody
4 023-243 FURY BOY (BF) (Capt J Macdonald-Buchanan) D Nicholson 11-10-2 ...... P Scudamore
5 0104-22 KING'S JUG (D) (BF) (David Timothy Ltd) Mrs M Rimell 8-10-1 .. S Morshead
6 0000/3- SHANE HILL (Dr T Davies) T Davies 11-10-0 ...... M Hammond
7 141/0p0 ONE ARMED BANDIT (D) (N De Savary) J Jenkins 9-10-0 ...... B Powell 4
8 0p232-1 KINGS SINGER (G Dennis) B Forsey 10-10-0 ...... George Knight
10 2-33o40 SIR LESTER (J Harrison) J D Thomas 8-10-0 ...... A Griffiths

1983: Altaghaderry Run 8-11-0 J Lovejoy (7-1) T Clay 8 ran.

3 King's Jug, 7-2 Lefrak City, 4 Fury Boy, 5 Ro's Owen, 8 Sir Lester, 10 King's Singer.

RO'S OWEN (10-8) 28l 3rd to Iden Green (10-3) at Ascot (2m 4f ch, £6412, good, Jan 14, 5 ran). Lefrak City (10-6) 15l runner-up to Silent Echo (10-3) at Stratford (2m ch, £1775, soft Nov 5, 12 ran). FURY BOY finished lame and last at Uttoxeter, previously (11-7) 10½l 4th to Master Melody (10-3) at Ludlow (2m 4f ch, £1390, good to firm, Oct 3, 10 ran). KING'S JUG (11-4) 7l 2nd to Trollena (10-1) at Bangor (2m ch, £1696, soft, Nov 9, 7 ran). KING'S SINGER (10-12) beat Pompons Prince (11-1) 2½l at Fontwell (2m 2.5f ch, £959, soft, Nov 20, 9 ran).
Selection: KING'S JUG.

2.0 WESSEX HURDLE (£1,735: 2m 6f) (6)

1 10o203- CRIMSON EMBERS (B) (Mrs S Smart) F Walwyn 9-11-10 ...... S Shilston
9 3000-13 VIVAQUE (R Baker) D Elsworth 5-11-3 ...... C Brown
10 4ppp-00 CHARLIEM (D Murrell) A Moore 6-11-0 ...... G Moore
11 /0000-0 MR MOONRAKER (Mrs P Blackburn) L Kennard 7-11-0 ...... B Powell
12 /230up- TOULOUSE (Mrs B Cobden) J Cobden 8-11-0 ...... –
13 0332-42 VERY PROMISING (D Nicholson 6-11-0 ...... P Scudamore

1983: No corresponding race.

11-10 Very Promising, 2 Crimson Embers, 4 Vivaque, 14 Mr Moonraker, 16 Toulouse.

FORM: CRIMSON EMBERS (12-1) under 1l 3rd of 6 to Alastor O Mavros (11-3) at Ascot (3m hdle, £7947, good, Apr 4). VIVAQUE (11-6) 3½l 3rd of 11 to Wislen (11-0) at Ascot (3m hdle, £3121, good, Nov 16). VERY PROMISING (10-11) 8l 2nd of 5 to Gaye Brief (10-11) at Ascot (2m 4f hdle, £9765, good, Nov 16).
Selection: VERY PROMISING.

2.30 LORD STALBRIDGE MEMORIAL GOLD CUP HANDICAP CHASE: (£2,443: 3m 1f) (9)

1 4u2/1-4 HENRY BISHOP (CD) (B Dukes) Mrs B Dukes 11-11-10 ...... Mr P Dukes 7
2 024-221 MUSSO (D) (R E A Bott) F Winter 8-11-10 (4 ex) ...... J Francome
3 1310-20 TRISKA (C,D) (B) (A Hunt) L Kennard 9-11-8 ...... B Powell 4
4 p34-132 BROADHEATH (M Marsh) D Nicholson 7-11-1 ...... P Scudamore
5 4f-0130 EASTER CARNIVAL (CD) (Mrs M Best) K Bishop 8-11-1 ...... P Richards
7 112-031 MOUNT OLIVER (D) (D Smith) M Scudamore 6-10-6 (4 ex) ...... M Williams
8 /p334p- WILD GAMBLE (CD) (Mrs B Cobden) J Cobden 10-10-4 ...... S Shilston
10 0020/p1 EASY STEED (C) (Mrs S Pattemore) S Pattemore 6-10-0 ...... Peter Hobbs
11 2-41428 BUCK ROYALE (D) (Mrs P Tory) T Tory 11-10-0 ...... R Dunwoody

1983: Plondering 6-10-12 J Francome (evens fav) F Winter 5 ran.

15-8 Musso, 100-30 Broadheath, 4 Henry Bishop, 6 Mount Oliver, 10 Easter Carnival.

FORM: MUSSO (11-7) had HENRY BISHOP (11-11) a distance back in 4th when 6l Ascot winner from Ballyross (10-8) (3m ch, £3295, good, Nov 16, 6 ran). TRISKA (10-10) never recovered from *mistake at the 2nd last time in 2m 5f race won by Beau Ranger (10-0), previously (10-13)* head 2nd of 9 to Sailors Return (10-13) at Windsor (3m ch, £1879, good, Nov 10). BROADHEATH flattered by proximity to winner when 4l 2nd of 3 (10-7) to Burrough Hill Lad (12-0) here last time, with BUCK ROYALE (10-7) 8l further back, first time out (10-9- had EASTER CARNIVAL -11-3), who was backward, 10½l away in 5th when winning at Chepstow (3m ch, £4591, firm, Oct 6, 10 ran). EASTER CARNIVAL mistakes when 32l last of 5 (11-2) to Areus (10-0) at Ascot, earlier *completed 4th win over course and distance with 10l defeat of Jimmy Miff (11-7) £1595, firm, Oct 18, 3 ran).* MOUNT OLIVER (11-4) easy 1½l Uttoxeter winner from Cottage Rythm (11-7- (3m 2f ch, £1688, good, Nov 15, 8 ran).
Selection: MOUNT OLIVER.

3.0 CERNE ABBAS NOVICE CHASE (Div II: £1,293: 2m 5f) (11)

1 400-122 PLAY THE KNAVE (C De Berry) P Bailey 7-11-10 ...... S Morshead
7 fpppp-f CALL THE GUARDS (G C Bisgrove Ltd) K Bishop 6-11-2 ...... P Richards
8 0/06p0f CAPTAIN PAT (J H Baker) J H Baker 8-11-2 ...... G Newman
13 12202-p EMPEROR CHARLES (R E A Bott) F Winter 7-11-2 ...... J Francome
18 p/0-4 LAUREL HILL (Maj-Gen R Burges) I Dudgeon 7-11-2 ...... M Richards
20 pp/ MINGO'S PRINCE (Dunns Motors (Exeter) Ltd) R Dunn 8-11-2 ...... P Dever
21 0033-f2 PARISH RIGGED (S Sainsbury) T Forster 8-11-2 ...... H Davies
26 0/0p0-2 SUNDIAL (Major R Dill) D Nicholson 6-11-2 ...... P Scudamore
28 000p4-p WITHYMANS POOL (B) (Mrs S Pearn) N Ayliffe 10-11-2 ...... M Ayliffe
31 10p10-0 DANCING SOVEREIGN (B) (Mrs P Dorse) Mrs J Pitman 5-11-0 ...... B de Haan
32 2f8p-34 IVACOP (BF) (F Starr) B Stevens 5-11-0 ...... C Brown

1983: Royal To Do 7-11-2 H Davies (5-4 fav) T Forster 6 ran.

13-8 Play The Knave, 7-2 Emperor Charles, 4 Sundial, 11-2 Parish Rigged.

FORM: PLAY THE KNAVE (10-12) beat Wyford (10-12) 7l at Worcester (2m 4f ch, £2,185, soft, Nov 21, 11 ran). EMPEROR CHARLES, pulled up on chasing debut behind Dare Hansel, was useful hurdler who ran head 2nd (11-10) to Golden Fancy (10-6) at Newcastle final start last season (2m *120 yds hdle, £7752, good to soft, Mar 17, 9 ran).* PARISH RIGGED (10-10) beaten a distance when 2nd to Only For Love (10-10) at Hereford (3m 1f ch, £1,337, soft, Nov 13, 13 ran). SUNDIAL (11-5) 12l 2nd of 11 to Rockfield Boy (11-5) here (2m ch, £1,788, good, Nov 15). IVACOP (10-13) 7l 4th and CALL THE GUARDS (11-0) faller at the 10th behind Grockle at Newton Abbot (2m 5f ch, £3,059, soft, Nov 27, 14 ran. Previously IVACOP (11-5) 2½l 3rd of 5 to Columbus (11-8) at Newbury (2m 160yds ch, £3,028, good to soft, Nov 14).
Selection: IVACOP if absent PLAY THE KNAVE

3.30 YOUNG FARMERS NOVICE HURDLE (Div II: £656: 2m) (17)

2 p0-p010 MAIDIGA (M Barraclough) M Barraclough 5-11-1 ...... S McNeill
4 130-010 WINART (Mrs V Taylor) R J Hodges 6-11-1 ...... S Earl 7
5 BLUE DART (Exors of the late Mrs D Padfield) J Gifford 4-10-8 ...... R Rowe
6 04 CLARA MOUNTAIN (S Sainsbury) T Forster 5-10-8 ...... H Davies
9 0/223 FRENCH CAPTAIN (Lavinia Duchess of Norfolk) Lady Herries 8-10-8 .. M Kinane
10 03-ppp0 GUARD THE FORT (B) (Mrs C Seymour) Mrs C Seymour 4-10-8 ...... –
12 00-0 KARANNSU (L Mahon Ltd) A Turnell 6-10-8 ...... Steve Knight
13 ORYX MINOR (R Trumper) S Mellor 4-10-8 ...... M Perrett
14 f-0 PRESENT VALUE (B) (R Robinson) R Robinson 4-10-8 ...... –
16 p0-0000 ROUND AGAIN (Sir H Calley) A Turnell 4-10-8 ...... E Waite
17 p240/0 SILCA STAR KEY (P Rodford) P Rodford 6-10-8 ...... C Gray
19 000/p- TWICE AS FRESH (Mrs B Bacon) A Moore 5-10-8 ...... G Moore
20 0p0b-0u WARWICK BLUE (B) (Mrs M Hambro) L Kennard 4-10-8 ...... B Powell
23 SAFFRON POSER (R Hodges) R Hodges 4-10-3 ...... Peter Hobbs
24 SHARAVOGUE (O Falconer) G Prest 6-10-3 ...... M Richards
25 p SILVER KEYS (Mrs B Davis) M Pipe 4-10-3 ...... P Leach
28 WOOD POPPY (A Miedziak) R Shepherd 4-10-3 ...... –

1983: Prideaux Boy 5-11-7 B Wright (9-1) C Roach 15 ran.

7-2 Clara Mountain, 5-2 French Captain, 9-2 Winart, 6 Maidiga, 12 Karannsu, 20 others.

FORM: MAIDIGA, poor 6th last time, previously (10-6) 50/1 when beating Toug Customer (10-5) 7l at Huntingdon (2m 200yds hdle, £818, good to firm, Oct 27, 13 ran). CLARA MOUNTAIN (11-0) finished well when 14l 4th of 15 to Meganyos (10-9) at Sandown (2m hdle, £2,038, good, Nov 2). FRENCH CAPTAIN (11-0) 11½l 3rd of 18 to Cassio Lil (10-9) at Hereford (2m 4f hdle, £882, soft, Nov 13).
Selection: CLARA MOUNTAIN.

WARWICK

GOING: Soft

12.45 ASKETT NOVICE HURDLE (Div I: £685: 2m) (18 runners)

1 21 AVERON (R Cleland) C Wildman 4-11-3 ...... Philip Hobbs
2 460/10 SOVEREIGN ISLAND (D) (T Colbourne) Mrs A Finch 5-11-3 ...... M Harrington
6 p CONCHO COUNTY (Major L Maitland) W Mann 4-10-10 ...... P Carvill
7 0/433- CORN STREET (M Wilkins) J Bosley 6-10-10 ...... Mr M Bosley 7
8 6-p0p COUNTRY SPARK (Mrs K Morgan) P Pritchard 6-10-10 ...... P Dever
15 2300-0p GREAT PRETENDER (G Morrish) T Hallett 4-10-10 ...... B Wright
17 JOB SHOP (Pertemps Ltd) J Edwards 5-10-10 ...... P Barton
19 00- LANGFORD BROOK (M Dickinson) M Dickinson 5-10-10 ...... J A Harris
20 4-0 LOCH ARD (A Villar) O Sherwood 5-10-10 ...... S Smith Eccles
21 0000-0 MILL BRAE (L Smith) O Brennan 6-10-10 ...... M Brennan
22 0 NATIONAL DEBT (G Johns) Mrs J Pitman 5-10-10 ...... M Pitman 7
24 60/8-60 PUNTER'S JOY (J Packer) M McCourt 7-10-10 ...... G McCourt
25 00-0 ROBAND (C James) C James 4-10-10 ...... –
26 0 RONALDS CAROLE (Miss N Carroll) R Armytage 4-10-10 ...... A Webber
30 0- TARTAN TRIUMPH (Edinburgh Woollen Mill) G Richards 5-10-10 ...... N Doughty
31 0 WINTERREISE (M Tate) M Tate 5-10-10 ...... C Smith
32 060/u0 GRACIOUS FOLLY (Mrs E Powell) M Eckley 7-10-5 ...... A Hulburd 7
35 00 STOCKTON SLAVE (R Edwards) W G Morris 6-10-5 ...... W Morris 4

1983: No corresponding meeting.

2 Averon, 11-4 Corn Street, 6 Loch Ard, 8 Sovereign Island, Tartan Triumph, 12 Job Shop, National Debt, 16 Ronalds Carole, 20 others.

Warwick selections

By Mandarin
12.45 Corn Street. 1.15 Nieka. 1.45 Nickle Moppett. 2.15 PEBBLE ISLAND (nap). 2.45 Lord Merlin. 3.15 Pelion.
Michael Seely's selection: 3.15 REBEG (nap).

1.15 LONGBRIDGE CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS NOVICE SELLING HURDLE (3-y-o: £479: 2m) (14)

1 0 BROCHE (C Redgrave) K Bishop 11-0 ...... S Mackey
2 DARE YOU (Mrs F Bowden) J Bowden 11-0 ...... S Fitzgerald 7
4 00 HIGHVIEW (D Ellis) P Bevan 11-0 ...... R Hatfield
5 1 NIEKA (D) (J Colston) J Colston 11-0 ...... W Hayes
6 p4 RIX WOODCOCK (Mrs T Davis) G Kindersley 11-0 ...... P Croucher
7 STACH (J Ross) B Cambidge 11-0 ...... –
8 302 SHINER'S PAL (H Chisman) Mrs B Waring 11-0 ...... P Stone
9 APHRODISIAC (R Morris) R Morris 10-9 ...... J Duggan
10 00 BASSETT GIRL (Mrs T Bulgin) T Bulgin 10-9 ...... R Arnott
11 ELCU (Lady S Brooke) Lady S Brooke 10-9 ...... A Hulburd
12 90u GADDY (M Clemence) P Kearney 10-9 ...... I Raybould
14 GREEN GYPSY (K Tomlinson) M Tate 10-9 ...... G Charles-Jones
15 000b3 SEASONED EMBER (G Parry) J M Bradley 10-9 ...... Sharron James
17 0330 WINGINGIN (Mrs C Howrd) J Fitch-Heyes 10-9 ...... M Hoad

6-4 Nieka, 5-2 Shiner's Pal, 5 Rix Woodcock, 15-2 Seasoned Ember, 12 Wingingin, Green Gypsy, 16 others.

1.45 SHIPSTON HANDICAP CHASE (£1,409: 3m) (9)

1 /11110- ARDENT SPY (G Taylor) R Armytage 7-11-10 ...... A Webber
3 00-3343 SOLID ROCK (R Cottle) D Barons 8-10-10 ...... G Newman
4 01013-1 NICKLE MOPPETT (P Dresher) J Webber 7-10-6 (6 ex) ...... G McCourt
5 4240p0- JACKO (D) (R R Alden & Son Ltd) D Nicholson 12-10-5 ...... M Pitman 7
7 pp/0pp- DRUMCONDRA (D) (J Tainton) Mrs S Tainton 9-10-0 ...... C Smith
12 11101-p RODNEY PARADE (S Pelling) Mrs B Waring 9-10-0 ...... M Harrington
14 0232-p4 ROYSCRIPT (G Hutsby) J Chugg 7-10-0 ...... P Warner
15 004-04p OAKPRIME (D) (D Pitcher) D Pitcher 9-10-0 ...... Mr D Pitcher
16 30p400 POOR EXCUSE (O Henley) O Henley 9-10-0 ...... W Worthington 7

15-8 Ardent Spy, 3 Nickle Moppett, 4 Solid Rock, 10 Rodney Parade, Jacko, 14 Royscript, Oakprime, 20 Poor Excuse, 25 Drumcondra.

2.15 SHIRLEY NOVICE CHASE (£1,340: 2m) (10)

1 2221-f1 PEBBLE ISLAND (D) (Mrs R Doocchar) G Richards 5-11-1 ...... M Doughty
2 0f/320- AUSTRIAN CORPORAL (P Axon) J Bowden 6-10-10 ...... R Linley
3 0600-0 AYLE HERO (Mrs L Dresher) J Webber 5-10-10 ...... G McCourt
4 p20000 DAN DARE (O Henley) O Henley 9-10-10 ...... W Worthington 7
8 0000p-f FUNKY ANGEL (J Frost) Mrs E Harden 8-10-10 ...... Mr R Treloggen
10 01000-4 HARFORD (D) (Monmore Auto Spares Ltd) R Francis 7-10-10 ...... R Crank
15 104103- MOUNT HARVARD (Lee Furlong Ltd) N Henderson 8-10-10 ...... S Smith Eccles
18 0310/ ROMAN SON (Major D Chappell) N Gaselee 6-10-10 ...... D Browne
20 4/0-0 SOME SHOT (R Shaw) R Armytage 5-10-10 ...... A Webber
22 00- MORE FUN (Miss M Carrington-Smith) D Nicholson 7-10-5 ...... G Newman

11-10 Pebble Island, 11-8 Mount Harvard, 10 Roman Son, 14 Austrain Corporal, Harford, 16 Some Shot, 20 others.

2.45 ASKETT NOVICE HURDLE (Div II: £643: 2m) (15)

1 2-12 LORD MERLIN (BF) (W Sturt) J Old 4-11-3 ...... G Bradley
4 00p-0 ASTROSYN (Astrosyn (UK) Ltd) C James 6-10-10 ...... A Webber
6 03p/f0- JAGATEK (M Lawrence) M Lawrence 8-10-10 ...... A O'Hagen
8 p00f/ KAMAACHOW (C Bridgett) C Bridgett 8-10-10 ...... M C Bridgett
10 0 KILMORE QUAY (T Parrott) R Brazington 5-10-10 ...... C Jones
12 f40 NONSTOP (H Harpur-Crewe) P O'Connor 5-10-10 ...... G Newman
13 00/ OYSTONS WINDMILL (Mrs C Milner) P Oliver 5-10-10 ...... R Crank
14 0 PORTADORE (H Davies) Mrs E Kennard 4-10-10 ...... G McCourt
17 00-0 SPOT THE PATCH (P Wilkins) B McMahon 4-10-10 ...... –
19 00/300- TERRYASH (Miss J Hughes) Mrs J Pitman 5-10-10 ...... M Pitman 7
20 0000/0- THE DROVER (Mrs V Harding) D Barons 7-10-10 ...... –
21 30-34 TORYMORE GREEN (I Anderson) J Webber 5-10-10 ...... G Mernagh
23 TROOP LEADER (Major T Adam) F Walwyn 5-10-10 ...... K Mooney
24 00- TWO MINUTES (M Lilley) J Spearing 5-10-10 ...... R Dickin
26 00 LADY SHOT (P Luff) M Oliver 5-10-5 ...... –

11-10 Lord Merlin, 9-2 Torymore Green, Troop Leader, 10 Spot The Patch, 14 Two Minutes, 16 Terryash, 20 others.

3.15 CHERINGTON HANDICAP HURDLE (£1,447: 2m 5f) (22)

1 23p0-00 INISH GLORA (CD) (Shaikh Mohammed) T Ghomer 8-11-13 ...... R Kington
2 0000-up ANIECE (P Beswick) R Champion 6-11-2 ...... G McCourt
3 10300/p LE GRAN BRUN (Mrs A Pollard) S Cole 6-10-13 ...... R Stronge
4 0u2011- VENTURER (T Caldwell) T Caldwell 7-10-13 ...... P Caldwell 7
5 312p-04 REBEG (Lord Astor) T Forster 7-10-12 ...... A Webber
6 0103-4f PELION (Mrs A Garrett) J King 4-10-11 ...... S Smith Eccles
7 00001-p BROOKS LAW (D Bloomfield) D Bloomfield 9-10-10 ...... L Bloomfield 7
9 ppf0-p0 MORICE (B Harfery) P Bailey 6-10-6 ...... C Gwilliam
10 1200-40 SACRED PATH (Mrs C Heath) O Sherwood 4-10-3 ...... C Cox 7
11 00344-p LINTON (Mrs A Riney) B Stevens 10-10-3 ...... R Muggeridge 7
13 011200 BEAU WYNK (B) (B Key) B Kay 11-10-1 ...... Miss D Kay 7
15 4p/p00 HOPEFUL SHOT (R Bennett) Mrs J Pitman 7-10-1 ...... M Pitman 7
16 030o0-4 REPUBLICAN (M Kimmins) F Walwyn 5-10-1 ...... R Chapman 4
17 1pf0-04 RHEINFORD (R Allsop) J Old 8-10-0 ...... –
18 0p0214 TOMMY TUDOR (S Richards) R Hodges 4-10-0 ...... R Linley
19 3100-00 POLISH (R Brookhouse) J Spearing 6-10-0 ...... P Warner
20 000pp0 GOLD FLOOR (Mrs R Bradley) J M Bradley 7-10-0 ...... Sharron James 7
23 2f/0c-0 ORCHID BAY (B) (R Sims) Mrs J Pitman 7-10-0 ...... G Bradley
24 0213- PELHAM LINE (C Weeks) W Musson 4-10-0 ...... C Smith
28 0p-4020 DUSTY FARLOW (R Morris) R Morris 5-10-0 ...... W Morris 7
29 000-300 KAMAG (D Holly) D H Jones 6-10-0 ...... P Christopher 7
32 00/40u- KILLOSSERA BELLE (Westfield Advertising) K Bridgwater 8-10-0 ...... R Crank

5 Rheinford, 13-2 Rebeg, Republican, 8 Sacred Path, Pelion, Inish Glora, 10 Beau Wynk, Tommy Tudor, 14 Pelham Line, Venturer, 16 Dusty Farlow, 20 others.

More glory for Mrs Rimell

The Kinnersley trainer Mercy Rimell's purple patch continued at Ludlow yesterday when Wingetts was her third winner of the week. Wingetts never put a foot wrong in a game six-lengths success over Netherbridge in the Ludford Handicap Chase.

Mrs Rimell has earlier looked like taking the St John and Red Cross Novices' Chase with Fluid, who jumped up to challenge Marina Star at the final fence. However, Owen O'Neill's gelding stayed on too strongly for Fluid, who was beaten a length and a half.

Tim Foster, the Wantage trainer, is another enjoying a good run. Treyford provided win No 15 – eight of them in the last three weeks – when landing the Malden Timber Novice Hurdle qualifier by two lengths from Tooley Street, supported from 50-1 to 10-1.

John Francome, without a ride in the morning papers, turned up to ride the 7-2 joint favourite Fulvie in the Halford Novices' Hurdle, but had a fruitless trip.

Plumpton results

Going: soft

1.0 (2m hdle) 1, RUSSBOROUGH (R Rowe, 7-4); 2, Woodway (R Hyett, 33-1); 3, Il Saraceno (Mr M Bosley, 25-1). ALSO RAN: 6-4 fav Noble Jack (4th) 9 Hasty Thief (BROUGHT DOWN) 12 The Reedcutter (5th), 14 Beau Fils, 16 Letchworth (FELL), 20 Rainbow Lady (6th), 25 Carado, 33 Ewell Place (PULLED UP), Treacy's Choice (PULLED UP), My Ditty (FELL). 13 ran. 12l, 10l, 2l, 1l, ½l. S J Wise at Polegate. Tote: £2.60; £1.00, £3.20, £3.30. DF: £22.90. CSF: £59.01.

1.30 (2m 4f ch) 1, NOTRE CHEVAL (M Perrett, 2-1); 2, Streamliner (R Rowe, 5-1); 3, Sportsjack (G Charles-Jones, 16-1). ALSO RAN: 7-4 fav Swift Royale (4th), 11 Kale Brig (6th), 14 Bramble Walk (FELL), City Marathon (5th), 25-2 How About That, 33-2 Armstrat. 9 RAN. 2l, 15l, hd (not taken), 2½l S. Mellor at Lambourn. Tote: £3.90; £1.70, £1.60, £2.90. DF: £9.90. CSF: £12.45.

2.00 (3m 1f ch) 1, TACROY (A Stringer, 10-1); 2, Round the Twist (P Double, 13-8 fav); 3, Master Nibble (A Webb, 7-4). ALSO RAN: 5 Saunders (4th), 14 Donjil (PULLED UP), 16 Gun Metal (PULLED UP), 20 Donaghmoyne (5th), 25 Kashill (FELL). 8 RAN. NR: Revolver. nk, 4l, not taken, nk. M. Masson at Lewes. Tote: £11.30; £1.80, £1.50, £1.90. DF: £17.80. CSF: £26.56.

2.30 (2m hdle) 1, AMBERARIERS (C Evans, 5-1); 2, Captain Fantastic (T Gibson, 3-1 jt-fav); 3, Sock Dennis (S Earle, 3-1 jt-fav). ALSO RAN: 5 Airborn Deal (5th), 8 Broken Flight, 14 Red Ambion (4th), 16 Star of Salford, 20 Mulleneu (6th), Mountcoat. 9 ran. 4l, 25l, ¾l, ½l not taken. J Baker at Tiverton. Tote: £9.80; £2.20, £1.10, £2.10. DF £32.80. CSF: £19.34.

3.0 (2m ch) 1, MANSTON MARAUDER (S Moore, 9-4); 2, Ten Bears (G Charles-Jones, 5-2); 3, Hanover Prince (M Hammond, 33-1). ALSO RAN: 6-5 fav Cresum (fell), 66 Pasquier (fell). 5 ran. 20l, 30l. J C Fox at Amesbury. Tote: £2.80; £1.10, £1.80. £3.40. CSF: £7.63.

3.30 (2m hdle) 1, OPENING BARS (P Double, 5-1); 2, Wassem (R Linley, 100-30); 3, Meziere (Steve Knight, 7-2). ALSO RAN: 3 fav My Aisling, 8 Corragery, 10 Steamy (5th), 12 Vela Rossa, 16 Pop Picker, 20 Milltown Boy, 25 Relidsha (6th), 33 Mark Kelly (pulled up), Young Buckers (4th), Apron Blue (pulled up), Tender Love. 14 ran. NR Barns Cad. 1½, 1l, 3l, 3l, 15. D Oughton at Findon. Tote: £8.90; £2.40, £1.90, £1.50. DF: £19.60. CSF: £28.13. Placepot: £26.30.

Ludlow

Going: Good.

12.45 (2m hdle) 1, PAMPERED GYPSY (G Newman, 14-1); 2, Bold Roderick (C Seward, 6-4 fav); 3, Tennis Track (Philip Hobbs, 20-1). ALSO RAN: 9-2 Dame Peggy, 7 Arras Girl (6th), 8 Eric's Wish, 10 Rusty Boy (5th), 14 Candaules (4th), Severn Sound. 9 ran. NR: Hand Maid. ½l, 12l, 1l, 4l. J H Baker at Tiverton. TOTE: £22.60; £4.80, £1.30, £3.80. DF: £32.70. CSF: £33.70. TRICAST: £397.81. Bought in 1,000 gns.

1.15 (2m ch) 1, MARINA STAR (J Suthern, 11-2); 2, Fluid (S Morshead, 20-1); 3, Quick Reply (R Earnshaw, 7-1). ALSO RAN: 5-4 fav Rostra (fell), 8 half Blackfoot (4th). Hurry Up Henry (fell), 12 Fare Love (fell), 25 Ice Lad (fell), 40 Brigadier Rose (fell). 9 ran. 1½l, 20l, 1½l. L C O'Neill at Cheltenham. TOTE: £12.20; £2.90, £3.50, £1.90. DF: £17.90. CSF: £94.33.

1.45 (2m 4f ch) 1, WINGETTS (S Morshead, 7-4 fav); 2, Netherbridge (R Earnshaw, 10-1); 3, Citadel Rock (B Powell, 33-1). ALSO RAN: 9-4 Misty Fort (p/up), 6 Shotang (5th), 10 Lumpanta (p/up), 12 Green Dolphin (4th), 20 Little Trouble (6th), 33 The Floorlayer (p/up), Oulart Hill (unseated rider). 10 ran. 6l, 20l, 8l, 8l, 8l. Mrs M Rimell at Severn Stoke. TOTE: £3.00; £1.20, £1.80, £5.80. DF: £5.40. CSF: £19.12. TRICAST: £382.22

2.15 (2m hdle) 1, TREYFORD (H Davies, 4-6 fav); 2, Tooley Street (A Webber, 10-1); 3, Mr McGee (J White, 12-1). ALSO RAN: 7-2 New Kayber (4th), 10 Spartan Native, 16 Golden Raider, 20 Madam Shadra, Rosenzal (6th), 25 Highwood, 50 Gold Ace, Bassinet. Black Delight, Gray Rose-Bay (5th). 13 ran. NR: Stevasa, April Gem. 2l, 2l, 12l, 1½l, ¾l. T Forster at Wantage. TOTE: £3.10; £1.50, £5.90, £1.30. DF: £12.70. CSF: £10.12.

2.45 (3m ch) 1, BASHFUL LAD (Mr J Weston, 4-9 fav); 2, Oakprime (Mr D Pitcher, 25-1); 3, Tens or Better (Mr R J Beggan, 14-1). ALSO RAN: 9-4 Bee Orchid (fell), 100 Dutch Challenger (4th). 5 ran. 5l, dist 4l. M Oliver at Droitwich. TOTE: £1.50; £1.10, £2.70. DF: £4.40. CSF: £9.41

3.15 (2m hdle) 1, CRISP AND KEEN (P Finch, 6-1); 2, Tin Boy (S J O'Neill, 7-2 jt-fav); 3, Coombe Spirit (G Newman, 12-1). ALSO RAN: 7-2 jt-fav Fulvie (PU), 7 Haven's Pride, 8 Merry Cherry, 10 Annesley (4th), 12 Dawn's Lad (5th), 20 Castle Cor (6th), 25 Ruststone (fell), 33 Fountain Valley, Gun-Carriage, Kensalck, Merchant Fruiterer, Some Jet, Regent's Niece. 16 ran. NR: Celtic Bob, The Drover. 8l, 3l, 15l, 3l, 4l. K B White at Aston Munslow. TOTE: £9.20; £2.10, £1.50, £3.20. DF: £12.80. CSF: £26.73. Placepot: £48.90.

TENNIS

Navratilova off to a comfortable start



Navratilova: quick win

Melbourne (Reuter) – Martina Navratilova, seeking her seventh successive grand slam title, spent only 39 minutes dispatching her first round opponent in the Australian Open championships yesterday. The defending champion, who has won every grand slam women's singles title since her triumph at Wimbledon last year, defeated Yvonne Vermaak, of South Africa, 6–1, 6–1.

After her victory, Miss Navratilova responded to news that her great rival and fellow American, Chris Lloyd, had embarked on a new fitness drive, including weight training, in an effort to close the gap between the two players.

"When she was beating me I changed by game to fit in and now that I'm winning she's changed to my way", Miss Navratilova said. She dropped only 24 points in beating Miss Vermaak.

Since losing in the fourth round of the 1983 French Open in Paris 18 months ago, Miss Navratilova has claimed six successive grand slam titles – Wimbledon (twice), US (twice), French and Australian – and in the process has won 41 singles matches.

Other notable first round results included an unsuccessful comeback attempt by the Australian, Peter McNamara, who lost 6–4, 3–6, 6–4, 6–4, to Tim Gullikson, of the United State, and New Zealander David Mustard's emergence from the depths of the world rankings to beat the highly-regarded American, Chip Hooper, 3–6, 6–3, 6–4, 6–4. Mustard's reward is a meeting with Mats Wilander of Sweden, the defending champion and No 2 seed.

All the main contenders for the singles titles have survived the first three days of competition at Kooyong. Wendy Turnbull, the Australian fourth seed, won her opening match almost as comfortably as Miss Navratilova, disposing of the Russian, Larissa Savchenko, 6–2, 6–1.

Men's singles

FIRST ROUND: S Davis (US) bt M Kratzmann (Aus), 7-5, 7-5, 6-4; D Mustard (NZ) bt C Hooper (US), 3-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4; S Simonsson (Swe) bt S Glickstein (Isr), 6-2, 7-6, 4-6, 7-5; Edwards (SA) bt D Saltz (US), 5-7, 6-0, 6-4, 6-; W Scanlon (US) bt J Fitzgerald (Aus), 3-6, 7-, 7-5, 6-7, 6-2; C Dowdeswell (GB) bt G Whytecross (Aus), 6-3, 6-4, 6-4; Tim Gullikson (US) bt P McNamara (Aus), 6-4, -6, 6-4, 6-4; S Perkiss (Isr) bt M Fancutt (Aus), 4-6, 6-7, 6-7, 6-, 6-2.

Women's singles

FIRST ROUND: W Turnbull (Aus) bt L Savchenko 6-1, 6-1;

MEN'S DOUBLES

FIRST ROUND: I Lendl (Cz) and V Amritraj (India) bt D Tyson (Aus) and J Harty (Aus) 7–6, 6; G Miller (Aus) and E Sherbeck (US) bt G Forget (Fr) and J Hlasek (Switz) 6–4, 7–6; B Dyster (aus) and D McPherson (Aus) bt G Holyendecker (US) and R Nixon (US) 6–3, 6–7, 3.

WOMEN'S doubles

FIRST ROUND: C Benjamin (US) and V Nelson (US) bt B Remilton (Aus) and N Sato (Japan) 6, 3–6, 7–5; P Paradis (Fr) and C Suire (Fr) bt Lendl (US) and A Temesvari (Hun) 6–2, 6–1; Jolissaint (Switz) and M Mesker (Neth) bt I Budarova (Cz) and S Foltz (US) 6–2, 6–0; J ne (GB) and C Tanvier (Fr) bt J Byrne (Aus) and R Bryant (Aus) 6–3, 7–6; P Nagelsen (US) and A White (US) bt E Burgin (US) and S Collins (US) 7–6, 6–3.

Briton wins with help from referee

By Lewine Mair

Although her early morning practice yesterday had left her thinking she should withdraw, Sally Reeves went out and defeated Renata Tomanova-Roth, of Czechoslovakia, 6–2, 6–0, to reach the semi-finals of the LT event at Telesside.

Miss Reeves, a finalist in last week's instalment of this four week series, had fallen awkwardly during her second-round match on Tuesday and by yesterday her back was sore and stiff and these was an ominously painful pull every time she turned for her two-handed backhand.

As luck would have it, the referee doing duty this week, Jean Fyfe, is a fully qualified physiotherapist, and Mrs Fyfe was soon able to establish that there was nothing seriously wrong with Miss Reeves's back.

A comfortably-contoured bundle of energy, Miss Reeves played an altogether busier game than the stately Mrs Tomanova-Roth. Indeed, it looked, in the second set, as if the Czechoslovak was exhausted by the mere sight of an opponent clothed in stripes and chasing non-stop about the court.

Miss Reeves now meets Elizabeth Ekblom, a Swede who was 71 in the world rankings four years ago, but is now down at 212, having decided to play smaller tournaments until she feels her technique is correct.

RESULTS: Quarter-finals: K Dreyer (US) bt Van der Torre (Neth), 1–6, 6–2, 6–1; P Hy bt E Reinach (SA), 6–2, 6–2; S Reeves bt R Tomanova-Roth (Cz), 6–2, 6–0; E Ekblom (Swe) bt M Weber (Switz), 4–6, 6–3,

LTA profit record

The Lawn Tennis Association made a pretax profit for the year of over £2 million, delegates to their annual meeting next week will be told.

Total income was £4,590,333, but the Wimbledon surplus from last summer's championships accounted for all but £338,140 of this, emphasizing once again the LTA's reliance on the profit from the world's premier tennis tournament. The pretax profit was a record £2,006,699.

The LTA has paid £1,319,903 in taxes and £215,705 on the losses incurred by two indoor tennis centres in the Midlands, Telford and Coventry.

Brian Cochrane is standing down after five years, first as chairman and then president of the board of management. He will be replaced by Geoff Brown, of Middlesex.

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You will have lots of common sense, enjoy working as part of a team and take a pride in your work. In return you will be encouraged to become involved and develop your own areas of responsibility.

Speeds 100/60.

Tel: 629 9686
West End Offices
Angela Mortimer Ltd
Secretarial Recruitment Consultancy

Confidential Secretary

Required by Personnel Manager of traditional hotel for all administrative aspects pertaining to personnel and purchasing.

Secretarial experience necessary together with enthusiasm and interest in this varied post. Salary according to experience. Meals provided while on duty. Tel: The Personnel Manager, The Connaught Hotel, 01-499 7070.

LEGAL AUDIO SEC. to £9,000 W1

Maturity is a plus here and your experience of company commercial law could secure you this hectic but rewarding position for a Senior Partner.

Please phone me today.
Tel Harriet on 439 2368
MISTPRESTIGE
Rec Cons

UNFLAPPABLE SECRETARY, AGE 25+

S/H Sec for hectic Buying Department in prestigious French Cosmetic Co, W1. Good SH/Typing, must be very organised, hard-working, and cope well under pressure. Good telephone manner essential. French an asset but not vital. Up to £8,000.

Tel: 629 8867, ext. 223.

PROFESSIONAL

We seek several mature secretaries (age 25-45) with good shorthand and experience in Engineering, Accountancy or Economics for professional clients in W1. Salaries £8,500+.

PREMIUM SECRETARIES
486 2667 or 486 7877

£9,000 PA/SEC

40-45 (100/50) to work for Director of International Co, SW1. Organiser and administrator with senior level experience.

Phone: 734 3768 or 437 8476.
133 Oxford St, Rec Cons.

Miller/McNish

ARCHITECTS CHELSEA

require energetic, enthusiastic Secretary/Office Administrator for their studio practice. To start in the New Year on a salary of £7,500.

Telephone Patricia on 351-5833 to arrange an interview.

Super Secretaries

Sales Co-Ordinator/Secretary in Central Croydon

For Customer Services Manager. Good typing, rusty s/h. Varied position including copy typing for outside Sales Engineers and lots of telephone work. No prima donnas please!

This is the UK office of a large Dutch company with HQ in Amsterdam and sub-offices in California. Hours 9.00-5.00. Age 20-25. Starting salary £6,700 + ppp health plan. CVs to: Pam Haybittle, Business Services, 14 High Street, West Wickham, Kent, BR4 0NJ. Telephone: 01-776 0491.

MOVE INTO MAYFAIR c £8,500

A top international firm of American attorneys with beautiful offices close to Green Park, seeks a bright professional secretary to their resident partner. He is extremely charming and you'll enjoy a busy friendly informal atmosphere and very good career prospects. Benefits include training on the latest word processor, and a salary review to £9,000 in 3 months. 110/60 skills needed. Ideal age 21-30.

Elizabeth Hunt
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
18 Grosvenor Street London W1
Telephone 01-499 8070

PERSONAL MANAGEMENT THEATRICAL AGENCY

Mayfair seeks Secretary. Must have shorthand, working knowledge electronic memory typewriter and excellent telephone manner. Salary according to experience. Tel: 493 0679.

PROFESSIONAL RECEPTIONIST 30+ for West End Head Office of well known publishing and information group. Warm personality, sense of urgency essential. £7,000-£8,000 and profit share. Covent Garden Bureau, 53 Fleet St, E.C.4. 353 7696.

EXPORT/IMPORT. Middle East/N. E. Africa. Versatile Sec with experience needed for small Co. Age 23+, salary £7,000 neg. CV please to Beamgreen Ltd, 16 Albemarle St, London W1.

continued on page 30

CJES

35 New Broad Street, London EC2M 1NH
Tel: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576
Telex 887374 Fax 01-638 9216

A key secretarial appointment requiring administrative ability and social skills



P.A. TO CHAIRMAN

LONDON EC2 £10,000–£12,000

EXPANDING INTERNATIONAL FUND MANAGERS

We invite applications from well-spoken candidates, aged 30–40, with first-class shorthand and typing and word processing skills, poise and savoir faire. The successful candidate will work in superb modern office surroundings and in addition to carrying out the usual secretarial duties will be given responsibility and discretion in organising the Chairman's busy life, preparing presentation material, taking board minutes, etc. The senior executives work as a team and a flexible attitude is essential. There is scope to establish new systems and further expand the P.A. rôle. A friendly, outgoing personality, with a sense of humour, self-motivation and the ability to assess priorities and remain calm and accurate under pressure are the qualities we seek. Initial total remuneration negotiable £10,000–£12,000 + Non-Contributory Pension, WPA etc. Applications in strict confidence under reference EF 626/TT, to the Managing Director:

CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES LIMITED (RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS), 35 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON EC2M 1NH. TEL: 01-588 3588 OR 01-588 3576. TELEX: 887374. FAX NO: 01-638 9216.

SWITZERLAND

The Bank for International Settlements, Basle

seeks a fully-trained

SECRETARY/ SHORTHAND TYPIST

Age 20-30. Mother tongue English. Good knowledge of German and French.

Excellent working conditions in an international atmosphere. Attractive salary. Five weeks' annual leave. First-class pension and welfare schemes and other benefits. Own sports centre.

Interested applicants are invited to write to the Personnel Section, Bank for International Settlements, 4002 Basle, Switzerland, enclosing a curriculum vitae, references and a photograph.

Applications will be treated in strict confidence.

PA/SECRETARY

£9,000/£10,000 per annum

An efficient, experienced and cheerful PA is required to help run our small Head Office and to act as Secretary to the two Directors. If you are around 28-40 and like the idea of a prestigious environment where can become closely involved in organising our business lines, please telephone or write enclosing CV to: Mrs Diana Irwin-Singer, Cadogan Oakley Ltd, 22 Hans Place, SW1X 0EP. Tel: 01-584 3183.

SALES & MARKETING ADMINISTRATOR c.£8,500

Symek is a computer consultancy based in WC2. An Administrator is sought to work with one of the Directors principally involved with Sales & Marketing.

Applicants should ideally have good Secretarial/Admin skills. The ability to work on own initiative is essential.

Please write with full c.v. to Morag Campbell, Recruitment Co-ordinator Symek Ltd, Suite 14, 58 St Martins Lane, London WC2 N4AX or telephone 01-836 7466.

STOCK EXCHANGE c.£10,500

As a partner's PA in a renowned firm of stockjobbers, you will be at the hub of the world's financial markets.

He is young, going places and is seeking a kindred spirit to whom he can delegate.

You will liaise with clients and give full secretarial support as well as being given plenty of scope to decide on his daily priorities.

Your City experience will enable you to maintain your composure while being run off your feet.

Speeds: 100/60 Age: 24-30

CITY OFFICE
Tel: 01-726 8491
Angela Mortimer Ltd
Secretarial Recruitment Consultancy

SECRETARY/PA for M.D. c.£9,000

Successful city financial company needs a confident personable P.A. early-mid 20's, 80/60 with some WP experience to work in small friendly office. The job offers varied responsibilites and the opportunity to be really involved. Please call 01-588 4278.

PROPERTY £9,000

Small Knightsbridge Property Co. need excellent PA/Sec. Good skills, strong personality and a born organiser to cope with 2 very busy directors. Able to work under pressure. 25+.

01-730 5148



Sarah Hodge

MATURE RECEPTIONIST £5,000

7 weeks hols, 9.15 - 4.45 hours, plush Gloucester Rd, extremely up-market organisation for mature well spoken receptionist. (Typing advantageous). High people content.

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Recruitment Consultants
115, New Bond Street, London W.1.

International Appointments

International Organization based in Geneva operating worldwide seeks qualified candidate for the position of

PUBLICATIONS OFFICER, INFORMATION AND PUBLICATIONS SERVICE

Functions

Writing and editing general and specific publications relating to the Organization's activities; coordinating and producing of a quarterly review of a scientific nature and supervising its publication in several languages. Supervising output of visual aids might be required.

Qualifications

University degree, preferably in journalism; several years experience in public information matters and in editing of publications; knowledge of up-to-date printing techniques; analytical ability. Thorough knowledge of English and working knowledge of French and Spanish; knowledge of other European languages an advantage.

Salary

Professional P-3 (UN Salary Scale).

Applications with detailed personal history and recent photograph should be submitted to Cipher Z 18-118460 Publicitas, CH-1211 Geneva 3.

INDUSTRI DISEINURAKO ZENTRUA, A.B. – CENTRO DE DISEÑO INDUSTRIAL, S.A. sociedad de nueva creación vinculada a la DIPUTACION FORAL DE VIZCAYA, (entidad publica) precisa:

DISEÑADOR INDUSTRIAL Ref. 2.686

● En dependencia directa del Director de Promoción serán sus principales funciones: análisis de productos y procesos, asesoramiento para la mejora de diseños, propuesta de consultores externos de diseño de productos a las empresas y posterior coordinación y seguimiento de los proyectos de diseño encargados a consultores externos.

● Se adaptan a este puesto personas con título o formación en escuelas de diseño que cuenten con amplia experiencia en trabajos de diseño para empresas dedicadas a la fabricación de bienes capitales y/o productos de consumo duradero. Imprescindible buenos conocimientos de español e inglés. Se valorará la experiencia en marketing y comercialización de productos así como de diseño de productos con incorporación de la electrónica.

● Se ofrece incorporación en equipo de diagnóstico que asesorará a empresas pertenecientes a diferentes sectores industriales. Trabajo de gran contenido y desarrollo profesional y una retribución orientativa de 6,000,000 de ptas anuales. Contrato de arrendamiento de servicios por dos años.

La correspondencia deberá ser enviada en español y con carácter urgente indicando datos personales e historial formativo y laboral adjuntando carpeta de trabajos realizados e indicando en el sobre: Ref: 2.686 a:

SELECCION Y FORMACION
Selección de Personal
C/ Barroeta Aldamar, 6-4
48001-BILBAO, ESPAÑA

Leading Multinational Company working in the field of Industrial/Commercial Consulting has a number of vacancies of

Management Consultants

We will train you in our techniques of improving profitability in such diversified fields as production, planning distribution, sales, administration and training.

After the initial on-the-job training you will be given as much responsibility as you can handle within the project team.

We are seeking people with initiative, ambition and an ability to communicate with others. They should be the kind of person who likes to make things happen and to see directly the results of their efforts.

There is a potential for rapid advancement in both earnings and responsibility for those who demonstrate the ability to apply our management techniques effectively.

Candidates should be willing to travel extensively every week. Fluency in either French, Italian or German is a must. The ideal age of candidates is between 24 and 32. Interviews will be held in London shortly.

Please send your C.V. and mention present earnings to our Recruitment Officer, under the reference OPS 291184 (to be written on the envelope) to:

Insight Publications,
878 Chaussée de Waterloo,
B-1180 Brussels, Belgium.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

IN PARLIAMENT
SESSION 1984-85

BRITISH RAILWAYS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application is being made to Parliament in the Session 1984-85 by the British Railways Board ("the Board") for leave to introduce a Bill under the above name or short title for purposes of which the following is a concise summary:–

1. Construction of the following works:
In Greater London–
Work No. 1 – A railway (792 metres in length and partly in the existing Snow Hill Tunnel) at Farringdon in the city of London and in the London borough of Islington, being a reinstatement of the former railway between Farringdon and Blackfriars stations;
Work No. 2 – A railway (650 metres in length) at the King's Cross Freight Terminal of the Board in the London boroughs of Camden and Islington;
In Tyne and Wear–
Works Nos. 3A to 3E – Roadworks at Manors in the city of Newcastle upon Tyne, comprising realignments of Newbridge Street (including a new bridge over the railways between Newcastle and Edinburgh and between Manors and Tynemouth), Gibson Street, Clarence Street and Stepney Lane, a new road between Newbridge Street and Stoddart Street and widenings of Back Newbridge Street and Russell Terrace;
Work No. 4 – A railway (141 metres in length) at Dunston in the borough of Gateshead;
In Gwent–
Work No. 5 – A railway (1,256 metres in length) at Abertillery in the borough of Blaenau Gwent, being a deviation of the Western Valleys Line.
2. Special provisions in connection with the construction and maintenance of the proposed works including the provision of fences on each side of the new bridge at Manors referred to above, the lengthening of platform number 3 at Farringdon station in connection with Work No. 1; the appropriation of certain existing works for the purpose of Works Nos. 1 and 3A; the construction and operation of level crossings over Wharf Road, in connection with Work No. 2, and over the road serving Dunston Power Station, in connection with Work No. 4; and the incorporation of certain provisions including power to stop up permanently or temporarily roads, bridleways and footpaths, with or without substitutes, and appropriation of sites of certain roads and footpaths so stopped up.
3. Stoppings up at Manors, in connection with Works Nos. 3A to 3E, of the footpath between Ingham Place and Stoddart Street and parts of Newbridge Street, Hewgill Terrace, Ingham Place, Back Newbridge Street, Russell Terrace and Stepney Lane, including certain private accesses thereto and substitution of new private accesses for those stopped up.
4. Substitution, at Abertillery, of new footpaths for part of the footpath between Morley Road and Abertillery Park and for part of the footpath between Oak Street and Glandwr Street, and stopping up of the parts so substituted; stopping up of Seamer station, Crab Lane, Metes Lane and Herdborough House level crossings, all at Seamer, North Yorkshire, subject to certain savings for pedestrian use.
5. Relief of the Board from certain obligations in respect of Bramford Road and Usk Road bridges, in the London borough of Wandsworth, and of Roman Road bridge, in the borough of Basingstoke and Deane, Hampshire, and provision for the reconstruction of those bridges, including the stopping up and appropriation of parts of the roads and footpaths crossed thereby.
6. Purchase of land or rights in, under or over land in the areas of the proposed works and also in the borough of Poole and at Holton Heath in the parish of Wareham St. Martin, district of Purbeck, Dorset; temporary possession of land at Wandsworth and at Basingstoke and Deane and temporary access over land at Wandsworth and at Holton Heath, the said lands include a portion (having an area of 950 square metres) of Abertillery Park in the borough of Blaenau Gwent and portions (having areas respectively of 307 square metres, 535 square metres and 175 square metres) of the public open space known as Petergate, the public open space off Bramford Road and the grassed amenity area off Nantes Close, all in the London borough of Wandsworth. Special provisions as to entry and compensation and incorporation of certain provisions including extinction of suspension of private rights of way over lands to be purchased or used.
7. Extinguishment of certain rights of way over Whitbeck level crossing, Whicham, Cumbria; special provisions for the operation of that crossing and of Deganwy Quay level crossing, Deganwy, Gwynedd; of Llanion level crossing, Pembroke, Dyfed; of Padnal level crossing, Ely, Cambridgeshire; and of Cornmill level crossing, Barrow-in-Furness.

8. Power to the Board and Cumbria County Council to enter into agreements concerning a level crossing to be constructed at Millom in substitution for Limestone Hall level crossing and special provisions for the construction, operation and maintenance of the new crossing and for the stopping up of Limestone Hall crossing.
9. Power to the Board and Devon County Council to enter into agreements concerning a level crossing to be constructed at Plymouth and special provisions for the construction, operation and maintenance of that crossing and for the operation of Marsh Mills level crossing, Plymouth.
10. Power to the Board, Cleveland County Council and Hartlepool Borough Council to enter into agreements concerning the conversion of Church Street level crossing to a public crossing and the removal of railway bridges over, and infilling part of, Dock Street, Hartlepool; special provisions for the alteration, operation and maintenance of that crossing, and stopping up of that part of Dock Street and of Stranton level crossing.
11. Power to the Board and the Secretary of State to enter into agreements concerning a level crossing to be constructed at Boston, Lincolnshire, and special provisions for the construction, operation and maintenance of that crossing.
12. Power to the Board and Tyne amd Wear County Council to enter into agreements concerning a level crossing to be constructed at Elswick, Newcastle upon Tyne, and special provisions for the construction, operation and maintenance of that crossing.
13. Extensions of time for the compulsory purchase of certain land or rights over land authorised to be purchased by the British Railways (Castlefield) Act 1980 and the British Railways Act 1981.
14. Application of section 168 of the Road Traffic Act 1972 to the British Transport Police Force in regard to an alleged offence at a level crossing or on a road forming an access or approach to railway premises of the Board.
15. Amendment of section 32(12) of the British Railways Act 1966 to permit the British Railways Savings Bank to pay the deposits, not exceeding £5,000, of a deceased depositor without confirmation to the person appearing to be entitled by law to receive the same on production of satisfactory evidence.
16. Relief from obligations of the Board to maintain the bridge over Copperhouse Creek, Hayle, Cornwall, as a swing bridge; to maintain an opening span in the bridge over the afon Nedd, Neath, West Glamorgan; and to provide a subway at Bradford, West Yorkshire, under the railways and works of the board between Valley Road and Snowden Street.
17. Provisions of a general nature applicable to or in consequence of the intended Act, including the repeal or amendment of certain specified enactments.

AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that plans and sections of the works and plans of the land which may be purchased or used under the intended Act, with a book of reference to such plans, have, as relate to each of the areas hereinafter mentioned, been deposited for public inspection with the appropriate officer of the council of the area as follows:

Area	Officer with whom Plans, Sections and Book of Reference deposited
Greater London	Director-General and Clerk to the Council, The County Hall, London;
Metropolitan County of Tyne and Wear	Chief Executive and County Clerk, Sandyford House, Newcastle upon Tyne;
County of Dorset	Chief Executive, County Hall, Dorchester;
County of Gwent	Chief Executive Officer, County Hall, Cwmbran;
County of Hampshire	County Secretary, The Castle, Winchester;
City of London	Remembrancer, Guildhall, London;
London Borough of Camden	Chief Executive and Town Clerk, Camden Town Hall, Euston Road, London;
London Borough of Islington	Borough Secretary, Town Hall, Upper Street, London;
London Borough of Wandsworth	Director of Administration, Town Hall, Wandsworth High Street, London;
City of Newcastle upon Tyne	Director of Administration, Civic Centre, Newcastle upon Tyne;
Borough of Basingstoke and Deane	Chief Executive and Clerk of the Council, Civic Offices, London Road, Basingstoke;
Borough of Blaenau Gwent	Town Clerk, Municipal Offices, Civic Centre, Ebbw Vale;
Borough of Gateshead	Director of Legal Services, Town Hall, Gateshead;
Borough of Poole	Town Clerk and Chief Executive, Civic Centre, Poole;
District of Purbeck	Chief Executive and Clerk, Westport House, Wareham;
Community of Abertillery	Mr. Gwyn Price, Clerk, Abertillery Town Council, The Council Offices, Alexandra Road, Abertillery;
Parish of Wareham St. Martin	Mr. R. A. Holland, Clerk, Wareham St. Martin Parish Council, 19 Rodgett Crescent, Sandford Woods, Wareham.

On and after 4th December 1984 a copy of the Bill may be inspected and copies obtained at the price of £1 each at the ticket office at Basingstoke, Birmingham (New Street), Clapham Junction, Hamworthy Junction, Hartlepool, Holborn Viaduct, Rotherham, Wandsworth Town, Wareham and Poole railway stations; at the Travel Centre at Manchester (Piccadilly), Newcastle upon Tyne and Plymouth railway stations; at Room 102 in the Area Manager's office, Platform 8, Kings Cross station; at the Area Office of the Blaenau Gwent Borough Council at The Council Offices, Alexandra Road, Abertillery; at The Reception in the offices of the Chief Executive and County Clerk, Tyne and Wear County Council, Sandyford House, Newcastle upon Tyne; at the offices of Messrs. H. Dudley Grayson & Co., Solicitors, 13 St. George's Terrace, Millom; at Benwell Public Library, Atkinson Road, Newcastle upon Tyne; at Dunston Public Library, Brompton House, Dunston; at the office of the Solicitor (Scotland) of the Board of Haymarket station, Edinburgh; and at each of the undermentioned offices.
Objection to the Bill may be made by depositing a Petition against it. If the Bill originates in the House of Commons, the latest date for depositing such a Petition in the Private Bill Office of that house will be 30th January 1985; if it originates in the House of Lords, the latest date for depositing such a Petition in the office of the Clerk of the Parliaments in that House will be 6th February 1985. Further information may be obtained from the office of the Clerk of the Parliaments, House of Lords, the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons or the undermentioned Chief Solicitor and Legal Adviser or Parliamentary Agents.

DATED this 29th day of November, 1984.

M. G. BAKER,	SHERWOOD & CO.,
British Railways Board,	Queen Anne's Chambers,
Melbury House,	3 Dean Farrar Street,
Melbury Terrace,	Westminster,
London NW1 6JU.	London SW1H 9LG.
Chief Solicitor and Legal Adviser.	Parliamentary Agents.

IN PARLIAMENT
SESSION 1984-85

BRITISH RAILWAYS (TROWSE BRIDGE)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application is being made to Parliament in the Session 1984-85 by the British Railways Board for leave to introduce a Bill under the above name or short title for purposes of which the following is a concise summary:–
1 Construction in the city of Norwich, in Norfolk, of Work No 1, consisting of a railway (846 metres in length), being a deviation of the railway between Norwich station and Trowse Lower Junction, including a bridge with an opening span over the river Wensum; and Work No 2, comprising a cable bridge over Hardy Road.
2 Special provisions in connection with the construction and maintenance of the proposed works, including the removal of the existing bridge over the river Wensum and powers to dredge and undertake other subsidiary works in the river Wensum and elsewhere in connection with the proposed works.
3 Purchase of land or rights in, under or over land and temporary possession or use of land in the locality of the proposed works; special provisions as to entry and compensation and incorporation of certain provisions including extinction or suspension of private rights of way over lands to be purchased or used.
4 Provisions of a general nature applicable to or in consequence of the intended Act.
AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that a plan and sections of the proposed works and a plan of the land which may be purchased or used compulsorily under the powers of the intended Act, with a book of reference to such plan, have been deposited for public inspection with the County Solicitor and Deputy Clerk, Norfolk County Council, at County Hall, Norwich; and with the Director of Administration, Norwich City Council at City Hall, Norwich.
On and after 4th December 1984 a copy of the Bill may be inspected and copies obtained at the price of 50p each at the under mentioned offices; and at the Administration Office (Room 214A) in the Board's Area Manager's offices at Grosvenor House, Prince of Wales Road, Norwich.
Objection to the Bill may be made by depositing a Petition against it. If the Bill originates in the House of Commons, the latest date for depositing such a Petition in the Private Bill Office of that House will be 30th January 1985; if it originates in the House of Lords, the latest date for depositing such a Petition in the office of the Clerk of the Parliaments in that House will be 6th February 1985. Further information may be obtained from the office of the Clerk of the Parliaments, House of Lords, the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons or the under mentioned Chief Solicitor and Legal Adviser or Parliamentary Agents.
Dated this 29th day of November 1984.

M. G. BAKER	SHERWOOD & CO.
British Railways Board,	Queen Anne's Chambers,
Melbury House,	3 Dean Farrar Street,
Melbury Terrace,	Westminster,
London NW1 6JU,	London SW1H 9LG,
Chief Solicitor and Legal Adviser.	Parliamentary Agents.

IN PARLIAMENT
SESSION 1984-85
LLOYDS BANK (MERGER)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application is being made to Parliament in the present Session by Lloyds Bank Plc ("Lloyds") and Lloyds Bank International Limited ("LBI") for an Act under the above name or short title for purposes of which the following is a concise summary:–
To provide for the vesting in Lloyds of the undertaking of LBI on a date to be determined by the directors of Lloyds in relation to the whole or any part of the undertaking, and on subsequent dates of any remaining part thereof, so as to vest in Lloyds all property, rights and liabilities of, or held by, LBI in connection with the said undertaking (including property held as trustee); the validation of references in deeds, wills and other instruments, staff employment and pension rights; the saving of contracts, statutory provisions and other documents, powers, authorities, negotiable instruments; bailment, securities and proceedings and the provisions of the Bankers' Books Evidence Act 1879; the continuance of accounts and of interest in land; and to make further provision supplementary to or consequential upon the purposes aforesaid, including the application of the intended Act to Scotland and Northern Ireland.
On and after 4th December 1984 a copy of the Bill for the intended Act may be inspected and copies obtained at the price of 50p. each at the head office of Lloyds at 71 Lombard Street, London; at the head office of LBI at 40-46 Queen Victoria Street, London, at the offices of Messrs. Murray, Beith & Murray at 39 Castle Street, Edinburgh; at the offices of Messrs. L'Estrange & Brait, at 7-9 Chichester Street, Belfast; and at the offices of the undermentioned Solicitors and Parliamentary Agents.
Objection to the Bill may be made by depositing a Petition against it. If the Bill originates in the House of Commons the latest date for depositing such a Petition in the Private Bill Office of that House will be 30th January 1985; if it originates in the House of Lords the latest date for depositing such a Petition in the office of the Clerk of the Parliaments in that House will be 6th February 1985. Further information may obtained from the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons, the office of the Clerk of the Parliaments, House of Lords or the undermentioned Parliamentary Agents.
DATED 29th November 1984.
LINKLATERS & PAINES,
Barrington House,
59-67 Gresham Street,
London, EC2V 7JA,
Solicitors.
SHERWOOD & CO.,
Queen Anne's Chambers,
3 Dean Farrar Street,
Westminster,
London, SW1H 9LG.
Parliamentary Agents.

IN PARLIAMENT
SESSION 1984-85
NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application is being made to Parliament in the present Session by The National Bank of New Zealand, Limited ("the Company") for an Act under the above name or short title to provide for the cesser of its incorporation in England, so that the Company shall continue by virtue only of its incorporation in New Zealand.
On and after 4th December 1984 a copy of the Bill for the intended Act may be inspected and copies obtained at the price of 50p. each at the principal office of the Company in England at 100 Pall Mall, London; and at the offices of the undermentioned Solicitors and Parliamentary Agents.
Objection to the Bill may be made by depositing a Petition against it. If the Bill originates in the House of Commons the latest date for depositing such a Petition in the Private Bill Office of that House will be 30th January 1985; if it originates in the House of Lords the latest date for depositing such a Petition in the office of the Clerk of the Parliaments in that House will be 6th February 1985. Further information may be obtained from the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons, the office of the Clerk of the Parliaments, House of Lords or the undermentioned Parliamentary Agents.
Dated 29th November 1984.
LINKLATERS & PAINES,
Barrington House,
59-67 Gresham Street,
London, EC2V 7JA,
Solicitors.
SHERWOOD & CO.,
Queen Anne's Chambers,
3 Dean Farrar Street,
Westminster,
London, SW1H 9LG.
Parliamentary Agents.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CHARITY COMMISSION
Charity: William Jones' Lectureship Charity Haberdashers' Company, City of London.
Scheme for the amendment of a previous Scheme.
Ref: 250516-A5-L2.
The Charity Commissioners have made an order establishing a scheme for this and other purposes. Copies can be obtained by written request to the Charity Commission, 14 Ryder Street, London, SW1, quoting the reference above, and may also be seen at that address or within one month from today at Haberdashers' Hall, Staining Lane, London, EC2.

CHARITY COMMISSION
General Charity – Robert Thomas (Deceased) for Mentally Deprived Children.
The Charity Commissioners propose to make a Scheme for this charity. Copies of the draft Scheme may be obtained from them (Ref: 153481-L1) at 14 Ryder Street, London, SW1Y 6AH. Objections and suggestions may be sent to them within one month from today.

CHARITY COMMISSION
National Charity – (1) George Bentham, (2) James Edward and Louisa Sarah Moxon Memorial Fund. The Charity Commissioners have made a Scheme for this charity. Copies can be obtained from them at 14 Ryder Street, London SW1Y 6AH (ref: 305966-A1-L5).

General Appointments

هكذا من الأصل

General Appointments

MECHANICAL SERVICES ENGINEER

Loughton, Essex £10,000-£12,500

The Bank of England is seeking to recuit a Mechanical Services Engineer for its Printing Works. The factory is responsible for the production of all Bank of England notes and currently employs some 1,650 staff.

The successful applicant, who will probably be aged 30-35 years, will be responsible for the maintenance, operation and modification of equipment associated with the running of the Printing Works, and preferably will have a background of involvement with process industries and a knowledge of Electrical Services. He/she will have relevant experience of all aspects of H & V, air conditioning design, specification and supervision of projects.

The applicant will hold an appropriate professional qualification; membership of CIBS or the Institute of Plant Engineers will be an advantage.

Starting salary will be according to age, qualifications and experience and s likely to be in the range quoted above. There are excellent fringe benefits, which include a non-contributory pension scheme.

Application forms may be obtained by telephoning 01-508 6221 Ext 25 or by writing to:

The Personnel Manager,
Bank of England Printing Works,
Langston Road,
Loughton,
Essex, 1G10 3TN.

BANK OF ENGLAND PRINTING WORKS

A small selection of client instructions:

U.K. SALES MANAGER Pressure Sensitive Double Sided Tapes
Basic neg. from £15,000 + profit share + 2-litre car Ref. KJ1

Reporting to the Managing Director, you will be responsible for the motivation, training and management of the sales force, ensuring sales forecasts are achieved of this competitive market. Aged 35 to 45, candidates will have direct experience of this industry or a closely allied one, together with a successful sales management background.

KEY ACCOUNT SALES Building Management Systems
Basic + commission = on target earnings (OTE) £14,000 + car Ref. FB2

The client is part of a nationally known group and is expanding further into the energy and building management systems industry. Two additional Key Accounts sales personnel are required – area one Northern Home Counties, area two North East England. Candidates, ideally from the H. & V./controls industry, should be experienced negotiators with a minimum of 5 years' dealing at director level.

CONTRACTS/PROPOSALS ENGINEER Electrical Rotating Machinery
Basic £12,000 + product training in Norway + relocation Ref. ID1

Aged at least 40, you will have experience in handing enquiries, tenders and contracts associated with the shipbuilding and off-shore industry, together with a background in liaison with building yards, consultants and equipment manufacturers. Experience is considered more important than academic qualifications; however, in addition to a heavy electrical equipment background, a knowledge of electronics would be useful.

SALES REPRESENTATIVES
Special Purpose and Maintenance Welding Consumables
Bristol, Scotland, Berks/Hants, South Wales, Somerset/Dorset
Basic + commission = OTE £12, 000 + car Ref. FS5

The client occupies a unique position and as a result of an expanding order book is seeking to fill the above territories with experienced sales people who know the industry. You should be aged 25 to 45 and eager to make your mark in this specialised field.

SALES REPRESENTATIVES Storage Systems Materials Handling
Essex, Kent/East Sussex, West Sussex/Surrey, Berks/Hants, Oxon/Bucks.
Basic + commission = OTE £13,000 + 1.6-litre car Ref. BH5

Our client is rapidly becoming the leader in the materials handling industry. To maintain their market penetration, they need sales representatives who have sold a similar product range and are capable of controlling their own sales force after an initial period and are not afraid of succeeding and the financial rewards associated.

EXPERIENCED SALES CONSULTANTS AND SALES TRAINEES
Investment Management
Basic + commission = £ security + career progression Ref. GH101

Our client is part of a worldwide investment group with offices throughout the U.K. and as a result of a dramatic increase in demand for their products is seeking to enlarge the sales force in 1985.

Candidates aged 24+, of good education, appearance and personality, are of prime interest. Full residential sales and product training, together with field support, is provided. Career progression and management opportunities are offered as it is the policy to promote from within.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT AND SALES PERSONNEL

We have vacancies for experienced management and sales personnel in a wide range of industries. One telephone call for an application form could lead to a new step in your career.

Applicants should either forward a C.V. to:

CHAMBERS, GRANTHAM AND JONES LTD.,
8-10 Duke Street, Wellington, Shropshire TF1 1BJ,
or telephone 0952 57811.

Division Manager

Agricultural Chemicals

Promotion of the present incumbent to an international assignment prompts Cyanamid to seek a Division Manager to lead its agricultural chemicals business in the UK.

The position reports to the Managing Director and the job holder will be a member of the management committee.

The division markets a number of brand leaders including AVENGE* STOMP*, and new 5C CYCOCEL and is developing a series of important new products derived from Cyanamid's recently discovered imidazolinone chemistry.

The new appointee will be a high calibre manager who can effectively direct a Sales/Marketing/Technical Team of 50 and a strong product development programme.

Candidates should have a degree in a relevant scientific discipline and at least five year's experience in a senior sales or marketing position. Familiarity with the agrochemical industry and with management practice in major multinational corporations is highly desirable.

Cyanamid employs some 1,500 people in its £120 million UK business covering agricultural, medical and speciality chemical products. Further career development prospects within the UK and internationally are good. Head Office is located at Gosport on Hampshire's South Coast.

Salary and benefits will match the importance of the job and the standing of the successful candidate.

Please write to, or telephone, The Director of Personnel, Cyanamid of Great Britain Ltd., Fareham Road, Gosport, Hants. P013 0AS. Tel: 0329 236131.

*TRADE MARK



AREA SALES MANAGER

SOUTH EAST

The Process Systems Division of Corning Limited wishes to appoint a Sales Manager for the South East Area of the United Kingdom, with the responsibility to sell our products under the name QVF to the chemical and allied industries.

The successful candidate will be a young chemical engineering or chemical technology graduate in his/her mid-twenties or early thirties with proven sales ability, preferably within the chemical process industry.

The position carries an attractive salary and benefits package which includes a company car. The Company's progressive management development policy, which recognises performance and contribution, will encourage constructive career development.

If you are interested in this position please write for an application form, or telephone:—

Personnel Department
Corning Process Systems, Corning Limited
Stone, Staffordshire, ST15 0BG
Telephone: 0785 817211

CORNING

Required for a Computer Centre in

SAUDI ARABIA (£12,000 to £40,000)

DP STAFF & ENGINEERS

Specialized or experienced in any of the following disciplines

- TIME–SHARING SERVICE BUREAU OPERATIONS AND MANAGEMENT
- COMPUTER GRAPHICS/CADD
- CONSTRUCTION PROJECT MANAGEMENT USING COMPUTERIZED PACKAGES
- ENGINEERING APPLICATIONS SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT/UTILIZATION
- VAX/VMS SYSTEM PROGRAMMING OR CONSOLE OPERATION
- ANALYSTS/PROGRAMMERS

Experience on VAX machines is an advantage.

Send CV to: Recruitment Dept,
PO Box 56600, Riyadh 11564
Saudi Arabia

Vice President Tax - Hong Kong

Major Hong-Kong based rapidly expanding multi-national holding company with US and European publicly-held subsidiaries seeks senior tax professional.

- Organise headquarters professional staff.
- Coordinate tax compliance world-wide.
- Develop tax strategies and implement tax planning in coordination with tax council, accountants and senior financial staff at headquarters and subsidiaries.
- Report directly to CFO.

OOOO

- In-depth knowledge and experience of US, UK, Europen tax law and regulations required.
- Qualified as Chartered Accountant or CPA and have an undergraduate degree in accounting or finance. A graduate degree (JD or masters in tax) is preferred.
- Subtantial international experience with major accounting firm is necessary. A qualified candidate will have more than ten years professional experience.

OOOO

- Compensation in high five figures – $US.
- Housing allowance, reimbursement of school fees, annual home leave, full relocation expense reimbursement. Generous company benefits.

Reply in detail and in complete confidence to:-

Michael Craig, Vice President,
Percheron Associates,
300 Second Avenue – Suite 1309,
New York, NY 10017 USA.

SALES EXECUTIVES

Are you:

	YES	NO
Ambitious	☑	☐
Able to Sell Concepts	☑	☐
Interested in microprocessor control systems	☑	☐
Motivated by success	☑	☐
Willing to work hard to obtain substantial rewards	☑	☐
In need of a challenging career with a market leader	☑	☐

If the answer to all these questions is ☑ - then you could be one of the people we need!

ELECTROSONIC is Europe's leading manufacturer of Lighting Control dimmer systems. As a result of the recent impact of our unique DIGIDIM System, we are seeking a number of sales professionals to spearhead a planned 25% per annum growth over the next five years throughout the U.K. and Europe.

But it does not stop there. Always setting new Standards at the forefront of technology, ELECTROSONIC'S product base is constantly expanding; and exciting new developments are planned in the field of energy management.

If you are seeking a career with a fast moving Company as part of a highly successful sales team, write or telephone for more details to:-

DAVID H. KERR
Sales Director

THE SCENE MAKERS
ELECTROSONIC
815 Woolwich Road, London SE7 8LT

☑ 01 855 1101

Colefax & Fowler

Our Retail Director urgently requires a Sales Co-Ordinator to assist him with the administration and promotion of sales to our distributor in the U.K. and overseas.

Previous experience in a similar position essential, plus working knowledge of export documentation and accurate typing. French/German an asset. Age 25+. Good salary plus bonus.

For further details ring 01-493 2231
or write with C.V. to: Penny Reed, Colefax & Fowler, 39 Brooke Street, London W1.

Shipping Conference Chairman

South East England

Applications are invited from mature and experienced Senior Executives for the appointment of Chairman, North Europe – American Conference, based at Crawley, Southern England.

The Chairman is responsible to Principles of Member Lines for all activities undertaken by the Conference.

Candidates should have extensive commercial experience in a major liner trade and general knowledge of the North American shipping scene, probably gained at a senior management level either with a major shipping line or Conference office. Fluency in English, French and/or German is essential.

Strong personal qualities are required for this demanding appointment which will also involve frequent overseas travel. Remuneration and benefits package will be for discussion and will reflect the importance of this senior appointment.

Applications, which will be treated in strict confidence should be addressed to:

"The Conference Chairman" c/o Roger Hughes,
43 Lower Belgrave Street, London SW1W 0LS, England.

PROPERTY SUPERVISOR

A property supervisor is required with a minimum of five years experience in property administration and accounts.

Location: Marbella, Spain.

Applicant must have residence permit for Spain and be fluent in spoken / written English and Spanish.

Salary: Negotiable according to experience and qualification.

Post handwritten C.V.'s in English with telephone number in complete confidence to:

Mr O. Halim, 3rd Floor
33 / 34 Bury Street, London, EC3A 3AD.

SALES ADMINISTRATOR

(Male or Female)

London based subsidiary of Swiss manufacturer requires a bright and capable person to manage their team of sales demonstrators throughout the UK. This is a very rewarding and interesting job. Applicants should be smart in appearance, flexible and self motivated. A company car is provided and remuneration is by both salary and bonus.

Apply in writing with CV to:
BOX 0206 T THE TIMES

KORN/FERRY INTERNATIONAL
INFORMATION ASSISTANT

£6 - 7,000

A leading international executive search consultancy requires a recent graduate to organise and maintain its records and information systems some of which are computerised. The successful candidate will be expected to carry out some desk research and have the potential to develop a professional career in executive search. A high level of tenacity, intelligence and attention to detail are the key requirements.

Please apply in writing with full CV to: Miss Helen R Faulls Head of Research, Korn/Ferry International, Norfolk House, 31 St James's Square, London SW1Y 4JL.

A Lawyer, an Accountant and a Computer Specialist

required to join our expanding team of Recruitment Consultants in January, 1985.

Professionally qualified, with commercial flair and a commitment to serve brings an exceptional remuneration package.

Pembroke & Pembroke

76 Cheapside, London, EC2V 6EE.
Telephone: 01-236 0011
The Appointment Service to the Profession

SAUDI ARABIA

P.E.S. (Arabia) Co. Ltd. expect to have the following vacancies in January 1985.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS/ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS (Minimum H.N.C.). Commissioning and start-up experience on process plants/oil production facilities.

DIGITAL SYSTEMS TECHNICIANS (min. City & Guilds) Commissioning & Start-up; trouble-shooting and field repair of Foxboro, Videospec, Microspec computer equipment, all other micro processor controlled plant instrumentation. Must have overseas exp.

ELECTRICAL INSPECTOR ENGINEERS/CORROSION ENGINEERS (min. City & Guilds)
5-8 years experience in cathodic protection, testing, commissioning, trouble-shooting. Carrying out protection surveys.

CONSTRUCTION SUPERINTENDENTS (min. H.N.C.)
To work in field environment: plant, pipeline construction; wet crude oil production. Knowledge of ARAMCO systems an advantage.

INSPECTION ENGINEERS WELDING (AWS QC-1/ASNT Level II or equiv.)
Min. 5 yrs. experience on construction of oil and petrochem. plants including offshore construction, hook-up and/or subsea pipe laying.

OFFSHORE CONSTRUCTION SUPERINTENDENTS (min. H.N.C.)
Mech./Struct. experience in fabrication yards: construction of offshore rigs; welding inspection, hook-up & commissioning of production modules: subsea pipe laying & tie-ins.

SENIOR INSTRUMENT TECHNICIANS/INSTRUMENT ENGINEERS (min. H.N.C.)
5-10 yrs. experience with Electrical/Electronic instrumentation, knowledge of gas flow measurement, digital instrumentation, process control.

CURRICULUM DEVELOPERS (Degree)
Re-defining curriculum for Saudi Arab Trainees to the level of 3rd Grade English.

E.S.L. EDITORS (Degree)
8-10 yrs. teaching experience plus at least 2 years writing/editing technical manuals relevant to English as a Secondary Language.

Previous ARAMCO/Saudi Arabia experience an advantage in all disciplines.

Attractive 12 month single status contracts are offered with free food/accommodation plus three holiday periods per year.

Please send detailed C.V. together with copies of relevant qualification certificates and copy of full UK driving licence to:



P.E.S (UK) LIMITED
Endeavour House
Cleveland Centre
Middlesbrough
Cleveland TS1 2PQ
Tel: 0642-249813 (AGY)

ESTATE AGENCY

A negotiator with at least 1 years exp is required by this progressive agency orientated firm of Chartered Surveyors to work in their established Wandsworth Common office.

Flair, enthusiasm and a cheerful disposition are essential as is an ability to deal with all sections of the public.

The successful applicant will also have the self discipline and motivation to work unsupervised and yet be able to operate successfully as a member of a determined but friendly team.

Salary and other benefits by discussion. Ideal age 23-28.

Friend & Falcke
01-767 0066

ADMINISTRATOR required for expanding hotel group. Good organising ability and leadership qualities required. Apply Access Hotels, 52 Clapham Common, Northside, SW4.

BANKING AND ACCOUNTANCY APPOINTMENTS

GRADUATES wishing to follow career in foreign exchange and money markets required for our clients. Preferably with 2 years experience in Banking or financial fields. You will be trained and encouraged to pursue your special interest in this European Investment Co. Salary £ neg. AAE + excellent benefits. Please telephone 01-439 1491 quoting reference T137, or send CV. Pamela Dickens Recruitment Consultants, 1 New Burlington Street, London W1X 1FD.

MARKETING MANAGER
MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

c £16,000 plus car Scotland

This is an opportunity to lead a small, highly professional marketing team. You will report directly to the General Manager and have three areas of responsibility, namely, Market Research, Product Development and Evaluation.

Our client is an innovative and well established manufacturer in diagnostic and surgical medical equipment and part of a major British group. Markets are mainly in North America and Western Europe, with some development in the Middle East and Eastern Europe.

We currently wish to meet Marketing professionals, probably but not essentially graduates, with experience in capital equipment or high technology component marketing, who have gained sufficient management expertise to take on this new role in an already successful concern.

In addition to a fully negotiable salary and a car the Company offers a Contributory Pension and Life Assurance package and relocation expenses where appropriate.

To indicate your interest in this new opportunity, please telephone Ben Williams in strict confidence.

031-226 6113
Victoria Chambers,
42 Frederick Street,
Edinburgh EH2 1EX.

hill brion PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS

We bring the right people together

ROYAL COLLEGE OF GENERAL PRACTITIONERS

Head of Admissions Department

Salary in the range: £8,500-£11,000 (according to age and experience; including London Weighting)

The Admissions Department of the Membership Division of the College is a very busy, vital part of the College's administration, dealing as it does with 1,500 examinees per year in two exam sittings, and taking overall responsibility for the development of means of assessment for membership of the College. As a result of restructuring, a Head of Department is required to take overall responsibility for all the activities of the Admissions Department, including all aspects of the examination process.

The successful applicant will be educated to degree level or equivalent and had responsibility in a managerial capacity for examination administration and/or admissions to membership. Good staff management skills are essential, together with the ability to survive during the stressful peaks that inevitably occur with an examination. The successful candidate will have a sympathetic manner and a good sense of humour and a flexible approach to working hours. The Head of the Admissions Department works directly to the General Administrator and forms part of the College's Departments' Management team. Experience of working in a team enviroment is therefore desirable.

The College has computer and word processing equipment and familiarity with both would be helpful.

Telephone 01-581 3232 extension 201 for an application form and further details of the College.

Closing date 7 December 1984.

General Appointments

MOXON DOLPHIN & KERBY LTD

Recruitment Advertising
Executive Search
Management Selection
International Recruitment

178-202 Great Portland Street,
London W1N 5TB.
Tel: 01-631 4411.

Petrochemical Design Staff

Piping, Civil, Electrical, Instruments

Competitive Salaries. Attractive Benefits.

Reading.

Foster Wheeler Energy is one of the world's leading companies involved in the design, *engineering and construction* of major process plant equipment for the petroleum, chemical and pharmaceutical industries. With the continuing expansion of our workload on Pharmaceutical and Petrochemical projects we *are looking for additional designers* to join our Design and Drafting Department.

You will need a minimum HNC qualification in your particular discipline, backed by at least 6 years' experience in petrochemical contracting or *related industries. This should* also include some site experience. You must be prepared to be involved in all aspects of design problems, working closely with engineers of all disciplines – often within a task force environment. *We are particularly looking for* Design Staff who are conversant with all relevant codes, who can work with minimum guidance to resolve the varied complex problems which arise within their discipline.

Salaries are highly competitive with benefits which include free life assurance, contributory pension scheme, season ticket loan scheme and an active sports and social club. You'll be working at our Head Office in Reading, conveniently situated opposite the British Rail station with ample car parking facilities nearby.

To find out more about these rewarding opportunities please contact Irene Marshall, Manager Recruitment,
Foster Wheeler Energy Limited,
Foster Wheeler House, Station Road,
Reading, Berks. RG1 4LX.
Telephone Reading (0734) 585211.

Foster Wheeler Energy Limited

Electronic Publishing Managing Director

London

Pergamon Press Ltd is a market leader in Electronic Publishing and database delivery, with a rapidly growing interest in information technology.

A Managing Director is now sought for PERGAMON INFOLINE LTD, an international on-line service, who will also take group level responsibility for the following:
- providing direction to Pergamon's efforts in creating successful information products.
- positioning the group for major growth in the late 80's
- planning and implementing a programme of rationalization for group-wide electronic publishing operations
- oversight of the growth through sales of electronic products and services and development of a programme of planned acquisition in this area
- the forging of links between the group's growing activities in electronic publishing, cable TV, mail order, software sales and reprographics.

The successful candidate must have a proven record of commercial performance in Electronic Publishing. Experience of conventional print – publishing would be an advantage, particularly if this included the exploitation of conventional products using electronic media. A sound knowledge of data processing will give the appointee the necessary technical authority to perform a number of the tasks outlined above.

This London based post offers a unique *opportunity to direct a major publishing group* towards commercial exploitation of new media. The appointment carries with it financial rewards in keeping with its importance. Salary package will be up to £40,000 with a car and senior executive pension arrangements.

Write, in confidence, giving details of your background and experience to Peter Bouch, Headington Hill Hall, Oxford OX3 0BW.

PERGAMON PRESS LTD

Process Cost Engineer

North Africa – Married or Single Status

A UK affiliate of a major international group are providing complete technical assistance for the safe and efficient operation of a Fertilizer Complex comprising Ammonia, Urea and Methanol. They are presently seeking a Process Cost Engineer to join their existing team.

You will have overall responsibilities for Energy and Performance Monitoring and Production Costing of existing plants and the assessment of economic return of new scheme proposals and plant alterations.

It is essential that you have several years' experience of Process/Production Cost Engineering within Fertilizers or a related industry. A degree in Chemical Engineering or equivalent is essential.

The comprehensive overseas package includes highly competitive salaries, generous UK leave and free furnished accommodation.

Please send your career and personal details in the first instance to Ian Lovatt, Moxon Dolphin & Kerby Ltd., 178-202 Great Portland Street, London W1N 5TB quoting ref IL/4203/DT.

Please state in a covering letter any companies to which your application is not to be sent.

MOXON DOLPHIN & KERBY LTD

Business Systems Project Managers

Bring your skills to our new challenge of management

Negotiable salary. Attractive benefits package.

Reading

As one of the country's leading and most successful brewery groups there is a constant need to review our operations with the aim of increasing control, productivity and quality information and, in turn, profitability.

The project Managers are responsible for planning and allocating specific projects to a small team of Business Analysts who are advising Line Managers on ways to increase the *effectiveness of their departments. The work is* demanding – it requires a well disciplined committed individual with previous man-management experience who is able to motivate and control several members of a team, ensuring effective results on time.

Ideally candidates will be under 35 and graduates with considerable knowledge and understanding of systems analysis with specialist skills in Computer Systems Application and Industrial Engineering.

Previous experience of working in a large organisation structure would be a considerable advantage. Some travel and irregular hours will also be necessary.

This is an exciting opportunity to expand on new techniques and utilise new technology in setting up business and management systems. Consequently we are able to offer a competitive salary and the usual, excellent benefits of the Courage Group including *generous assistance with relocation where* appropriate and the use of a company car.

Apply for an application form or write enclosing full c.v. to Ian Sharp, Personnel Administrator, Courage Limited, The Berkshire Brewery, Imperial Way, Basingstoke Road, Reading, Berkshire RG2 0PW.
Tel: (0734) 875393.

COURAGE LIMITED

Senior oil refinery appointments

Operations and Maintenance

Our client, part of an international group of companies provide management, operations *and training services for a wide range of* industrial projects. The expansion of their services to international petroleum and petrochemical companies, particularly within developing countries requires that they urgently *recruit senior oil refinery personnel.* Particularly within the following areas:–

OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT
WAREHOUSING MANAGEMENT
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING
INSTRUMENT/ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
PROCESS ENGINEERING
PROJECT ENGINEERING

They are keen to hear from candidates who are educated to degree level or equivalent and have at least 10 years' relevant experience within the petroleum/petrochemical industry.

It is essential that all candidates have substantial experience within fully operational oil refineries.

The appointments will be based overseas and offer two year married or single status contracts. Highly competitive overseas salaries are supplemented by European standard accommodation, generous daily living allowance, paid home leave and first class recreational facilities.

Please send your career and personal details in the first instance to Ian Lovatt, Moxon Dolphin & Kerby Limited, 178-202 Great Portland Street, London W1N 5TB quoting ref IL/4204/DT.

Please state in a covering letter any companies to which your application is not to be sent.

MOXON DOLPHIN & KERBY LTD

Personnel Assistant

c. £8,800

The British National Oil Corporation is one of the world's largest oil traders, marketing over half the total crude oil production from the UK sector of the North Sea. The Corporation also trades substantial volumes of LPG and hydrocarbon products.

A vacancy has arisen for a Personnel Assistant who will undertake a wide range of personnel work and be involved in the following activities: recruitment, salary administration, maintenance of SSP records, making travel arrangements for employees, administering the executive car scheme and carrying out other projects as determined by the Personnel Manager.

Applications are invited from candidates (male/female) aged 25 or over with a minimum of 4 'O' levels *including English and Mathematics.* Preference will be given to candidates with experience in personnel work and/or arranging international travel. As the Department uses both word-processing and computer facilities accurate typing skills are desirable.

A competitive salary will be offered together with a wide range of benefits including private medical insurance, subsidised restaurant facilities and an interest free season ticket loan.

Please telephone 01-235 8020 Extn 253 quoting Ref. No. PA/EMcA/T for an application form, or send a curriculum vitae to the Personnel Department, The British National Oil Corporation, 1 Grosvenor Place, London SW1X 7HG.

BNOC

The British National Oil Corporation

CHATHAM HISTORIC DOCKYARD TRUST

Appointment of a Curator

The Chatham Historic Dockyard Trust is a Company Limited by Guarantee charged by Her Majesty's Government with the task of conserving and actively developing 30 hectares of the former Royal Naval Dockyard at Chatham, containing one of the largest concentrations of Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the country. In addition to the management of the estate and its structures, the Trust is responsible for several thousand artefacts associated with the history of the yard.

The Trust wishes to appoint a suitably qualified person as Curator, who will be responsible to the Chief Executive for the acquisition, identification, documentation and care of the collection of artefacts and documents.

Applicants should have a degree, preferably the Diploma of the Museums Association, and museum experience in the fields of social, industrial or maritime history.

Salary: £9,470-£12,518.

Longhand letters of application, accompanied by a CV, and the names of two referees should be forwarded to:

The Chairman,
Chatham Historic Dockyard Trust,
The Old Pay Office,
Church Lane,
Chatham Historic Dockyard,
CHATHAM, Kent. ME4 4TQ

so as to arrive by 31st December, 1984.



LEVER BROTHERS have starting opportunities in Marketing

at £14,000 - £25,000 p.a.

Lever Brothers is a highly progressive marketing-oriented business, with winning brands in the Soaps & Detergents Industry such as the Persils, Lux, Domestos, Jif, Shield, the Surfs and many others.

We are part of Unilever, and as such can offer outstanding international career opportunities for outstanding people. Merit alone determines success.

Our Marketing Department would like to recruit some more talented people who offer the following:–

- a successful track record, preferably in marketing or a marketing-related activity
- a creative approach to complex issues
- the drive and energy to succeed in a highly competitive field
- realistic ambition to reach top levels of general management
- a high grade education, and at least 3 years' management experience
- minimum age 24

If you can demonstrate these requirements, then there could be a place for you in our highly enthusiastic and skilled marketing team.

An excellent remuneration package is available, including a starting salary in a negotiable range from £14,000-£25,000. Assistance with relocation is available. Career prospects are excellent.

If you are interested and feel you could match or surpass our needs, please write for an application form to:– Mr J M Gilkes, Company Employee Development Manager, Lever Brothers Limited, Lever House, 3 St James's Road, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey KT1 2BA.



Lever Brothers
An Equal Opportunity Employer

Research Appointments

... in the Research Department, London, which contributes to the formulation of policy advice by conducting research into past and current issues. This complements the work of geographical and functional departments by providing a collective memory and *continuity; analysing implications for policy as required; and preparing studies in* depth of particular issues. Opportunities to serve overseas.

There are now vacancies covering the following Regions:

Asia

— 1 post dealing with India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Afghanistan. A knowledge of these countries, their contemporary political, economic and social development essential. Ability to read French required. A wider understanding of Asian and international affairs advantageous.

Africa and Middle East

— 1 post requiring a sound understanding of the history, domestic politics, international relations and culture of Sub-Saharan Africa. Specialist knowledge of either West or Central Africa advantageous. Ability to read French required.

For all posts, candidates should normally have (or expect to obtain by the closing date for receipt of applications) a degree with 1st or upper 2nd class honours (where divided) or a post graduate degree, in a relevant subject (eg geography, history, economics, political studies, modern languages). Exceptionally, those without the specified qualifications may also be considered, but only if they have other qualifications or experience of particular value to the Research Department.

SALARY: As Research Officer £7315-£10 035 or Senior Research Officer £10,800-£13,220. Level of appointment and starting salary according to qualifications and experience. Promotion prospects.

For an application form (to be returned by 21 December 1984) write to Civil Service Commission, *Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB*, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 468551 (answering service operates outside office hours). **Please quote ref: G/6405.**

Diplomatic Service

The Civil Service is an equal opportunity employer

Marketing Director

c.£20,000 pa + Car

Our Client, the British subsidiary of a multinational components manufacturing group now needs a director to plan and develop *corporate marketing policies for their extensive product range.*

This new appointment, based in Essex, has been created to generate innovative but soundly based growth plans for the UK and Europe and demands both business planning skills and an engineering background.

The ideal candidate will be a Business graduate with a corporate marketing background in a substantial manufacturing enterprise. An engineering qualification and experience in the commercial vehicle, automotive or earth-moving industries would be distinctly advantageous. Aged 35+ you will hold an MBA; Diploma in Business Studies or equivalent *and* be fluent in one additional European language.

A realistic starting salary is offered together with a company car, the usual big company benefits and relocation assistance if required.

Please write or telephone in the first instance to:
Paul Sinha (Director), Sinclare Associates "Speldhurst" Brittains Lane, Sevenoaks, Kent TN13 2NG. ☎ 0732 460203 quoting Ref. No. 5406.

Sinclare Associates
Management and Personnel Consultants
London · Birmingham · Sevenoaks



CORPORATE AND FINANCIAL STRATEGISTS AND NEGOTIATORS

EUROFI (UK) LIMITED specialises in advising industry and commerce in the negotiation of all forms of financial incentive available from the Commission of the European Community and the Governments of Member States to encourage the development of new technology and investment in new manufacturing facilities.

EUROFI has offices in New York and Brussels and has recently doubled the number of UK operating offices to meet rapidly growing demands from international corporations and large businesses.

The Information Division is responsible for an intensive programme of public and private seminars for industrialists, corporate advisors and the public sector on all aspects of public sector finance for industry and commerce and publishes reference books on this subject.

THE PROJECT FINANCE DIVISION REQUIRES ADDITIONAL NEGOTIATORS WITH EXPERIENCE OF PUBLIC SECTOR FINANCIAL INCENTIVES.

Successful candidates will have a track record of advising Main Board Directors and Chairmen of large businesses and ideally will have held senior positions in both private industry and public sector organisations. Candidates must be able to demonstrate a high level of commercial acumen, financial and communicating skills and a thorough understanding of one or more sectors of technology.

The nature of this work requires high mobility within European Community Member States although it is likely that candidates will be domiciled in the UK. Successful candidates will operate one of the following UK offices:

BEDFORD – BIRMINGHAM – CARDIFF – EDINBURGH – LEEDS – NEWBURY

It is unlikely that candidates under 30 years of age and currently earning less than £25,000 per annum will have the necessary experience.

Candidates are invited to write in the first instance enclosing a CV to Bernard Harris, Chief Executive, EUROFI (UK) LIMITED, 25 London Road, Newbury, Berkshire, RG13 1JL.
Tel: 0635 31900 Telex 849791

CABLE AUTHORITY

Appointment of Director General

The Cable Authority wishes to appoint a Director General as the full-time head of its executive staff.

The Cable Authority is a new statutory body established by the Cable and Broadcasting Act 1984 to grant franchises for cable operations and generally to license, regulate and promote cable programme services throughout the United Kingdom.

The Authority, which will be based in London, comprises a Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and other part-time Members appointed by the Home Secretary. They will be assisted by a small executive staff of which the Director General will be the head.

Applications for this post should be addressed to Richard H. Burton, Chairman of the Cable Authority, Room 814, Home Office, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AT, to arrive by 13th December, 1984.

Senior Market Research Executive Package c. £25,000

One of London's leading market research agency groups is expanding its activities still further and, as a matter of urgency, wishes to appoint a Senior Research Executive at Divisional Manager level to assist in this expansion.

At least six years' experience of working in the consumer packaged goods field or in social and political research are vital qualifica*tions for this appointment and some of this experience should have* been gained in another market research agency.

The ideal candidate for this appointment is likely to have an energetic, alert and essentially practical approach to the use of market research in solving problems. He or she will be expected to develop substantial amounts of their own business and will welcome the challenge of working in a competitive environment where remuneration is linked very closely to profitability.

The basic salary for this appointment will be in excess of £20,000 p.a. and additional benefits will ensure that the total remuneration is negotiable around £25,000 per annum.

Applications for this appointment should be made, in strictest confidence, to L.H. Ovens, Hughes Ovens & Hewitt Limited, Executive Recruitment Consultants, 32 Savile Row, London W1X 1AG, quoting Ref. No. CR790. No information will be passed to our client without the applicant's prior permission.

HOH HUGHES OVENS & HEWITT

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Industrial Marketing Research

c. £18,000

[illegible] of the country's largest and longest-established industrial marketing and market research consultancies is looking for ambitious, highly-motivated people to help it achieve its expansion plans.

Our client is looking for experienced professionals with an in-depth knowledge of industrial marketing and research and a proven track-record in developing business.

Successful candidates, male or female, will be those who can demonstrate sound commercial acumen and the ability to enhance the company's already excellent client base. A sizeable proportion of current business is overseas, so fluency in a foreign language, although not essential, would be an asset.

The basic salary for these appointments is negotiable around £18,000 p.a. and there are additional large company benefits.

Apply in strictest confidence, quoting Ref. No. IR130, to L.H. Ovens, Hughes Ovens & Hewitt Limited, Executive Recruitment Consultants, 32 Savile Row, London W1X 1AG. No information will *be passed to our client without the applicant's prior approval.*

HOH HUGHES OVENS & HEWITT

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SALES ADMINISTRATION MANAGER — CIRCA 15K

Our client, based in the Midlands, are manufacturers and market leaders in the supply of clay products to the construction industry.

The appointment of a Sales Administration Manager to motivate and control a current staff of 15, is seen as a key management role within the Organisation.

In line with the Company expansion plans, the sales office has been subject *to complete* modernisation giving excellent working conditions with emphasis being placed on the *utilization of computer* input and data with the flexibility for future growth.

Ideally you will
- be M/F aged 30-45 years old having Sales Office experience
- be preferably with experience of the construction industry
- have the professionalism and enthusiasm in terms of man management skills to motivate, control and train others
- be ambitious and self motivated to provide positive input into the senior management team to enable sales, production and transport to be effectively and positively co-ordinated

The rewards are:
- Generous salary
- Performance bonus
- Medical and life assurance
- Pension
- Relocation expenses as appropriate
- Opportunity to take an increasing responsibility with an input into the development of the Company as a whole

If you feel you have the ambition to succeed in this progressive environment please write enclosing full personal and career details or telephone:-
David Hoddy (ref: DH501).
Resource Maximisation International,
Stancrest House, 16, Hill Avenue,
Amersham, Bucks.
Telephone: 02403 28851

resource maximisation

HORIZONS

The Times guide to career development

A new gulf in the job market

It is becoming harder to find work abroad, particularly in Arabia, writes Godfrey Golzen

Not far outside Kuwait City, it is said, you can catch the sound of gunfire from the Iran-Iraq war. In other Gulf states, the reverberations are economic rather than audible, but it is becoming clear that they are having an effect on employment opportunities. In Abu Dhabi, for instance, the expatriate population has dropped by nearly 50 per cent and it is obvious even from recruitment advertisements in the UK press that there has been a sharp drop in the number of jobs in the Gulf. So is the great Middle East employment boom over? If so, what are the chances of jobs elsewhere in the world?

The answer is not encouraging at the moment. Britain is certainly not the only country with employment problems. Though ours are worse than those of most industrialised countries, none is throwing open its doors to the huddled masses of other people's jobseekers. They have plenty of their own to worry about and even successful economies – those with unemployment rates of less than 10 per cent – are giving precedence to their own nationals by restricting immigration, directly or indirectly.

Virtually the only way you can now get a non-technical executive job in Europe, South Africa, Australia or North America is to be sent there by a British company or a multinational with branches in one of those places. On the other hand, the world is still yours if you have skills in one of the new electronic or biological technologies. So, however, is the UK job market. The attractions of going abroad then would be either better facilities or more money.

Reduced earnings

The money issue again looms large, because the fall in the value of the pound makes a good many overseas salaries look irresistibly attractive when translated into sterling. There is, of course, a catch in the fact that they do not buy a corresponding amount of goods and services in the country concerned. For instance US salaries are about 2½ times higher than ours, though they buy only 60 per cent more after tax. Yet the differentials are high enough to provide a powerful incentive to people with special skills who want to build up some capital. British talent looks cheap by international standards and there is a lot of discreet head-hunting going on, as well as open advertisements for people with qualifications in high-technology fields.

A disturbing trend creeping into recruitment advertising from North American precedents is for the text to state that salary and benefits are negotiable, rather than giving facts and figures. This puts the applicant who does not know from what basis to negotiate at something of a disadvantage. It is most important to establish from the advertisements which state salaries just what the appropriate level is in the location concerned before putting your name to buying what could be a financial pig of a job in a poke.

The same applies to fringe benefits, such as relocation allowances, medical insurance, a car, paid home leave and so forth. These can add up to large outlays which, if not taken care of by the employer, can considerably reduce the real value of what you are being offered.

This is even more important if you are being recruited to work in one of the developing or newly emerged economies by a European or American employer. According to the consultants, Employment Conditions Abroad, this is a growing trend – again because it is cheaper to provide financial incentives to a British person to move to some hot and possibly uncomfortable location than one of their own, already well-paid nationals. Big companies tend to know what the going salary and benefit rates ought to be, but smaller, less sophisticated employers often do not.

Here again, it is a matter of arming yourself with the facts on current practice. As a broad rule of thumb, the more difficult the location – and political, security, cultural and climatic factors all come into it – the higher the incentives ought to be. More detailed guidance on the questions to ask about benefits is given in my own book *Working Abroad*, published by Kogan Page.

One result of the overseas job market's becoming more of a buyer's one, though, is that benefits have been cut back generally, even by British employers. A significant reason for this is the increasing particpation by local nationals in the conduct of foreign firms.

"They see expatriates getting big fringe benefits and they wonder why they can't have them too", says Alison Hughes, manager of information services at Employment Conditions Abroad. "Big differentials in pay and conditions for similar jobs can lead to discontent".

Even at a reduced scale of benefits, the cost of keeping expatriates in place is causing firms to reduce their numbers, especially now that high-speed telecommunications means that many routine jobs can easily be done in the UK and the results transmitted into the field. The other factor that is bringing about a reduction in jobs, particularly in the Gulf, is that physically a great many infra-structural tasks have now been completed. All the airports, hotels, housing and barracks that are needed, and for which reduced oil revenues still yield the money, have been built.

Shorter contracts

On the positive side, there are some signs of a demand for the kind of jobs that emerge as economies reach maturity: technical instructors and salesman, for instance, financial services executives, department store managers, even advertising and PR people. Many of these advertisements are placed by local companies, and in developing countries the warnings about not signing your contract until you are reasonably sure that all the promises that have been made can be met apply doubly.

This is sometimes hard to check, but if a job is recruited in the UK on behalf of a foreign employer who is not based here, it is a condition of the Employment Agencies Act of 1976 that his bona fides have been checked by the UK agent.

Overseas contract are usually for two years – somewhat shorter than used to be the case, but long enough to justify looking what might seem like a gift horse in the mouth before you start on a long ride in unfamiliar territory.

General Appointments

THEREFORE they that were scattered abroad went every where preaching the word. – Acts 8: 4.

BIRTHS

BARNES, on November 26th to Katie (née Avey) And Jonathan, a son Edmund Thomas, a brother for Sophia.

BILLINGHAM – On 20th November to Rebecca (nee Forth) and Paul – a son (Charles Frederick) a brother for Henry.

BRADLEY – On November 26th to Catriona and Michael, a daughter – a sister for Edward.

CROWTHER-SMITH – On November 25th to Alice (nee McMillan Scott) and Michael – a brother for Charles and Christian.

DE NOBRIGA – On November 22 in Derby City Hospital to Ruth (nee ...

DEATHS

LEDESERT – On November 26, 1984, René Pierre Louis Ledésert age 71 years. Husband of Margaret, the Rails, Horlyport, Maidenhead, Berkshire. Eldest son of Andre Ledésert of Bretteville-sur-Odon, Calvados, France. Sometime assistant master of Eton college. Until recently a director of George G. Harrap, publishers and editor of the Harraps Standard French English Dictionary. Funeral service Monday 3rd December, 1984 at 10.30 am at St Josephs Roman Catholic Church, Maidenhead to be followed by Cremation at 11.30 am at Slough Crematorium.

PALMER – On November 27th 1984 peacefully in his 86th year William Nathaniel of Catsfield, Sussex. Beloved father of Henry, John and Humphrey. Much loved grandfather and great-grandfather. Funeral service at Catsfield Parish Church on Monday December 3rd at 12 noon followed by cremation at Eastbourne. Enquiries to F. Jempson and Son, 38, High Street, Battle. Tel: 2029.

PAUL – On November 26, at Countess Mountbatten House Southampton. Andrew, formerly Sudan political service. Beloved husband of Elizabeth. Much loved father of Derryan, Kerstin and Colin. Funeral service, 12.15 pm, Monday December 3rd, at Portsmouth Cathedral, followed by private cremation. No flowers by request. Donations if so desired, to the Treasurer, The Sudan Church Association, 33, Vine Court Road, Sevenoaks, Kent. TN13 3UY.

PRICE – On November 26th, rather suddenly at the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, Henry Habberley, FBA, MA, Emeritus Wykeham Professor of logic and Fellow of New College 1935-59. Brother of Katherine Louise Price and of Mrs Mary Grimwood. Served in the RAF 1917-19. President Society of Physical Research 1939-40 and 1960-61. Funeral at New College Chapel, Oxford, on Monday December 3rd, at 1.45pm, followed by interment at Headington Cemetery. Flowers may be sent to R. V. Mallett, 124, Lime Walk, Headington, Oxford.

SUMMERS – On Monday 26th November, peacefully, in her 93rd year, Cecilia, dearly beloved mother of Pamela Duncan-Smith of Honiton, Devon and Basil Summers of Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A., a much loved and wonderful grandmother and great-grandmother, who loved her family and was never happier than when ...

PERSONAL COLUMNS

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

WINTER SPORTS

WANTED

SERVICES

FOOD AND WINE

PROPERTY TO LET

BROOK GREEN, London W14. A charming C.H. family house ...

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

RENTALS

LEGAL NOTICES

... dated the 17th day of October, 1984. Mr Nevill Fraser Shearman, of Latham Crossley & Davis, Tower House, Southampton Street, London, WC2E 7HZ, has been appointed Liquidator of the above-named Company with a Committee of Inspection.
Dated this 25th day of October, 1984.

RE SHERATON CONTRACTORS LIMITED. By order of the High Court dated the 18th June 1984 Neville Eckley F.C.A. of 10, Bramley Hill, South Croydon has been appointed liquidator of the above-named company without a committee of inspection. Dated 21st November 1984.

MOTOR CARS

Entertainments

CC Most credit cards accepted for telephone bookings or at the box office.
When telephoning use prefix 01 only when outside London Metropolitan Area.

THEATRES

also on page 35

STRAND WC2 01-836 2660/4143/5190 Evgs 7.30, Wed 2.30, Sat 5 & 8.30.
Closed Christmas Eve. Extra Perf Thursday, Dec 27 at 2.30.
BEST PLAY OF THE YEAR
NEW YORK TONY AWARD
LONDON STANDARD AWARD 1982
FOR TWELVE WEEKS ONLY
MICHAEL PENNINGTON LUCY GUTTERIDGE
in the 3rd year OF TOM STOPPARDS
THE REAL THING
"I BELIEVE THAT 'THE REAL THING' WILL COME TO BE SEEN AS ONE OF THE BEST ENGLISH PLAYS OF THIS CENTURY" J. Peter, S Times
Directed by PETER WOOD

CINEMAS

ACADEMY 1. 437 2981. The Tavianis' KAOS (15). Sep perfs: Wkdys 2.30, 7.25. Suns 3.40, 7.25.

ACADEMY 2. 437 5129. Satyajit Ray's THE HOME AND THE WORLD (U). Daily at 3.10, 5.45, 8.25.

ACADEMY 3. 437 8819. Marcel Carné's LES ENFANTS DU PARADIS (PG). Film: 4.10, 7.30.

BARBICAN CINEMA. 01-628 8795. Student reducts on all perfs. WOODY ALLEN SEASON 6.00 BROADWAY DANNY ROSE (PG). 8.00 ZELIG (PG).

EXHIBITIONS

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM GARDEN at South Kensington. EXHIBIT: an adventure in Information Technology, sponsored by IBM United Kingdom. Open until December 2. Monday-Saturday 10am-6pm. Sunday 2.30pm-6pm. ADMISSION FREE.

TERRICK WILLIAMS RA – 1860-1936. Exhibition from 15 Nov-6 Dec Whitford & Hughes, 6 Duke Street, St James's, London SW1 (01-930 9332) Mon-Fri 10am-6pm, Sat 10am-1pm. Catalogue, Biography (£14.95) available.

THE ART of the architect. Treasures from the Riba's collections. Until 27 Jan. Riba, 66 Portland Pl. W1. 01-580 5533. 10-6 Mon-Sat, 10-8 Tue, 2-6 Sun. Admission, £2 Sat and Sun ...

ART GALLERIES

...

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

WINTER SPORTS

FOR SALE

ANNOUNCEMENTS

SEASONAL SALE

WANTED

هكذا من الأصل

Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC1

6.00 Ceefax AM.

6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News at 6.30, 7.00, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours and at 8.59; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.18 and 8.18; and medical advice between 8.30 and 9.00.

9.05 Taking Sides. This week's radiovision topic, broadcast simultaneously with Radio 4, is whether doctors should prescribe contraceptive pills for girls under 16 years of age. Among those taking part are Dr Adrian Rogers of the Responsible Society, GP Dr Mary Rayner and mother of ten Mrs Victoria Gillick. 10.00 Ceefax. 10.30 Play School, presented by Sheelagh Gilbey (r). 10.50 Ceefax.

12.30 News After Noon with Moira Stewart and Frances Coverdale. The weather prospects come from Bill Giles. 12.57 Regional News (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles).

1.00 Pebble Mill At One. Bob Langley reports from Lake Windermere where he talks to some of the personalities taking part in the recent Power Boat Record event. Back in the studio Leslie Kenton continues her 'positive health' series and Rick Wakeman is interviewed. 1.45 Fingerbobs.

2.00 The Afternoon Show presented by Jane Franchi and Penny Junor. Among the subjects examined this afternoon are the hospice movement; graphology; and eyesight. Plus, Mike Harding talking about his life and career.

2.40 Championship Snooker. Two quarter final matches of the Coral United Kingdom Championship. 3.48 Regional news (not London).

3.50 Play School presented by Ben Thomas. 4.10 SuperTed. 4.15 Jackanory. Jane Asher reads part four of A Little Princess.

4.30 Screen Test. Teams from Argyll and Londonderry compete in the first semifinal of the cinematic recall competition. 4.55 John Craven's Newsround.

5.05 Blue Peter with news of the LifeSaver Appeal (Ceefax). 5.30 Henry's Cat. 5.35 Grange Hill. Episode 13 of the drama serial about the pupils and staff of a secondary school (r) (Ceefax). 5.58 Weather.

6.00 News with Sue Lawley and Nicholas Witchell.

6.30 London Plus.

7.00 Tomorrow's World includes reports on how modern medicine exploits the herbal variety; on computers that play jazz; and on a new shape of squash requet.

7.20 Do They Know It's Christmas? World premiere of the video.

7.25 Top of the Pops presented by Peter Powell and Janice Long.

8.00 Championship Snooker, introduced by David Vine.

8.30 Zoo 2000. Programme five of Jeremy Cherfas's eight-part examination of the changing face of zoos and wildlife parks reveals how zoos are helping to preserve widlife (Ceefax).

9.00 News with Julia Somerville.

9.25 Morgan's Boy. The last episode and Morgan conceals his unhappiness at being forced to live in a town environment (Ceefax).

10.20 Question Time. Sir Robin Day's panel consists of Professor Lalage Bown, Max Hastings, Frank Judd and Richard Luce.

11.20 Championship Snooker. Further coverage of quarter final matches in the Coral Championship.

12.10 News headlines and weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.39 and 7.37; guest, Shakin' Stevens, from 6.45; exercises at 6.46 and 9.20; the day's anniversaries at 6.51; Popeye cartoon at 7.22; pop video at 7.54; inside Neil Innes's home at 8.15; film reviews at 8.34; d-i-y advice at 8.47; Baby Talk at 9.06.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines. 9.30 For Schools: A children's books illustrator talks about his work. 9.48 Christmas activities. 10.06 The Holy Land at the time of Christ. 10.23 A film of weaving, windows and wood. 10.40 Physics: the Laws of Motion. 11.02 The mixed community of Southall in the west of London. 11.19 A holiday at the seaside. 11.38 Free market forces in a mixed economy.

12.00 Buttercup Buskers. Adventures of a troupe of small animals. 12.10 Mooncat and Co with guest, Kenny Lynch. 12.30 The Sullivans.

1.00 News at One. 1.20 Thames news with Robin Houston. 1.30 Falcon Crest. Californian vineyard drama serial starring Jane Wyman. 2.30 Daytime. Sarah Kennedy chairs a studio discussion on a matter of topical importance.

3.00 Take the High Road. Everyday life in the Scottish highland estate of Glenderroch. 3.25 Thames news headlines. 3.30 Sons and Daughters.

4.00 Buttercup Buskers. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 Wil Cwac Cwac. Adventures of a naughty duck. 4.20 Stanley Bagshaw. Animated adventures of a Yorkshire lad who lives with his grandmother. 4.30 First Post. Sue Robbie with another batch of letters about ITV's children's programmes. 4.45 Murphy's Mob. Serial about a group of football-mad young people. 5.15 Blockbusters. General knowledge quiz for teenagers.

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames news.

6.20 Thames Sport, introduced by Steve Rider. Joe Frazier previews his son Marvis's fight on Wednesday against the unbeaten Funso Banjo.

6.40 Crossroads.

7.00 Knight Rider. The latter-day Saint, armed with his wits and an invincible,talking car with a mind of its own, seeks to right wrongs and to bring villains to justice. Starring David Hasselhoff.

8.00 Never the Twain. Comedy series starring Donald Sinden and Windsor Davies as Simon and Oliver, two rival antiques dealers. This week an old flame of Simon's appears on the scene, turning Simon into a romantic mess.

8.30 Hotel.Drama series about the management and guests of a swish San Francisco hotel – a kind of up-market Crossroads.

9.30 TV Eye

10.00 News at Ten

10.30 The Master. Martial arts adventure series, set in the United States and starring Lee Van Cleef.

11.30 Jobs Limited, introduced by Douglas Moffitt. The fifth programme in the series for the unemployed and those who may be able to help. Training and re-training for work are examined this evening with a visit to ICI's Mould Division where existing employees are re-trained and to Camden's North London Training Workshop. In the studio is Sir Richard O'Brien, chairman of the Engineering Industry Training Board.

12.05 Portrait of a Legend. James Darren talks to country and western star Merle Haggard.

12.25 Night Thoughts.

Anthony Higgins: Film on Four (Channel 4, 9.30pm)

CHOICE

● Lady Lucinda Lambton is, so far as I know, the only woman on television ever to make public capital out of the private activity of going to the toilet. ON THE THRONE (BBC2, 9.30pm) is her film about the loos of Britain. She is eminently qualified to act as guide, having written a book called Temples of Convenience. There are, happily, not many lavatorial puns of like nature in her film once she gets past her introductory remark about the "inconvenient" years befor WCs came into general use. Her ladyship swoops on potties and urinals as enthusiastically as she swoops on ejaculations such as Golly! Gosh! and Help! and Waagh! She squeaks and giggles with delight at the sight of the elaborate, decorated porcelain of yesterday, and is deeply offended by the superloos ("horrible little concrete lumps all over the land") of today. A bee design prompts her to demonstrate both the extent of her research and her delight in the rightness of things by reminding us that the Latin for bee is apis. And Gladstone's face in the chamber pot is the occasion for a comment about people being given the chance to vent their spleen on him over the Home Rule issue. You may find it difficult to match her ladyship's ecstasy over the shining brass in a gentleman's lavatory that she finds enough to make her happy to eat her breakfast off it.

● As Peter Greenaway's film THE DRAUGHTSMAN'S CONTRACT was generously funded by Channel 4, it is right and proper that the channel should show it for the second time (9.30pm). But there is another, better, reason for the repeat screening. The film is as complex as it is elegant. What we only half understood the first time round, ought to make better sense after tonight. Areas of ambiguity will, however, remain, not only because the film was originally almost twice as long as it is now but also because (Frederic Raphael's Oxbridge Blues drama series notwithstanding) our television viewer's brain is still not accustomed to processing literary dialogue like Mr Greenaway's that makes such heavy demands on it.

Peter Davalle

BBC 2

9.00 Ceefax.

9.38 Daytime on Two: Spanish conversation. 9.55 Reflections in a mirror. 10.12 Science: hearing. 10.34 Road accidents and their victims. 11.05 History: the Enclosure Acts. 11.30 Computer technology in farming. 11.55 Lesson ten of the swimming course. 12.20 Cinema newsreels of the Forties. 12.45 Ceefax.

1.10 Road accident prevention. 1.20 German conversation. 1.38 The third and final episode about a Scottish family during the early part of the century. 2.00 You and me. For the very young. 2.15 The pantomine, Dick Whittington. 2.40 A first year's version of Passport to Pimlico.

3.00 The Tribal Eye. David Attenborough examines the hardwork of the Qashqa'i women of Iran – exquisitely-made, brighty coloured rugs (r).

3.50 Championship Snooker. David Vine introduces coverage of quarter-final matches in the Coral United Kingdom Championship.

5.30 News summary with subtitles.

5.35 Film: Three for All (1974) starring Adrienne Posta, Cheryl Hall and Lesley North as trio of girls who decide to follow their pop group boyfriends to the Costa Brava when they are reluctantly left behind. Directed by Martin Campbell.

7.00 Open Space: Kids' TV – Just like the Real Thing. Children from the Television Studies department of Sunnyside School in Nottingham have been studying children's television. They discuss their findings.

7.30 Top Gear Rally Report. William Woollard reports from the Lombard RAC Rally headquarters on the final day's action plus highlights of the previous four days' thrills and spills.

8.00 Commercial Breaks: Flight of Fancy. The story of Moya Lear, the driving force behind the heavily-invested-in Learfan jet which it was hoped would create 1,200 jobs in Northern Ireland.

8.30 Food and Drink, presented by Chris Kelly. What is wrong with our licencing laws? And what about these new non-alcoholic drinks? These topics and a report on package food served in restaurants are included tonight.

9.00 Entertainment USA. Jonathan King meets the weird and wonderful people of Palm Springs.

9.30 Forty Minutes: On the Throne. Lucinda Lambton's celebration of the centenary year of the water closet. (see Choice).

10.10 Karen Kay. Music, dance and comedy from the talented entertainer and her guest, singer Guy Mitchell.

10.40 Newsnight

11.25 Buongiorno Italia! Lesson 12 of the Italian conversation course. (r). Ends at 11.55

CHANNEL 4

2.30 The British at War. Two more films in the season of Second World War propaganda and documentary films, presented by Leslie Halliwell. Tunisian Victory* (1943) is a documentary made jointly by the British and American Service Film Units about the North African campaign, beginning with the Allied landings in November 1942 and ending with surrender of the enemy forces seven months later. The Silent Village*, made in 1943 in a South Wales village, recreates the reprisals suffered by the Czech mining village of Lidice following the assassination of Reinhard Heydrich.

4.30 Countdown. The current champion of the words and numbers game is challenged by Paris-based Ian Channing.

5.00 Film: Daughters Courageous* (1939) starring Claude Rains. A sequel to the successful Four Daughters, made the previous year, this tale concerns their father who returns home after an absence of a few years to discover that his wife is about to marry a respectable businessman. The father's presence upsets the wife's and daughters' emotions, the latter whom decide to form an unwelcoming committee. Directed by Michael Curtiz.

7.00 Channel Four News with Peter Sissons includes a report on the second day's play in the first Test Match of the tour between India and England.

7.50 Comment. With his personal view of a matter of topical importance is barrister John Mylonas.

8.00 Scotland's Story. The final programme of the series on the history of Scotland and the Scots asks the question 'could Scotland's problems be solved by political devolution?'

8.30 Basketball: Israel v England. Simon Read and Alton Byrd are in Tel Aviv for a match in the World Cup qualifying series.

9.30 Film on Four – Take 2: The Draughtsman's Contract, starring Anthony Higgins, Janet Suzman, Anne Louise Lambert and Hugh Fraser. An enigmatic tale of a draughtsman in 17th-century rural England who is contracted by the lady of the Manor to make 12 drawings of her husband's property in exchange for the hospitality of her house and body. Directed by Peter Greenaway. (see Choice).

11.30 The Wine Programme. Programme three of Jancis Robinson's series includes advice on laying down a cellar; on how to keep the liver in good health; and an interview with an actor who cannot make up his mind if it is the stage or wine that is his first love (r).

12.00 Soap. Trouble looms for Burt and Danny when Mary discovers the photographs of the two of them with the scantily-clad young ladies.

12.25 Closedown.

Radio 4

5.55 Shipping.
6.00 News briefing; Weather 6.10 Farming Today 6.25 Prayer for the day
6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News summary 6.55, 7.55 Weather 7.00, 8.00 News; 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament 8.57 Weather; Travel
9.00 News
9.05 Taking Sides. An audience of 150 air their views about an issue that has faded from the headlines. (a simultaneous broadcast with BBC1)
10.00 News; Medicine Now
10.30 Morning Story: 'Making Arrangements' by Donald Bancroft. Read by Margot Boyd.
10.45 An Act of Worship from Broadcasting House†
11.00 News; Travel; This Thing Called Love. Laurie Taylor meets the love-sick and love-worn.
11.28 The Case Against God: Gerald Priestland's series continues (r)
12.00 News; Your and Yours. Consumer affairs.
12.27 Son of Cliché†12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One: News
1.40 The Archers 1.55 Shipping Forecast
2.00 News; Woman's Hour. Includes Bernard Jackson's report on what happened when he spent an Early Music weekend at Highnam Court in Gloucestershire.
3.00 The Afternoon Play: From a Great Height, by Martin Lucas. With Michael Maloney, Helena Breck and June Tobin. Why a former chartered account found it impossible to get down to the book on the Indian Mutiny that he decides to write†
4.00 News; Enqure Within with Neil Landor.
4.10 Bookshelf. Radio 4's book programme. Interview with best-selling author Angela Carter (r)
4.40 Story Time: 'Pierre et Jean' by Guy De Maupassant, abridged in seven episodes. (6) Read by Michael Pennington
5.00 PM: News Magazine 5.50 Shipping Forecast 5.55 Weather
6.00 The Six O'clock News.
6.30 Yes Minister with Paul Eddington and Nigel Hawthorne in the 'The Moral Dimension' (r)
7.00 News
7.05 The Archers
7.20 Any Answers? with John Timpson
7.40 The State of the Nation. The Third of five programme which profiles the nations of the United Kingdom in all their aspects: Scotland. With Donald MacCormick and Mary Marquis
9.00 Does He Take Sugar? Magazine for the disabled listeners'.
9.30 Angus McDermid in the BBC Sound Archives
9.45 Kaleidoscope: John Barth. The American novelist talks to Christopher Bigsby.
10.15 A Book At Bedtime: 'Mr Facey Romford's Hounds' by R S Surtees 4: The Lady Whip. Read by John Franklyn-Robbins.
10.30 The World Tonight.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight
11.30 Today in Parliament; 12.00-12.15 News; Weather
12.33 Shipping Forecast

VHF (available in England and S Wales only) Radio 4 VHF is as above except: 5.55-6.00am Weather: Travel; 9.05-10.45 For Schools; 11.00-12.00pm For Schools; 1.55-3.00 For Schools: 5.50-5.55pm (continued); 11.00-11.30 Study of 4: Joining In (3) Getting to Grips with Government; 12.30-1.10am Schools Night-Time Broadcasting.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: Giménez's prelude El Patinello; Ruperto Chapi's Cancion de la Gitana (La Chavala) sung by Bergonza, mezzo; Granados's Piano Quintet in G minor; Aguado's Fandango Op 16 (Alice Artzt, guitar): Rodrigo's Concierto de estio (Ara, violin soloist)† 8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (contd): Puccini's Crisantemi (arranged for string orchestra); Bellini's Oboe Concerto in E flat (Holliger is soloist); Ponchielli's Quartet for wind instruments and piano; Verdi's String Quartet in E minor (for string orchestra)† 9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Lassus. Pro Cantione Antiqua perform Lamentations and responses for Holy Week, and music for Easter Sunday. With London Lassus Ensemble and The Sixteen†
10.00 Delius Concertos: Julian Lloyd Webber (cello) with Philharmonia under Handley play the Cello Concerto. And Sorabji's Le jardin parfumé (Michael Habermann, piano)†
10.50 Songs and Arias: Dinah Harris (soprano) and Celia Harper (harpsichord). Songs and arie antiche by John Blow, Monteverdi, Cavalli and Alessandro Scarlatti†
11.15 Vienna Philharmonic (under Ozawa). With Ivo Pogorelich (piano). Part one. Debussy's Prelude a l'après-midi d'un faune; and Chopin's Piano Concerto No 2†
12.00 Six Continents: Foreign radio broadcasts, monitored by the BBC.
12.20 Concert: part two. Stravinsky's ballet Le sacre du printemps† 1.00 News.
1.05 Colin Parr and Frank Wibaut: clarinet and piano recital. Ireland's Fantasy Sonata; Stravinsky's three Pieces for Clarinet; Debussy's Premiere Rapsodie; Rachmaninov's Prelude in D Op 23 No 4; Horovitz's Sonatina†
2.00 Tosca: Puccini's opera, sung in Italian. The 1984 Bregenz Festival production. Navarro conducts the Vienna SO, the Bregenz Festival Chorus and Choir of Vienna Volksoper. With Zampieri, Aragall, Wixell and Vladimir de Kanel. Act 2 at 2.50 and Act 3 at 3.40.
4.15 Bax and Spohr: Park Lane Music Players. Bax's Octet for horn, piano and strings; Spohr's String Sextet in C, Op 140† 4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: another of Michael Berkeley's selections†
6.30 Scottish Season: Murray International Whitburn Band play Buxton Orr's A Caledonian Suite: Concerto for Trumpet and Brass Band†
7.00 The Poets' War: presented by Dominic Hibberd, with readings by Russell Dixon and Stephen Thorne.
7.30 Scottish Season: Scottish National Orchestra (Jarvi conducting). Part one. With Emanuel Ax (piano). Prokofiev's Classical Symphony; Mozart's Piano Concerto No 21†
8.25 Scottish Season: Tom Fleming reads George Mackay Brown's Sylvanus, a Monk of Eynhallow.
8.45 Concert: part two. Franck's Symphony in D minor†
9.35 Scottish Season: Jakob Lindberg, playing on renaissance and baroque lutes, performs music from Scottish collections dating from the 17th century†
10.00 Scottish Season: Music in our Time. Scottish National Orchestra (Bamert conducting). With Alexander Baillie (cello). Per Norgaard's Symphony No 4; Lyell Cresswell's Cello Concerto; and Elliott Carter's Variations for Orchestra†
11.20 Schubert and Britten: Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau (baritone) with Benjamin Britten (piano). Schubert's Der Wanderer, D 649; Gruppe aus dem Tartarus, D 583; Freiwilliges Versinken; and Britten's Songs and Proverbs of William Blake†
11.57 News. Until 12.00

MF (medium wave): As vhf above except: 7.05-11.15 am Cricket: First Test. India v England.

Radio 2

On medium wave. † denotes also VHF stereo News on the hour. Headlines 5.30 am, 6.30, 7.30 and 8.30. 4.00 Colin Berry † including 5.02 Cricket. 5.30 Ray Moore † including 6.02 Cricket. 7.30 Terry Wogan † including 8.31 Racing. 8.02 Cricket. 10.00 Russell Harty † including 10.02, 11.02 Cricket. 12.00 Steve Jones † including 12.02 Cricket. 1.05 Sports Desk. 2.00 Gloria Hunniford † including 2.02, 3.02 Sports Desk. 3.30 Music All The Way. † 4.00 David Hamilton † including 4.02, 5.05 Sports Desk. 5.00 John Dunn † including 6.02 Sports Desk. 6.30 The Fosdyke Saga (18). 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (mf only). 8.00 Wally Whyton introduces Country Concert † 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.00 The News Huddlines with Roy Hudd, Chris Emmett and June Whitfield. 10.30 Star Sounds Extra. Paul McCartney talks to Nick Jackson. 11.00 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight). 1.00am Bill Rennells presents Nightride. † 3.00-4.00 Wild Bill Davison plays the cornet with John Barnes and the Fred Hunt Trio. †

Radio 1

News on the half hour from 6.30am until 9.30pm and at 12 midnight. 6.00am Adrian John 7.00 Mike Read 9.00 Simon Bates 12.00pm Gary Davies including 12.30 Newsbeat 2.30 Steve Wright 5.00 Bruno Brookes including 5.30 Newsbeat 7.30 Janice Long 10.00-12.00am Into The Music † VHF Radios 1 & 2. 4.00am With Radio 2 10.00pm With Radio 1 12.00-4.00am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Cole Porter And His Music. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Country Music Profile. 8.30 John Peel. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Monitor. 10.00 News Summary. 10.01 The Ideal Cast. 10.30 Steptoe And Son. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 New Ideas. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Top Twenty. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 The Brotherhood Of Brass. 2.00 Outlook. 2.45 Juke Box Dury. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 The Pleasure's Yours. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Assignment. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Meridian. 8.00 World News. 8.15 A Jolly Good Show. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 The Week in Wales. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 The First Half Century. 1.00 News Summary. 1.01 Outlook. 1.30 Not So Much A Hobby. 1.45 Ulster Newsletter. 1.50 In the Meantime. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Music In The Age Of Chivalry. 2.30 Space For Sale. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Business Matters. 4.00 Newsdesk. 4.30 Country Music Profile. 5.45 The World Today.

(All times in GMT)

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

BBC1 Wales: 12.57pm-1.00 News of Wales Headlines. 3.48-3.50 News of Wales Headlines. 5.35-5.58 Wales today. 6.30-7.20 Star Trek: 'Arena'. 8.30-9.00 Week In Week Out. 11.20-11.50 Zoo 2000: (BBC1 8.30pm). 11.50-12.10am join Championship Snooker (with BBC1). 12.10-12.15 News and weather. Scotland: 12.57pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 6.30-6.55 Reporting Scotland. 8.30-9.00 Cause for concern. 12.10am-12.15 News and weather. Northern Ireland: 12.57pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.48-3.50 Northern Ireland News. 6.30-6.55 Inside Ulster. 12.10am-12.15 News and weather. England: 6.30pm-6.55 Regional News magazines.

S4C Starts 1.00pm Countdown. 1.30 Alice. 2.00 Gwrando A Gwneud. 2.20 Ffalabalm. 2.35 Hwnt Ac Yma. 2.55 Six Centuries of Verse. 3.25 4 What It's Worth. 3.55 Black and White and Read All Over. 4.20 Scotland's Story. 4.50 Ffalabalam. 5.00 Wil Cwac Cwac. 5.05 Y Gwylit. 5.30 Mary Tyler Moore. 6.00 Brookside. 6.30 Teulu-Ffôn. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Teulu Ffôn. 8.05 Coleg. 8.35 Hapnod. 9.05 Performance. 10.15 Snwcer. 10.45 Black Hollywood. 12.15am Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30-2.30 QED. 5.15-5.45 Beverly Hillbillies. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 Crossroads. 6.55-7.00 Two-gether. 8.30-9.30 T J Hooker. 10.34 Yellow Rose. 11.30 London Calling. 12.30am Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

TYNE TEES As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30-2.30 Champions. 6.00 News. 6.25 Northern Lite. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30 Knight Rider. 8.30 Never the Twain. 9.00-9.30 Bounder. 10.32 Briefing Special. 11.00 Darts. 11.30 Moviemakers. 12.30am Mission England. Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30-2.30 Country Practice. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.30 Police News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Highland Road. 7.30 Knight Rider. 8.30 Never the Twain. 9.00-9.30 Bounder. 10.30 Kojak. 11.30 Crann Tara. 12.00 Portrait of a Legend. 12.30am News. Closedown.

TSW As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30-2.30 QED. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20 Crossroad. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 That's My Dog. 8.30-9.30 T J Hooker. 10.34 Yellow Rose. 11.30 London Calling. 12.30am Postscript. 12.00 Closedown.

HTV As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30-2.30 Country Practice. 6.00 News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30 Knight Rider. 8.30 Never the Twain. 9.00-9.30 Bounder. 10.30 You're the Boss. 11.00 Sweeny. 12.00 Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00pm-6.35 Wales At Six. 10.30 Wales This Week. 11.15-12.15am Sweeny.

GRANADA As London except: 1.20pm Granada Reports. 1.30-2.30 Levkas Man. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 6.00 This Is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada Reports. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30 Knight Rider. 8.30 Never The Twain. 9.00-9.30 Bounder. 10.30 Sweeny. 11.30 Fight Night. 12.30am Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Calendar. 1.20 News. 1.30-2.30 Love Boat. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale. 7.30 Knight Rider. 8.30 Never The Twain. 9.00-9.30 Bounder. 10.30 Streets of San Francisco. 11.30 Fight Night. 12.30am Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except. 12.25pm European Folk Tales. 12.40-1.00 Contact. 1.20 News. 1.30-2.30 Champions. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30 Never The Twain. 9.00-9.30 Bounder. 10.30 Central Lobby. 11.00 Protectors. 11.30 Fight Night. 12.30am Closedown.

TVS As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.00 Afternoon Club. 3.27-4.00 Young Doctors. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30 Knight Rider. 8.30 Never The Twain. 9.00-9.30 Bounder. 10.30 Yellow Rose. 11.30 Sense of the Past. 12.00 Company, Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 1.20pm Lunchtime. 1.30-2.30 Levkas Man. 3.30-4.00 Hands. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.25 Police Six. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30 Knight Rider. 8.30 Never The Twain. 9.00-9.30 Bounder. 10.30 Counterpoint. 11.00 Falcon Crest. 11.25 News, Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Bodyline. 1.35-2.30 Country Practice. 3.00 That's My Dog. 3.30-4.00 Protectors. 6.00 News and Scotland Today. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Take the High Road. 7.30-8.00 Police Squad. 10.30 Crime Desk. 10.35 It's Andy Cameron. 11.05 Report. 11.35 Crann Tara. 12.05am Late Call. Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30-2.30 Shillingbury Tales. 3.00 Bygones. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30 Knight Rider. 8.30 Never the Twain. 9.00-9.30 Bounder. 10.30 Yellow Rose. 11.30 Strange But True. 12.00 News. Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30-2.30 Champions. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.30-7.00 Crossroads. 10.30 Folio. 11.00 Darts. 11.30 Levkas Man. 12.30am Window on the World, Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN
† Stereo. ★ Black and white. (r) Repeat

also on page 34

Indian envoy resigns over son

Delhi (Reuter) – India's High Commissioner to Britain resigned yesterday over a shopping incident in London involving his son.

Mr Prakash Mehrotra said in a letter to Mr Rajiv Handhi, his Prime Minister, that he was stepping down to maintain the prestige and dignity of India, and his own honour.

On October 23, his son, Ravi, aged 22, "inadvertently picked up two felt pens and a cellophane tape" while shopping at a London book shop. "As he came almost to the front door of the shop, he realized his mistake and turned to make the payment," the letter said.

A shop assistant spoke to his son and said police would have to be notified although Ravi immediately offered to pay for the goods. "Ravi says I do not know what came over me and I became momentarily blank," the letter said.

● LONDON: The store detective at Dillons University Bookshop who arrested Ravi said yesterday it was definitely not an accident (Richard Dowden writes).

Miss Lesle Phillips, who has been a detective at Dillons for five years, said he pleaded and kissed her hands, begging her to let him go.

"He was walking around the stationery department late in the afternoon of October 23. I saw him take handfuls of pens and put them in his pocket. He left the department and went upstairs, then came down again and left the shop."

Miss Phillips said he took £14.20 worth of goods, including about 10 pens and a roll of Sellotape. "No way could it have been in error. We would not prosecute someone who had made a mistake over something trivial. We would simply ask them to pay for the goods."

She referred the matter to the manager who agreed to prosecute.

Ravi, aged 21, is a student at London University and as a dependent of his father, has diplomatic immunity. Mr Mehrotra was summoned to the Foreign Office earlier this month by Mr Eustace Gibbs, the Vice-Marshal of the diplomatic corps.

Liverpool honours 'chuffed' Beatle

From Peter Davenport - Liverpool

Paul McCartney, the Beatle who gave the world some of its favourite songs, returned home to Liverpool yesterday to receive the city's highest honour.

It was an occasion of unashamed nostalgia.

Twenty-one years ago the "Fab Four" as they used to be known, emerged from the gloom and noise of the Cavern club to record "Love Me Do", a simple little song that reached number 17 in the charts, their first modest hit.

The rest, of course, is history.

Yesterday when McCartney returned to Liverpool to receive the scroll of Freedom of the City and to attend the British premiere of the new film, *Give My Regards to Broad Street*, it was as a *multi-millionaire*, a highly successful businessman, yet still one of the most recognizable faces in the world, even though he is a family man of 42, who likes to describe himself simply as a sheep farmer who enjoys making music.

His ability to draw the crowds remains unchanged.

Hundreds of fans began gathering outside the Picton Library in the centre of Liverpool, a few minutes walk *from the site of the Cavern* Club, hours before Mr McCartney and his wife Linda arrived for the ceremony. The screams which greeted his emergence from a limousine were reminiscent of the heady days of the Sixties.

Inside, as guests assembled in the circular, book-lined room, Lennon and McCartney songs were played over a loudspeaker system, evoking memories for people to whom Beatles' songs are milestones of their lives.

"Beatlemania" is still powerful, although the group broke up in 1970. A £1.25m museum, Beatle City, opened in Liverpool in April, and already it has attracted 100,000 visitors.

Testimony to the group's lingering attraction was provided yesterday by the presence of journalists and television crews from such far-flung places as Argentina, Japan, France and the United States.

All four Beatles were awarded the Freedom of the City last year, including a posthumous award to John Lennon, shot dead four years ago. They join only 41 other recipients, including Gladstone, the MP Bessie Braddock, and the Liverpool football manager Mr Bob Paisley, since the award was instigated 98 years ago. Until yesterday it had proved impossible to find time in the schedules of any of the three



Home: A sober-suited Paul McCartney, with his wife Linda, holding aloft the scroll with which he received the Freedom of the City of Liverpool.

remaining Beatles to get them to Liverpool to receive their awards.

McCartney, after receiving the gilt-edged award, confessed that he was feeling nervous and "rubber-legged". The last time he had been in the library, he recalled, was in 1953 when at the age of 11 he had been called on to receive a prize for a school essay. He felt just as nervous then, he said.

He pronounced himself, "well chuffed" with the award, and added: "I would like to thank the 'pool itself because we couldn't have made it without you."

At a press conference, McCartney spoke of his feelings on returning to Liverpool for the first public engagement for many years, although he regularly visits relatives who still live in and around the city.

"I did feel very nervous. But it is a great honour. I would like to think it's the people of Liverpool giving it to me. If that's true, then it's the greatest honour."

He was asked how he had felt over the years as his personal fortune increased, and those of his native city went into decline. "It can give you a bit of a guilty feeling, because you don't know where you got it from. I like to think it's clean money. Nobody forces you to buy the records, and I keep a lot of people in work."

Sipping tea, he was asked how long he intended to go on writing music. "Until I drop", he replied.

Quick profit in prospect for Telecom shareholders

Continued from page 1

through at a steady rate of two a minute.

There were queues at some provincial bank branches where applications were being taken in, although there were no reports of the jostling or shows of bad temper which have occasionally marred some popular City share issues.

Officials from the banks and from Peat Marwick Mitchell, the accountancy firm, were out in force yesterday as part ofthe Government's efforts to clamp down on professional punters putting in multiple applications and breaking the "one man, one application" rule.

Kleinwort Benson said a large number of offenders had been caught and their applications rejected. The rejection rate is one reason why the final tally of applications may be lower than the 3 million or more originally forecast.

The scale of the response to the issue makes it inevitable that not every investor will get all the shares he wants.

Investors were being warned yesterday not to risk selling their shares until they had received formal notice of how many they had been allocated.

Letters of acceptance are due to be sent out on December 6, three days after dealings formally start on the stock market.

Third of skillcentres may close

Continued from page 1

Without the plan the agency foresees a progressive loss of business to "more competitive training providers". The losses would rise from £12m in 1985-86 to £27m in 1986-87 and £52m in 1987-88. "To avoid this the agency would have to close, at an estimated cost of £50m over three years."

Skillcentres and annexes proposed for closure are: Scotland: Bellshill Annexe, Dumbarton Skillcentre, (SC), Edinburgh Annexe, Hillington Annexe, Greenock SC. Northern England: Doncaster SC, Killingworth SC, Middlesbrough SC. North West England: Hindley Annexe (Worsley), Liverpool SC, Manchester SC (Denton). Midlands: Birmingham SC (Castle Bromwich), Kirkby in Ashfield SC, Long Eaton SC, Redditch SC, Young Persons Training Centre (Birmingham, Handsworth), Wolverhampton Annexe (Dudley). Wales: Llanelli SC, West Gwent SC. South West England: Bristol Annexe (Yate), Gloucester Annexe, Plymouth Annexe (Stoke), Southampton Annexe, West Sussex Annexe. South-East England: Medway Annexe (Sittingbourne), Twickenham SC, Waddon SC, Waddon Annex (Sydenham), Young Persons Training Centre (Lambeth).

Letter from Roxby Downs

Australia's nuclear age sticky wicket

The other cricketing Ashes are held in perpetuity in a jam jar displayed in a shack deep in the rolling red Australian outback, two hours flying time north west of Adelaide.

They are *the carbonized* remains of an anti-nuclear demonstrator's tent, and they were played for last month between the South Australian Police and the Uranium Miners of Roxby Downs, in celebration of beating back the "Greenies".

Roxby Downs was once a huge flat cattle station, with a waterhole dug in the year they held the Olympic Games in Melbourne. Olympic Dam is now the name of a vastly deeper hole in the ground which, if an impending feasibility study proves favourable, will go into business as the world's biggest uranium mine.

The ore body is 300 feet thick and five miles across, *with a potential output of one* million tonnes, and vast associated reserves of copper, silver and gold.

The ore is relatively low grade, expected to yield only 1lb of uranium yellowcake from every tonne of rock. But there is so much of it that the owners, Western Mining of Melbourne and British Petroleum, are talking of a possible life of 200 years.

To go below, they make you surrender every last stitch of *clothing* in exchange for company underwear, overalls, boots and helmet which can be thoroughly laundered afterwards. At 1,200 ft beneath the arid bushland, and half a mile from the pit bottom, the temperature is over 100°F *(38°C) and the noise* headsplitting as the hydraulic rock drills bite through the granite.

You cannot see uranium: It is too finely distributed in the rock structure. In its natural state, uranium is not unduly radioactive. Even after refining to a brilliant sulphurous yellow powder, it is safe enough to stand next to. It is the subsequent enrichment process that makes it deadly.

On the world market, yellowcake sells for about $35 (£29) per *pound, which ounce* for ounce is a little more than the retail price of a decent pipe tobacco.

In theory Olympic Dam could supply the entire world demand, currently about 40,000 tonnes a year, for 10 years. In practice, output is likely to be much more measured. The mine is considered viable only because of the associated deposits of copper and precious metals.

Driving down tunnels almost high enough to take a London bus, we pass the world's deepest BP petrol pump before reaching the welcome cool of the pit bottom to ride the cage to the surface.

As we shed our red-dusted clothes and shower away any possible alpha radiation in the pithead baths, the mining engineers reflect on the fact that Olympic Dam is there at all. The environmental and anti-nuclear lobby have fought it strongly from the first test drillings in 1979. Until last year, this included the Australian Labour Party.

Peacock boost 9

But the Labour Party in South Australia, faced with a decline of traditional vehicle and engineering industries in Adelaide, was swayed by the promise that Olympic Dam would create 10,000 jobs in the state. The national Labour Party also has switched sides since coming to power under Mr Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister, and given all the government approval necessary for the project.

Enter, in Saturday's election, a new dimension in the shape of Mr Peter Garrett, the *shaven-headed lead singer of* Midnight Oil, a rock band.

Mr Garrett may well be an Australian senator by Sunday. He is the most favoured candidate of the fledgling Nuclear Disarmament Party, whose remarkably good show*ing in opinon polls has put a* noticeable dent in Mr Hawke's confidence.

The balance of power in the Senate has long been held by minority parties which are essentially anti-nuclear, and Mr Garrett's presence might *well tempt them* to exercise a veto on Mr Hawke's pro-nuclear policy. Taken to its logical conclusion, that could mean Mr Hawke finding himself summoned to the Governor General as Mr Gough Whitlam once was, and given his cards.

While this is a slightly extreme scenario, it is far from extreme, to speculate that the "Greenies" will be back at the gates of Olympic Dam, and that the police and miners will be taking down the jam jar to recontest the Ashes.

Alan Hamilton

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Princess of Wales attends a reception in aid of the Pre-School Playgroups Association building appeal, Hyatt Carlton Tower, Cadogan Place, W1, 6.15

Princess Anne visits Liverpool; she opens Lime Street Station redevelopment, 10.15; and then opens Liverpool Free Port and visits the Royal Seaforth Docks, 11; she later visits the Abingdon Youth Training Scheme, 2; and at 3.10 she visits the Alder Hey Children's Hospital. In the Evening she attends *'Not the Last Night of the Proms', 1984*, Royal Philharmonic Hall, Liverpool, 7.25.

Princess Margaret, Grand President of St John Ambulance Association and Brigade, presents the prizes in the Grand Prior's trophy competitions, Fairfield Halls, Croydon, 2.50

The Duke of Gloucester visits Civic Offices, London Rd, Basingstoke, 10.30

The Duke of Kent visits firms in York; arrives Elco Power Plant, 10.40; *Portacabin, 11.49* and Vickers Instruments, 2.30.

The Duchess of Kent, visits the WRAC Centre at Guildford, Surrey, 11.

New exhibitions

Young Potters; Festival Gallery, Pierrepont Place, Bath; Tues to Sat 11 to 5; (ends Dec 22).

Ceramics by Anne Vallade and Robin Wade; (ends Dec 20); and Chine Colle: recent works on paper by George Donald; (ends Dec 21); Mclaurin Art Gallery, Rozelle Park, Ayr, Mon to Sat 11 to 5.

Exhibitions in progress

Work by Catherine Hough, David Lloyd Jones and Barry Cullen; Katharine House Gallery, The Parade, Marlborough, Wilts; Wed to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 11 to 4; (ends Dec 21).

Works by Jonathan Froud; Walker Art Gallery, William Brown St, Liverpool; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (ends Dec 21).

Exciting Rugs, colourful knitwear and animated toys; Oriel 31, 31 High St, Welshpool, Powys, Mon to Sat 11 to 5; (ends Dec 22).

Knottingley Glass; Pontefract Museum, Salter Row; Mon to Sat 10.30 to 12.30 and 1.30 to 5; (ends Feb 2).

The British Art Show at the City Museum and Art Gallery, Chamberlain Sq, Birmingham; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; and at the Ikon Gallery, 58-72 John Bright St, Birmingham; Tues to Sat 10 to 6; (ends Dec 22).

Music

Concert by Queen's University Chamber Orchestra; Harty Room, Belfast, 1.15.

Concert by the Malvern Festival Chorus; Winter Gardens, Malvern, 7.45.

Concert of Tudor Music by Circa 1500; Anglican Cathedral, Old Portsmouth, 7.30.

Concert by the Nash Ensemble of London; Bootham School Hall, York, 7.30.

Verdi's Requiem by Winchester Music Club; Winchester Cathedral, 7.30.

Piano recital by Victor Cashmore; Birmingham and Midland Institute, 9 Margaret St, Birmingham, 11.

Piano recital by John Clegg; Lancaster University, 7.30.

Harp recital by Rachel Masters; Usher Gallery, Lindum Rd, Lincoln, 7.30.

Concert by the Nottingham Baroque Players; Methodist Church, Chilwell Rd, Beeston, Notts, 7.30.

Concert by the Goldberg Ensemble; Royal Exchange Theatre, St Ann's Sq, Manchester, 1.05.

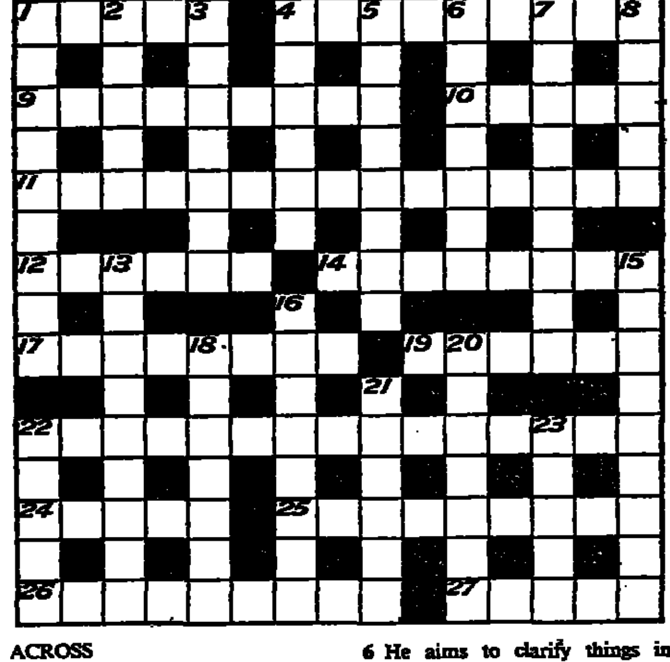
Talks, lectures

From Cavalrymen to Cosmonauts: illustrations of Soviet military developments, by John Erickson; Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers St, Edinburgh, 7.

The Raising of the Mary Rose, by Margaret Rule; Lecture Theatre, Bolton Central Library, 7.30.

The economics of Government policy, by Alasdair Smith; Molecular Sciences Lecture Theatre, Sussex University, Brighton, 6.30.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,598



ACROSS

1 Many in the back row relax (5).
4 A course favouring a lightweight (9).
9 Frenzied cur restrained by only one leather strap (9).
10 Fare about a pound? That's too much (5).
11 A writer's almond, cherry, and rum concoction (7,8).
12 Zulu warriors, quiet but troublesome (6).
14 Away with the Tories without qualifications! (8).
17 He's willing to try a corrupt backer (8).
19 Found the French male in a strong position (6).
22 Compensates for the shoppers' convenience? (15).
24 Left a weapon outside as a warning (5).
25 A cleaner put off by vulgar man (9).
26 Dessert and vegetables are never eaten together (5,4).
27 Lacking dash (5).

DOWN

1 Control exercise taken in lounge (9).
2 Take to wife runaway girl (5).
3 Outfitters having rails to get in order (7).
4 Pop idol with a place for veneration (6).
5 Check excessive drag (8).
6 He aims to clarify things in cutting advert (7).
7 "The road was a ribbon of — over the purple moor" (Noyes) (9).
8 *Wooden senior citizen* (5).
13 Cows may be fed on this preparation of peat and sugar (9).
15 Old Greek fighter seen in the right places (9).
16 Bacon's old predecessor? (8).
18 Try a little meat temptingly presented (7).
20 A problem for the letter-sorter (7).
21 A six-footer can make a fellow sit up! (6).
22 It's very foolish allowing credit on a ship (5).
23 Old Stoic without the 's' was honest (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,597

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 11

New books – paperback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week:

FICTION
Among the Quiet Folks, by John Moore (Alan Sutton, £4.95)
Mortal Matters, by Penelope Gilliatt (Abacus, £2.95)
The Ice House, by Nina Bawden (Sphere, £1.95)

NON-FICTION
A Country Chronicle, by Brian Vesey-Fitzgerald (Alan Sutton, £4.95)
Domestic Manners of the Americans, by Fanny Trollope (Oxford, £4.95)
European Social Evolution, Archaeological Perspectives, edited by John Bintliff (Bradford University, £10)
Eleni, by Nicholas Gage (Fontana, £2.95)
The Meaning of Conservatism, second edition, by Roger Scruton (Macmillan, £7.95)
Thousand Best Movies on Video, by Peter Waymark (Hamlyn, £4.99)
Venice for Pleasure, revised edition including Venice for Children's Pleasure and *The Delights of the Brenta*, by JG. Links (The Bodley Head, £4.95) PH

Roads

Wales and West: M4: Only one lane open westbound between junctions 17 and 18 (Cirencester to Bath stretch). **A40:** Lane restrictions at Broadoak on the Whitland to Carmarthen Rd. **A37:** Roadworks at various locations on the Dorchester, to Yeovil Rd.

The Midlands: A49: Newton Bridge, S of Leominster, closed; signed diversions. **A5:** Contraflow SE of Tamworth. **A1:** Northbound lane closures at junction 14 (Alconbury flyover).

The North: A56 Gtr Manchester: Single lane traffic in Cross Street, Sale: signed diversions. **A1(M):** Lane restrictions between Blackfell and Havannah interchange (Tyne and Wear). **M66:** Closure of lanes and hard shoulders beneath bridges between junctions 1 and 4 (Gtr Manchester).

Scotland: A82: Bridge work 3 miles S of Fort William; single line traffic with temporary lights 24 hrs. **A905:** Resurfacing work at junction 5 (M9); access to eastbound carriageway of M9 closed; diversion operates via junction 4. **A75:** Bridge damage at Threave Bridge, W of Castle Douglas; single line traffic with lights 24 hrs.

Information supplied by the AA

The papers

The Daily Star says: "Despite all the reservations over Neil Kinnock's verbal agreement with the Kremlin over nuclear weapons, the Labour leader did succeed in getting the Russians to discuss arms control." The paper adds: "Only time will tell whether Mr Kinnock's agreement is worth the paper it's not printed on. But peace in our time it clearly is not."

The Daily Express says: "Tomorrow, *Labour leader Neil Kinnock* appears at a rally with Arthur Scargill. Unless he repudiates Scargillism and all its works he may as well pack up."

The Daily Mirror, commenting on the Transport and General Workers' Union's refusal to obey the law, says: "If the transport workers cannot stomach the laws then they should campaign for the return of a government which will change them."

The Sun, commenting on the opening next year of the frontier between Spain and Gibraltar, says: "Britain gets precisely nothing – except the chance to raise Spanish hopes that one day they can rule the rock against the known wishes of more than 90% of its inhabitants."

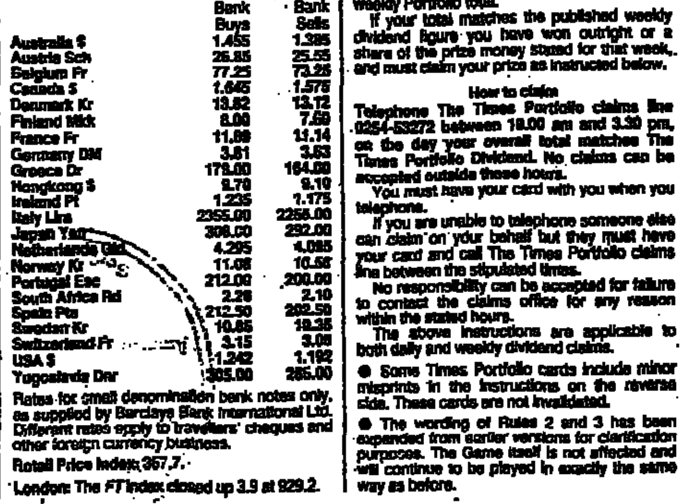
Anniversaries

Births: **Christian Doppler**, physicist, Salzburg, 1803; **Louisa May Alcott**, writer, author of *Little Women*, Germantown, Pennsylvania, 1832; **Gertrude Jekyll**, landscape architect, London, 1843.
Deaths: **Thomas Wolsey**, Lord Chancellor of England 1515-29, Leicester, 1530; **Giacomo Puccini**, Brussels, 1924.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on the Royal Navy.
Lords (3): Prosecution of Offences Bill, second reading.

The pound



	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.455	1.385
Austria Sch	26.85	25.55
Belgium Fr	77.25	73.25
Canada $	1.645	1.575
Denmark Kr	13.82	13.12
Finland Mkk	8.00	7.50
France Fr	11.80	11.14
Germany DM	3.81	3.63
Greece Dr	172.00	164.00
Hongkong $	9.70	9.10
Ireland Pt	1.235	1.175
Italy Lira	2355.00	2255.00
Japan Yen	308.00	292.00
Netherlands Gld	4.295	4.085
Norway Kr	11.08	10.58
Portugal Esc	212.00	200.00
South Africa Rd	2.28	2.10
Spain Pta	212.50	202.50
Sweden Kr	10.85	10.35
Switzerland Fr	3.15	3.00
USA $	1.242	1.192
Yugoslavia Dnr	305.00	285.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 357.7.

London: The FT Index closed up 3.9 at 929.2.

Portfolio

Portfolio – how to play

Monday–Saturday record your daily Portfolio total.

Add these together to determine your weekly Portfolio total.

If your total matches the published weekly dividend figure you have won outright or a share of the prize money stated for that week, and must claim your prize as instructed below.

How to claim

Telephone The Times Portfolio claims line 0254-53272 between 10.00 am and 3.30 pm, on the day your overall total matches The Times Portfolio Dividend. No claims can be accepted outside these hours.

You must have your card with you when you telephone.

If you are unable to telephone someone else can claim on your behalf but they must have your card and call The Times Portfolio claims line between the stipulated times.

No responsibility can be accepted for failure to contact the claims office for any reason within the stated hours.

The above instructions are applicable to both daily and weekly dividend claims.

● Some Times Portfolio cards include minor misprints in the instructions on the reverse side. These cards are not invalidated.

● The wording of Rules 2 and 3 has been expanded from earlier versions for clarification purposes. The Game itself is not affected and will continue to be played in exactly the same way as before.

Oxford Circus fire

A section of the Victoria Line has been closed and trains on the Bakerloo Line are not stopping at Oxford Circus while repairs are carried out. Anyone with information about the fire, which caused extensive damage, should call 01-486 3672.

Weather forecast

A deep depression near Iceland will maintain a strong S flow over the British Isles, with a frontal system reaching W districts during the day and most other parts except the SE by evening.

6 am to midnight

London, SE England, East Anglia: Mainly dry with sunny intervals; wind S Moderate, becoming fresh; max temp 12C (54F).

Central S, E, central N, NE England, E, W Midlands, Channel Islands, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen: Dry at first with sunny intervals, becoming cloudy with rain spreading from W in the evening; wind S moderate, becoming strong; max temp 12C (54F).

SW, NW England, S, N Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW, NE, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, Argyll, Orkney, Shetland, Northern Ireland: Mainly cloudy with rain spreading from the West, heavy and prolonged in places; wind S Strong, becoming gale; max temp 12C (54F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Sunny intervals and showers on tomorrow, further cloud and rain reaching the West on Saturday; temperatures near normal.

SEA PASSAGES: S, North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel E: Wind S fresh increasing strong to gale; showers; visibility good; sea moderate becoming very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind S strong increasing gale, locally severe gale; showers; visibility moderate or good; sea very rough.

Sun rises: 7.41 am | Sun sets: 3.56 pm
Moon rises: 1.08 pm | Moon sets: 10.36 pm
First quarter: tomorrow

Lighting-up time

London 4.26 pm to 7.13 am
Bristol 4.36 pm to 7.22 am
Edinburgh 4.18 pm to 7.48 am
Manchester 4.25 pm to 7.31 am
Penzance 4.54 pm to 7.28 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	7	45	Guernsey	f	13	55
Birmingham	c	10	50	Inverness	r	6	43
Blackpool	f	9	48	Jersey	s	12	54
Bristol	c	11	52	London	f	13	55
Cardiff	f	11	52	Manchester	s	11	52
Edinburgh	s	8	46	Newcastle	s	10	50
Glasgow	f	8	46	Ronaldsway	s	10	50

London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 14C (57F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 10C (50F). Humidity: 6 pm, 79 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.03in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 4.4hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1013.4 millibars

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Margate 14C (57F); lowest day max: Aviemore 6C (43F); highest rainfall: Keswick 1.5 in; highest sunshine: Jersey 6.9 hr.

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NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded Symbols are on advancing edge

NOON TODAY

b-blue sky; bc-blue sky and cloud; c-cloudy; o-overcast; f-fog; d-drizzle; h-hail; m-mist; r-rain; s-snow; th-thunderstorm; p-showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled. temperatures fahrenheit.

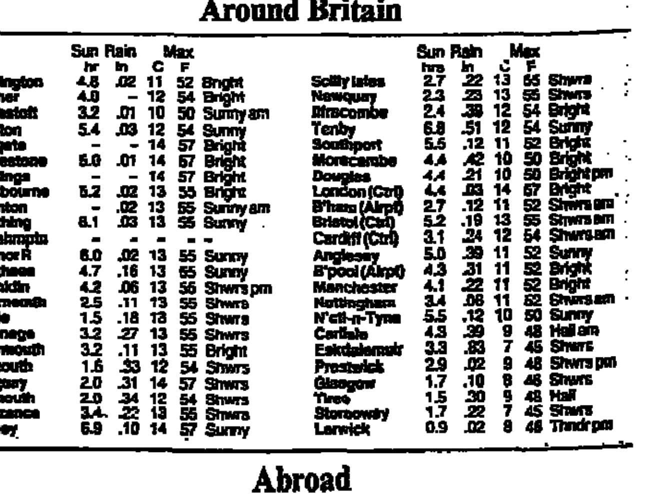
High tides

TODAY

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	5.40	6.1	6.19	6.2
Aberdeen	5.53	3.5	5.40	3.6
Avonmouth	11.13	10.3	11.36	9.8
Belfast	3.19	3.1	3.32	3.4
Cardiff	10.58	9.7	11.21	9.2
Devonport	9.35	4.8	10.10	4.4
Dover	2.50	5.9	3.22	5.5
Falmouth	9.05	4.6	9.40	4.3
Glasgow	4.38	4.4	4.55	4.7
Harwich	3.40	3.6	4.22	3.5
Holyhead	2.34	4.5	2.44	4.4
Hull	10.41	5.8	10.40	6.2
Ilfracombe	10.07	7.4	10.35	6.9
Leith	7.07	4.7	7.21	4.8
Liverpool	3.11	7.7	3.32	7.9
Lowestoft	12.28	2.4	2.25	2.1
Margate	3.45	4.2	4.31	4.1
Milford Haven	10.28	5.8	10.55	5.3
Newquay	9.24	6.8	9.52	5.4
Oban	10.01	3.3	10.07	2.9
Penzance	8.45	4.8	9.23	4.4
Portland	10.31	1.8	11.17	1.4
Portsmouth	3.32	4.2	3.37	4.0
Shoreham	3.03	5.4	3.16	5.1
Southampton	3.13	3.9	3.18	3.7
Swansea	10.24	7.9	10.48	7.4
Tees	8.13	4.5	8.13	4.7
Walton-on-Naze	3.25	3.6	4.09	3.6

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Bridlington	4.8	.02	11	52	Bright	Scilly Isles	2.7	.22	13	55	Shwrs
Cromer	4.0	–	12	54	Bright	Newquay	2.3	.23	13	55	Shwrs
Lowestoft	3.2	.01	10	50	Sunny am	Ilfracombe	2.4	.38	12	54	Bright
Clacton	5.4	.03	12	54	Sunny	Tenby	6.8	.51	12	54	Sunny
Margate	–	–	14	57	Bright	Southport	5.5	.12	11	52	Bright
Folkestone	5.0	.01	14	57	Bright	Morecambe	4.4	.42	10	50	Bright
Hastings	–	–	14	57	Bright	Douglas	4.4	.21	10	50	Bright pm
Eastbourne	5.2	.02	13	55	Bright	London (Ctrl)	4.4	.03	14	57	Bright
Brighton	–	.02	13	55	Sunny am	B'ham (Airpt)	2.7	.12	11	52	Shwrs am
Worthing	6.1	.03	13	55	Sunny	Bristol (Ctrl)	5.2	.19	13	55	Shwrs am
Littlehmptn	–	–	–	–	–	Cardiff (Ctrl)	3.1	.24	12	54	Shwrs am
Bognor R	6.0	.02	13	55	Sunny	Anglesey	5.0	.39	11	52	Sunny
Southsea	4.7	.16	13	55	Sunny	B'pool (Airpt)	4.3	.31	11	52	Bright
Shanklin	4.2	.06	13	55	Shwrs pm	Manchester	4.1	.22	11	52	Bright
Bournemouth	2.5	.11	13	55	Shwrs	Nottingham	3.4	.08	11	52	Shwrs am
Poole	1.5	.18	13	55	Shwrs	N'cstl-n-Tyne	5.5	.12	10	50	Sunny
Swanage	3.2	.27	13	55	Shwrs	Carlisle	4.3	.39	9	48	Hail am
Weymouth	3.2	.11	13	55	Bright	Eskdalemuir	3.3	.83	7	45	Shwrs
Exmouth	1.6	.33	12	54	Shwrs	Prestwick	2.9	.02	9	48	Shwrs pm
Torquay	2.0	.31	14	57	Shwrs	Glasgow	1.7	.10	8	46	Shwrs
Falmouth	2.0	.34	12	54	Shwrs	Tiree	1.5	.30	9	48	Hail
Penzance	3.4	.22	13	55	Shwrs	Stornoway	1.7	.22	7	45	Shwrs
Jersey	6.9	.10	14	57	Sunny	Lerwick	0.9	.02	8	46	Thndr pm

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	f	18	64	Cologne*	s	7	45	Majorca	s	17	63	Rome	s	17	63
Akrotiri	f	20	68	Copenhgn*	c	4	39	Malaga	c	16	61	Salzburg	s	17	46
Alexandria*	c	24	75	Corfu	s	22	72	Malta	c	13	55	Sao Paulo*	f	23	73
Algiers	s	17	63	Dublin	s	9	48	Melbourne	f	19	66	S Francisco*	r	12	54
Amsterdam	r	6	43	Dubrovnik	s	18	64	Mexico C				Santiago*	s	24	75
Athens	c	18	64	Faro*	s	19	66	Miami*	f	26	79	Seoul	s	3	37
Bahrain*	s	26	79	Florence	s	15	59	Milan	s	9	48	Singapore	f	30	86
Barbados*	f	29	84	Frankfurt	c	1	34	Montreal*	s	6	43	Stockholm	c	6	43
Barcelona	c	13	55	Funchal*	c	20	68	Moscow	s	-19	-2	Strasbourg	s	6	43
Beirut	s	21	70	Geneva	s	7	45	Munich*	f	5	41	Sydney	s	22	72
Belgrade	s	8	46	Gibraltar	c	16	61	Nairobi				Tangier	s	17	63
Berlin	c	6	43	Helsinki	c	-6	21	Naples	s	17	63	Tel Aviv	f	23	73
Bermuda*	f	21	70	Hongkong	f	21	70	New Delhi	s	22	72	Tenerife	s	24	75
Biarritz	s	18	64	Innsbruck	s	5	41	New York*	s	16	61	Tokyo	f	11	52
Boulogne	c	11	52	Istanbul	c	9	48	Nice	s	15	59	Toronto			
Bordeaux	s	7	45	Jiddah				Oslo	c	9	48	Tunis	s	19	66
Brussels*	s	8	46	Jo'burg				Paris	c	7	45	Valencia	s	15	59
Budapest	s	7	45	Karachi				Peking	s	6	43	Vancouver*	r	5	41
Buen Aires*	s	30	86	Las Palmas	f	22	72	Perth	s	25	77	Venice*		12	54
Cairo*	s	23	73	Lisbon*	s	14	57	Prague	s	4	39	Vienna*	s	8	46
Cape Tn	s	23	73	Locarno	s	7	45	Reykjavik	s	-3	27	Warsaw	s	5	41
C'blanca*	s	18	64	L Angeles*	s	15	59	Rhodes	f	19	66	Washington			
Chicago*	r	14	57	Luxembg*	fg	1	34	Riyadh	s	25	77	Wellington*	s	18	64
Ch'church*	s	21	70	Madrid	c	9	48	Rio de Jan	s	23	73	Zurich	fg	3	37

* denotes Tuesday's figures are latest available

هكذا من الأصل